









GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 161.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, NORTH—TORRES STRAIT, INNER ROUTE.

*Restoration of Beacons.*

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 13 of 1894) that all the beacons marking the Inner Route to Torres Strait have been restored, with the exception of the red beacon marking Chilcott Rocks, which, owing to the heavy weather experienced and depth of water on the reef, could not be re-erected. It will be restored on the first opportunity, notice of which will be given.

B. P. CRRAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 28th August 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 162.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

*West Ridge sand spit buoy removed for repairs.*

THE Port Officer, False Point, has given notice, that the West Ridge sand spit buoy, of False Point inner anchorage, has been removed for repairs, and that a 5th class Nun buoy (single cone) has been laid in its place.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 27th August 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 165.

[Third Publication]

CHINA SEA—SUMATRA, WEST COAST.

*Breakers reported between Pulo Kersik and Pulo Katang Katang.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 362 of 1894) that the Commander of the Netherlands vessel-of-war *Sumatra* reports the existence of breakers between Pulo Kersik and Pulo Katang Katang in approximately lat.  $1^{\circ} 49' S.$ , long.  $100^{\circ} 36' E.$

B. P. CRRAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 18th August 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 166.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—NEW GUINEA, NORTH-EAST COAST.

*Dampier strait—Reefs reported in the South-eastern approach.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 370 of 1894) that the New Guinea Company report the existence of the undermentioned reefs in the approach to Dampier strait from the south-eastward :—

1. A reef in approximately lat  $6^{\circ} 17' S.$ , long.  $148^{\circ} 47' E.$
2. A reef in approximately lat.  $6^{\circ} 12' S.$ , long.  $148^{\circ} 38' E.$
3. A reef extending 8 miles in an easterly direction from approximately lat.  $6^{\circ} 4' S.$ , long.  $148^{\circ} 26' E.$

4. A reef lies N.E. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. (N.  $65^{\circ}$  E.), distant 2 miles; and another reef E.N.E. (N.  $67^{\circ}$  E.), distant 4 miles, from Diugen, which island lies approximately in lat.  $5^{\circ} 58'$  S., long.  $148^{\circ} 16'$  E.

5. A reef extends from Arratoma island, lat.  $5^{\circ} 56'$  S., long.  $148^{\circ} 3'$  E., to the island about one mile north-eastward, and thence to the island which lies nearly 3 miles eastward of Arratoma.

(Variation,  $5^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 18th August 1894.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 157.

[Third Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

*Mangalore port—Boundary pillar washed away.*

THE Presidency Port Officer, Madras, has given notice that the southern boundary pillar of Mangalore port has been washed away by the erosion of the Ullal sand-pit.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 18th August 1894.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 158.

[Third Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

*Present position of Kundapur light.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 119, dated 15th June last, issued by this office, the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, has given further notice, that on re-exhibition of the light at Kundapur, it will be shown from a site 50 feet to the northward of the southern boundary pillar of that port.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 18th August 1894.



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1894.

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## PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,  
the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

### ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

No. 4595A.

**GENERAL.—No. 4524A.—The 31st August 1894.**—The undermentioned officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods noted against their names:—

Mr. C. C. Quinn, I.C.S.	...	...	1 week.
„ T. D. Beighton, I.C.S.	...	...	5 days.

**No. 4532A.—The 31st August 1894.**—Mr. Nunda Krishna Bose, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to the third grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. E. F. Growse.

Mr. Nunda Krishna Bose will continue to act as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue until further orders.

**No. 4535A.—The 31st August 1894.**—The following confirmations and appointments are sanctioned in the grades of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors:—

*Confirmed in the first grade.*

Mr. G. Gordon, <i>vice</i> Mr. R. W. Carlyle.
„ F. S. Hamilton, <i>vice</i> Mr. E. F. Growse.
„ H. E. Bansom, <i>vice</i> Mr. D. Cameron.

*Appointed substantively pro tempore to the first grade.*

- Mr. Ambika Charan Sen, *vice* Mr. E. F. Growse.  
 „ H. J. McIntosh, *vice* Mr. Nunda Krishna Bose.  
 „ E. Geake, *vice* Mr. H. E. Ransom, confirmed.

*Confirmed in the second grade.*

- Mr. Ahsanuddin Ahmad, *vice* Mr. G. Gordon.  
 „ Barada Charan Mitra, *vice* Mr. F. S. Hamilton.  
 „ Kedar Nath Roy, *vice* Mr. H. E. Ransom.

*Appointed substantively pro tempore to the second grade.*

- Mr. H. C. Streatfeild, *vice* Mr. Ambika Charan Sen.  
 „ J. Windsor, *vice* Mr. H. J. McIntosh.

**No. 4557A.—The 3rd September 1894.**—In modification of the order, dated the 10th August 1894, Babu Braja Durlabh Hazra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for two months and sixteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st September 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

**No. 4559A.—The 3rd September 1894.**—Babu Behari Lal Mukherjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is allowed leave for thirty-nine days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th October 1894.

**No. 4561A.—The 3rd September 1894.**—Babu Girish Chandra Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month and seventeen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th September 1894.

**No. 4563A.—The 3rd September 1894.**—Babu Opendra Chandra Mozumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Murshidabad.

**No. 4565A.—The 3rd September 1894.**—Babu Ganendra Nath Pal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Backergunge.

**No. 4567A.—The 3rd September 1894.**—Babu Shyama Pada Chowdhury, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Khulna.

**No. 4569A.—The 3rd September 1894.**—Babu Poorno Chunder Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Barasat subdivision of the district of the 24-Parganas.

**No. 4571A.—The 3rd September 1894.**—Maulvi Syed Faizuddin Hosain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the district of Mymensingh, and is appointed to have charge of the Netrakona subdivision of that district.

**No. 4573A.—The 3rd September 1894.**—Babu Ananda Prasada Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Netrakona, Mymensingh, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Nadia, on being relieved by Maulvi Syed Faizuddin Hosain.

**No. 4585A.—The 4th September 1894.**—Mr. R. H. Anderson, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, Jessore with Khulna, Backergunge and Mymensingh, is authorized, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all criminal applications and cases in the Backergunge Sessions Division, during the absence of Mr. A. E. Staley on leave for twenty-seven days of the ensuing Civil Court vacation.

**No. 4592A.—The 4th September 1894.**—Mr. Ahsanuddin Ahmad, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. G. Dey, or until further orders.

**POLICE.—No. 3816J.—The 1st September 1894.**—Babu Sree Nath Pal, Senior Superintendent, Calcutta Police, is allowed leave for two months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd September 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

**No. 4588A.—The 4th September 1894.**—The orders of the 11th August 1894, granting Mr. J. Cowie, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bankura, privilege leave for three months, and appointing Mr. J. M. Coates, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Backergunge District Police, to have charge of the Bankura District Police, are cancelled.

**No. 4590A.—The 4th September 1894.**—In modification of the order, dated the 14th August 1894, Colonel H. M. Ramsay, District Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarpur, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-eight days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th September 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

**JAILS.—No. 2448P.—The 4th September 1894.**—Mr. F. J. Rowe, Professor of the Presidency College, Calcutta, on leave, is appointed, under the provisions of section 12 of Act V of 1876, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School established at Alipore for the reception and industrial training of juvenile offenders.

**ECCLESIASTICAL.—No. 4507A.—The 30th August 1894.**—The Revd. L. H. Lermitt, Chaplain of Howrah, is allowed leave for two months, under article 656 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st September 1894, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No. 4509A.—The 30th August 1894.*—The Revd. H. B. Cogan, Officiating Chaplain of Cuttack, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of the Revd. L. H. Lermitt, or until further orders.

The following notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

*No. 5954G.—The 22nd August 1894.*—Under the provisions of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. J. A. Ezechiel, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, to be a Justice of the Peace within the province of Assam.

*No. 5967G.—The 24th August 1894.*—Privilege leave of absence for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. J. H. W. Dalrymple-Clark, District Superintendent of Police, Sibsagar, with effect from the 4th September 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No. 5269J.—The 20th August 1894.*—Babu Dvarika Nath Ghosh, Munsif of Karimganj, in the district of Sylhet, has obtained furlough for six months, under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th August 1894, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

*No. 5270J.—The 20th August 1894.*—Babu Sarada Prasad Bakshi, B.L., is appointed to officiate as a Munsif in the district of Sylhet, to be ordinarily stationed at Maulvi Bazar, in place of Babu Jagat Narayan Sarkar, deputed temporarily to act at Karimganj, during the absence, on furlough, of Babu Dvarika Nath Ghosh, or until further orders.

*No. 5271J.—The 20th August 1894.*—Under the provisions of section 25 of Act XII of 1887 (The Civil Courts Act), the Chief Commissioner confers upon Babu Jagat Narayan Sarkar, Munsif, on deputation at Karimganj, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the limits of the Karimganj Munsifi, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Dvarika Nath Ghosh, or until further orders.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 4576A.

*The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the second half-yearly departmental examination of 1894 of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates, Special Deputy Collectors, and Sub-Deputy Collectors in the regulation and non-regulation districts, of Cantonment Magistrates, and of officers of the Police, Medical, Forest and Public Works Departments, will be held on Thursday, the 1st November 1894, and two following days.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—(FORESTS).

##### NOTIFICATION—No. 4464-For.

*The 30th August 1894.*—Mr. C. A. G. Lillingston, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Personal Assistant to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, held charge of the Tista Forest Division from the afternoon of the 4th to the forenoon of the 18th August 1894, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. F. Trafford, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is appointed to hold charge of the Tista Forest Division from the date of his relieving Mr. C. A. G. Lillingston and during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. D. D. French, or until further orders.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—OPIUM.

##### NOTIFICATION—No. 4433-O.

*The 30th August 1894.*—In continuation of paragraph 1 of the Notification, No. 3421-O., dated the 7th July 1894, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, it is notified that Mr. W. J. F. Currie, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, is posted to Hajipur in the Bihar Agency, with effect from the 7th June 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

##### NOTIFICATION—No. 4460L.R.

*The 31st August 1894.*—Babu Haripada Ghosh, Assistant Settlement Officer, Chittagong, is allowed leave for 1 month and 21 days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4477L.R.

*The 31st August 1894.*—The notification of the 14th December 1886, published at page 1307, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th December 1886, regarding the survey and settlement under the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, of the following villages, is hereby cancelled:—

Tanzy No.	Name of mahal.	Names of villages.	District in which situated.
36	Juhangirpur ...	Iswarpur, Brindabanpur ... A portion of Kist Jhenai, called Jhat Jhenai Arjee Khoja-kander ... Perirdanga ... Nrisinghati ... Banikarbil ... Dahadanga ... Pathar Bahati ... Agadanga ... Baldahar ... Manikara ...	Dinajpur. Bogra.  Malda.

O. F. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 3595Medl.—The 1st September 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain T. Grainger, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Champaran, is allowed privilege leave for two months and 29 days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th September 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No. 3597Medl.—The 1st September 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Ghose of the Motihari Dispensary is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Champaran, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon-Captain T. Grainger, or until further orders.

*No. 3667Medl.—The 4th September 1894.*—Dr. S. J. Manook, Civil Medical Officer of Singhbhum, is allowed leave for 1 month and 25 days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd September 1894.

*No. 3669Medl.—The 4th September 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Chooney Lal Das is appointed temporarily to have medical charge of the civil station of Singhbhum during the absence, on leave, of Dr. S. J. Manook, or until further orders.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4596A.

*No. 4515A.—The 30th August 1894.*—Babu Behari Lal Mallik, Munsif of Sitamarhi, in the district of Tirhut, is appointed to act as a Subordinate Judge of Tirhut, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Amirta Lal Chatterji, or until further orders.

*No. 4517A.—The 30th August 1894.*—Mirza Bedar Bukht, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tirhut, to be ordinarily stationed at Sitamarhi, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Behari Lal Mallik, or until further orders.

*No. 4522A.—The 31st August 1894.*—Babu Amirto Lal Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge, Tirhut, is allowed leave for twenty days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th September 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

*No. 4582A.—The 4th September 1894.*—Babu Braja Behary Shome, Subordinate Judge, Tippera, is allowed leave up to the afternoon of the 20th September 1894, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 10th August 1894.

*No. 3818J.—The 3rd September 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Kaylash Chunder Sarcar of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Jamalpur Independent Bench in the district of Mymensingh.

*No. 3829J.—The 3rd September 1894.*—Mr. William Miller Smith is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate at Madhupur, in the district of the Sonthal Parganas, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. William Charles Muller is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate at Barkopa, in the district of the Sonthal Parganas, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



**NOTIFICATION—No. 3831J.**

*The 3rd September 1894.*—The following rule, which has been prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 65 of Act VI (B.O.) of 1870, as amended by Acts I (B.O.) of 1871, 1886, and 1892, and which is to be inserted after rule IX of the revised rules for the guidance of panchayats, &c., published in Notification, dated the 12th April 1887, is published for general information:—

*Rule IXA.*—In all cases in which it has been found necessary to issue a distress warrant under section 45 of the Act twice within a period of 12 months, the Magistrate shall, on the second of these occasions, require the collecting or other member of the panchayat to attend personally, until further orders, the parade of chaukidars prescribed by Police Circular No. 5, dated the 14th September 1892, on such dates as may be appointed by the Magistrate, and at such parade to pay the chaukidars of his village their salaries in full for the previous quarter in the presence of the officer in charge of the police-station, or of such officer as the Magistrate may direct.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**NOTIFICATION—No. 3832J.**

*The 3rd September 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, with effect from the 1st October 1894, the transfer of the Singti Independent outpost, together with the villages comprised in its jurisdiction, from the jurisdiction of thana Khanakul, in the Jahanabad subdivision of the district of Hooghly, to that of thana Amta, in the Ulubaria subdivision of the district of Howrah.

The outpost is also transferred from the local jurisdiction of the Jahanabad Munsifi, in the district of Hooghly, to that of the Amta Munsifi, in the district of Howrah.

In consequence of the above transfer the following is declared to be at once the revised southern boundary of the district of Hooghly and the northern boundary of the district of Howrah, in modification of the boundary defined by the notification dated the 28th May 1880, published at page 439 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 2nd June 1880.

The revised boundaries of thana Khanakul, in Hooghly, and of thana Amta, in Howrah, are also described below:—

*Revised southern boundary of the district of Hooghly and the northern boundary of the district of Howrah.*

From the village of Marelpona (or Markhana) on the Rupnarain river on the west to that of Katanali on the east, the boundary remains the same as defined by the notification dated the 28th May 1880; thence the boundary runs northward along the boundaries of the following villages, viz., Katanali, Magri chak, Chingrah, Chubbisipur, Dharasimul, Bandhyepur, Garberia, Dasspur-manickpat, Balipur, Pantihar, Neutta, Shampur, Par Bhurseit and Kotalpur, to the Damodar river which it crosses, and then runs southward along that river to the village of Pospur. From this point eastward to the Hooghly river the boundary remains unaltered.

*Boundaries of thana Khanakul.*

*On the North.*—Thana Jahanabad.

*On the East, South and West.*—The boundary of the Hooghly district.

*Boundaries of thana Amta.*

*On the North and West.*—The boundary of the Howrah district.

*On the South and East.*—The boundary remains the same as previously defined.

*Note.*—In the above description the villages named are included within the boundary of the district of Hooghly to which reference is made.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.**

**ESTABLISHMENT.**

*Calcutta, the 31st August 1894.*

*No. 277.—Notification.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotion in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the date specified:—

Name.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
1	2	3	4	5
Mohendro Nath Dutt	Assistant Engineer, old 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade (new classification).	5th July 1894...	Permanent.

## LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*The 3rd September 1894.*

*No. 278.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for construction of a fair-weather road from Culpi to Channel creek, through the villages of Culpi, Basudehpur, Srinagar, Ramkrishnapur, Singarhat, Rajarampur, Sukdehpur, chuk Dulatpur, Brindabanpur, Andinagar, Rangilabad, Arunberia, Rangafalla, Belpukuria, Samtala, lot No. 9, lot No. 5, Sitarampur, lot No. 7, and Sibkalinagar, pargana Hatiaghur, district of 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 259 bighas of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

## RAILWAY.

*The 4th September 1894.*

*No. 279.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for conservancy purposes at Saidpur on the northern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in mauza Koya, pargana Kazirhat, zilla Rangpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land measuring, more or less, 2 acres and 1 pole of the standard measurement, bounded on the north by land of Chand Mahamud Pramanik and Mashoor, west by land of Chand Mahamud Bahor and Awanulla Pramanik, south by land of Mahatap Chand Roy, Chand Mahamud, and Romejan Sircar, and east by land belonging to northern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, is required within the aforesaid mauza of Koya.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

F. J. JOHNSTONE,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

*The 4th September 1894.*

*No. 280.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for additional land for raising the 1st section of the Byturni right embankment, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land 3 furlongs 361 feet long and averaging in width 10 feet, measuring 2 roods and 3½ poles, more or less, of standard measurement, commencing from mauza Ankula, pargana Jajpur, passing through mauza Routrapur and terminating at mauza Kotebasant, pargana Jajpur, in the district of Cuttack, is required within the aforesaid villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

*No. 281.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for additional land for raising the 2nd section of the Byturni right embankment, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land 1 mile 5 furlongs 88 feet long and averaging in width 6 feet, measuring 1 acre and 1 rood, more or less, of standard measurement, commencing from mauza Siddeswar, pargana Jajpur, passing through mauzas Hirapur, Chandpur, Beepur, and terminating at mauza Katikata, pargana Jajpur, in the district of Cuttack, is required within the aforesaid villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. ODLING,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*The 30th August 1894.*

*No. 76 Marine.*—The following telegram, dated the 28th August 1894, from the Government of Bombay, is published for general information.

C. W. ODLING,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Copy of a telegram, dated the 28th August 1894, from the Government of Bombay, to the Government of Bengal.*

RESIDENT, Aden, intimates that Egypt has imposed quarantine on arrivals from Arabian Red Sea Coast from Lith to Lohayya on account of plague.

*The 3rd September 1894.*

*No. 77 Marine.*—In supersession of rule 3 of the rules for regulating the grant of certificates of competency to second-class engine-drivers of inland steam-vessels, sanctioned under Notification No. 178 Marine, dated the 24th August 1891, which was published in Part I, page 806 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue the following revised rule. It will be taken into consideration on the expiry of a month from the date of its publication in the *Gazette*, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to consider any objections or suggestions which may be made by any person concerning it within that period:—

“He must have served an apprenticeship of at least four years if in India, or three years in the United Kingdom, and have served for one year in the engine-room of a steamer. Or he must have served four years in the engine-room of a steamer at sea or on inland waters under a certificated engineer or first-class engine-driver, one year of which service must have been as principal serang, tindal or fireman, when one only is employed; or have been for two years in charge of the engine of a factory or mill under a European Manager or Engineer, as well as served one year in the engine-room of a steamer as principal serang or tindal or fireman, when one only is employed.”

*No. 78 Marine.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 21 of Act VI of 1884 (the Inland Steam-Vessels Act), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the following revised form for granting declarations of survey to inland steam-vessels, in supersession of the form sanctioned under Notification No. 90 Marine, dated the 25th April 1890, which was published at page 13 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th May following.

C. W. ODLING,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Form No. 8.

No.

## SURVEYOR'S DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 9 OF ACT VI OF 1884.

Name of steam-vessel and official number. (Col. 1.)	Tonnage. (Col. 2.)	When and where built and material. (Col. 3.)	Power nominal. (Col. 4.)
Official No.	Gross.	Register.	Horse-power
Description of engines and age. (Col. 5.)		Description of boilers and age. (Col. 6.)	
Lead on safety-valves per square inch. (Col. 7.)		Ground tackle. (Col. 8.)	
Main boilers _____ lbs.			
Auxiliary do. _____ lbs.			
Condition of hull. (Col. 9.)		General equipment. (Col. 10.)	
Name of Master and description of certificate, and number of officers and deck crew. (Col. 11.)			
Master _____		No. of certificate _____	
1st Mate _____		No. „ _____	
No. of Officers _____		No. of deck crew _____	
Name of Engineer or Engine-driver, and description of certificate and number, and number of engine-room crew. (Col. 12.)			
Engineer _____		No. of certificate _____	
No. of Engineers _____		No. of E. R. crew _____	
Engine-driver _____		No. of certificate _____	

When and where last examined in dry dock.  
(Col. 13.)

Limits (if any) beyond which the vessel is not fit to ply.  
(Col. 14.)

Time, if less than one year, for which the hull, boilers, engines, or any of the equipments will be sufficient.  
(Col. 15.)

For the year ending \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 189\_\_\_\_\_.

Dimensions of boats.  
(Col. 16.)

Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Cubic capacity.

Life buoys.  
(Col. 17.)

ber of

Capacity for carrying passengers.  
(Col. 18.)

DECK PASSENGERS.	A When plying by night (smooth and partially smooth water).	B When plying by day (smooth and partially smooth water).	C When plying by day on voyages which do not last more than 6 hours (smooth water only).	Second cabin passengers.	Saloon passengers.
ben decks ...					
” ...					
for bridge,, ...					
Total ...					

hereby declare as follows, viz.—

- (1) That on the            day of            189 , I inspected the machinery of the steam-vessel named in the space marked, column 1, in this form, and all the safety-valves and fire-hose on board the same.
- (2) That the machinery of the said steam-vessel is sufficient for the service intended and in good condition.
- (3) That the said machinery will, in my judgment, be sufficient until the            day of            189 .
- (4) That the safety-valves and fire-hose are such and in such condition as required by the rules under Act VI of 1884.
- (5) That the weight to be placed on the safety-valves in the said steam-vessel is not to exceed the “pressure per square inch in lbs.” stated in column 7 in this form, and that such weight has been placed on them accordingly.
- (6) That the said steam-vessel as regards her machinery is, in my judgment, fit to ply as an inland steam-vessel.

DATED AT            , } *Engineer-Surveyor to the Government of Bengal*  
 This    day of            189 . } *under Act VI of 1884.*

I hereby declare as follows, viz.—

- (1) That on the            day of            189 ; I inspected the hull of the said steam-vessel and the boats, life-buoys, lights, signals, and other equipments on board the same, and the certificate of the master.
- (2) That the hull of the said steam-vessel is sufficient for the service intended, and is in good condition.
- (3) That the boats, life-buoys, lights, and signals on board the said steam-vessel and the certificate of the master are such and in such condition as required by Act VI of 1884 and the rules in force on the subject.
- (4) That the hull of the said steam-vessel and the equipments beforenamed will, in my judgment, be sufficient until the            day of            next.
- (5) That the said steamer is, in my judgment, fit to ply as an inland steam-vessel with the number of passengers stated in the space marked, column 18, in this form when there is no incumbrance of the space measured for the passenger accommodation, but is not fit to ply with a greater number of passengers.
- (6) That the certificate of the Engine-driver or Engineer is such and in such condition as required by Act VI of 1884.

DATED AT            , } *Shipwright-Surveyor to the Government of Bengal*  
 This    day of            189 . } *under Act VI of 1894.*

*The 4th September 1894.*

**No. 79 Marine.**—In continuation of notifications Nos. 63 Marine and 65 Marine, dated the 1st and 13th ultimo respectively, Mr. E. G. Venn, R.I.M., is appointed, under section 7 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, to officiate as First Engineer and Shipwright-Surveyor to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th idem, *vice* Mr. R. Bushby, deceased, until the return of Mr. G. Robertson, Second Engineer and Shipwright-Surveyor, from privilege leave.

**No. 80 Marine.**—In continuation of notifications Nos. 64 Marine and 66 Marine, dated the 1st and 13th ultimo respectively, Mr. E. G. Venn, R.I.M., is appointed under section 9 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, to officiate as First Engineer and Shipwright-Surveyor to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th idem, *vice* Mr. R. Bushby, deceased, until the return of Mr. G. Robertson, Second Engineer and Shipwright-Surveyor, from privilege leave.

C. W. ODLING,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 4597A.

**No. 4502A.**—*The 29th August 1894.*—Babu Bhoobendro Nath Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, is transferred to the Dacca Division, and is posted to the Kishorganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district.

**No. 4580A.**—*The 4th September 1894.*—Maulvi Fazlur Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tippera, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service, Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the special B.L. examination :—

#### SECOND DIVISION.

##### *In Order of Merit.*

1	Palit, Biharilal	...	...	City College.
2	Mullik, Jnanendranath	...	...	Ditto.
3	Bandopadhyay, Bamacharan	...	...	Ripon College.
4	Guptaray, Upendralal	...	...	Dacca College.
5	Wasi Ahmed	...	...	City College.
6	Mitra, Upendramohan	...	...	Dacca College.
7	{ Majumdar, Priyasankar	...	...	Ripon College.
	{ Maung Hla Baw	...	...	Ditto.
9	Mallik, Napharlal	...	...	City College.
10	Ghosh, Satyaprasanna	...	...	Ripon College.
11	Son, Rajaniranjan	...	...	Ditto.
12	Chattopadhyay, Niradchandra	...	...	Ditto.
13	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	...	Patna College.
14	Bhattacharyya, Baradacharan	...	...	Dacca College.
15	Sinharay, Abinasohandra	...	...	City College.
16	Iicera Jha	...	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	{ Gupta, Bhubanamohan	...	...	City College.
17	{ Basu, Shymacharan	...	...	Ripon College.
	{ Mukhopadhyay, Upendranarayan	...	...	Ditto.
20	Ray, Kalikumar	...	...	City College.
21	Bera, Jayhari	...	...	Hughli College.
22	Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra, II	...	...	Ripon College.
23	Chakrabarti, Brajendrakumar	...	...	City College.
24	Bandyopadhyay, Banamali	...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	{ Ghosh, Rajanikanta	...	...	City College.
25	{ Ghosha, Jogesachandra	...	...	Ripon College.
	{ Mandal, Krittibas	...	...	Ditto.
	{ Ghosh, Sasankakumar	...	...	Dacca College.
28	{ Halidar, Manmohan	...	...	Ditto.
	{ Rama Prasad	...	...	Ripon College.
31	Das, Durgaprasanna	...	...	Ravenshaw College.
32	Basu, Bhubaneswar	...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
33	Ray, Sureshchandra, II	...	...	Ripon College.
34	Ghoshal, Surendranarayan	...	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
35	Chakrabarti, Jaineswar	...	...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 29th August 1894.*

W. GRIFFITHS, *Registrar.*

*List of successful candidates for the Central Examination of  
Bengal Madrasahs for the year 1894.*

CALCUTTA MADRASAH.

No.	Names of candidates.	Division.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
<i>Fourth-year class.</i>			
1	Muhammad Hasan ...	1st division.	
2	Niaz Ahmad ...	1st "	
3	Gholam Khaliq ...	1st "	
4	Abdul Ghani ...	1st "	
5	Tafsiruddin Ahmad ...	1st "	
6	Muhammad Nasim ...	1st "	
7	Irteza Hosain ...	1st "	
8	Muhammad Serajul Haq ...	1st "	
9	Tofail Ahmad ...	1st "	
10	Hamid Ali ...	1st "	
11	Vilayet Ali ...	2nd "	
12	Abdul Hamid ...	2nd "	
13	Abbas Ali ...	2nd "	
14	Mohammad Yasim ...	2nd "	
15	Abdul Latif II ...	2nd "	
16	Abdur Rahman ...	3rd "	
17	Nasiruddin Ahmad ...	3rd "	
<i>Third-year class.</i>			
1	Sayyad Abdur Rashid ...	1st division.	
2	Iraab Ali ...	1st "	
3	Abdul Hamid ...	1st "	
4	Sayyad Farrukh Ali ...	1st "	
5	Azizur Rahman ...	1st "	
6	Muhammad Qasim ...	1st "	
7	Muhammad Elahdad Khan ...	1st "	
8	Asiruddin ...	2nd "	
9	Muhammad Hashmatullah ...	2nd "	
10	Sayyad Inam Rasul ...	2nd "	
11	Abdul Haq ...	3rd "	
<i>Second-year class.</i>			
1	Muhammad Hidayet Husain ...	1st division.	
2	Abdul Qader I ...	1st "	
3	Muhammad Said ...	1st "	
4	Ali Ahmad ...	1st "	
5	Muhammad Faiz Bakhsh ...	1st "	
6	Muhammad Wasil ...	1st "	
7	Abdul Latif ...	1st "	
8	Mohammad Siddiq ...	1st "	
9	Ahmad Ullah ...	1st "	
10	Abdul-Ghani ...	1st "	
11	Abdul Moula ...	2nd "	
12	Mohammad Basir ...	2nd "	
13	Imdad Hosain ...	2nd "	
14	Abdul Qadir II ...	2nd "	
15	Ifazuddin ...	3rd "	
16	Waris Ali ...	3rd "	
17	Habibullah ...	3rd "	
18	Muzafar Ahmad ...	3rd "	
19	Faizur Rahman ...	3rd "	
20	Muhammad Abdul Latif ...	3rd "	



## CALCUTTA MADRASAH—concluded.

No.	Names of candidates.	Division.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
<i>First-year class.</i>			
1	Makbul Ahmad ... ..	1st division.	
2	Muhammad Ibrahim ... ..	1st "	
3	Muhammad Ismail ... ..	1st "	
4	Muhammad Sulaiman ... ..	1st "	
5	Abdul Jabbar ... ..	1st "	
6	Muhammad Ali ... ..	1st "	
7	Muhammad Naqi ... ..	1st "	
8	Muhammad Yaunus ... ..	1st "	
9	Lal Muhammad ... ..	1st "	
10	Abdur Rahim ... ..	1st "	
11	Zillul Haq ... ..	2nd "	
12	Muhammad Abdul Ghani ... ..	2nd "	
13	Abdur Rashid ... ..	2nd "	
14	Nasir Ali ... ..	2nd "	
15	Fasuhur Rahman ... ..	2nd "	
16	Gulzar Ahmad ... ..	2nd "	
17	Abdullah ... ..	3rd "	
18	Shafikur Rahman ... ..	3rd "	
19	Abdul Jalil ... ..	3rd "	
20	Muhammad Abdul Aziz ... ..	3rd "	

## DACCA MADRASAH.

<i>Fourth-year class.</i>			
1	Monawwar Ali ... ..	1st division.	
2	Muhammad Kazimuddin ... ..	1st "	
3	Afsaruddin ... ..	1st "	
4	Abdul Wahid ... ..	2nd "	
5	Muhammad Aminuddin ... ..	2nd "	
6	Abdul Hakim ... ..	2nd "	
7	Muhammad Mazzammal ... ..	2nd "	
8	Mohammad Ismail ... ..	3rd "	
9	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur ... ..	3rd "	
10	Abdul Majid ... ..	3rd "	
11	Forman Ali ... ..	3rd "	
12	Abbas Ali (of Dacca) ... ..	3rd "	
<i>Third-year class.</i>			
1	Adiluddin ... ..	1st division	
2	Kazimuddin ... ..	1st "	
3	Muhammad Ismail (of Mymensingh) ... ..	1st "	
4	Rasmat Ali ... ..	3rd "	
<i>Second-year class.</i>			
1	Afsaruddin ... ..	1st division	
2	Abdul Aziz (of Mymensingh) ... ..	1st "	
3	Nisarus Samad ... ..	1st "	
4	Abdul Alim ... ..	2nd "	
5	Sayyad Rajab Ali ... ..	2nd "	
6	Abdur Rauf ... ..	3rd "	

## DACCA MADRASAH—concluded.

No.	Names of candidates.	Division.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
<i>First-year class.</i>			
1	Aga Mahmud Ali ... ..	1st division.	
2	Abdul Khan ... ..	1st "	
3	Muhammad Obaidullah ... ..	1st "	
4	Shariatullah ... ..	2nd "	
5	Waliullah ... ..	3rd "	
6	Abdul Ghafur (of Mymensingh) ... ..	3rd "	
7	Kabiruddin ... ..	3rd "	
8	Hafiz Muhammad Mahmud ... ..	3rd "	
9	Bazlur Rahman ... ..	3rd "	
10	Abdul Karim ... ..	3rd "	
11	Muhammad Yakub ... ..	3rd "	
12	Abdul Majid ... ..	3rd "	

## HOOGHLY MADRASAH.

<i>Fourth-year class.</i>			
1	Muhammad Anwarullah ... ..	1st division.	
2	Muhammad Ismail ... ..	2nd "	
3	Zamiruddin ... ..	2nd "	
4	Muhammad Ashraf ... ..	3rd "	
5	Waliuddin ... ..	3rd "	
<i>Third-year class.</i>			
1	Mustaghas Ahmad ... ..	2nd division.	
<i>Second-year class.</i>			
1	Muhammad Fazlur Rahman ... ..	1st division.	
2	Abdul Jubbar ... ..	2nd "	
3	Ainuddin ... ..	2nd "	
4	Kasiruddin ... ..	3rd "	
<i>First-year class.</i>			
1	Mazharul Huq ... ..	1st division.	
2	Abdul Hamid ... ..	2nd "	
3	Abdul Hai ... ..	2nd "	

## TIPPERA MADRASAH.

<i>First-year class.</i>			
1	Abdul Hamid ... ..	1st division.	
2	Abdul Majid ... ..	1st "	
3	Ansar Ali ... ..	2nd "	
4	Rezwan Ali ... ..	2nd "	
5	Aftabuddin ... ..	3rd "	

## CHITTAGONG MADRASAH.

No.	Names of candidates.			Division.	REMARKS.
1	2			3	4
Fourth-year class.					
1	Abdul Majid II	...	...	1st division.	
2	Wasiur Rahman	...	...	1st	"
3	Ifazullah	...	...	1st	"
4	Abdul Majid I	...	...	1st	"
5	Anwar Ali	...	...	1st	"
6	Wahidullah	...	...	2nd	"
7	Abdus Subhan	...	...	2nd	"
8	Azizur Rahman I	...	...	2nd	"
Third-year class.					
1	Abul Khair Muhammad Yusuf	...	...	1st division.	
2	Aminul Haq	...	...	1st	"
3	Mofazzalur Rahman	...	...	2nd	"
4	Nurul Haq	...	...	2nd	"
5	Azizullah	...	...	2nd	"
6	Abdus Salam	...	...	3rd	"
7	Abdul Ghafur I	...	...	3rd	"
8	Muhammad Ismail	...	...	3rd	"
9	Salimuddin	...	...	3rd	"
Second-year class.					
1	Fasihuddin	...	...	1st division.	
2	Fazlur Rahman	...	...	1st	"
3	Basharatullah	...	...	1st	"
4	Wahibullah	...	...	1st	"
5	Abdul Majid II	...	...	1st	"
6	Muhammad Aslam	...	...	1st	"
7	Abdur Rauf	...	...	2nd	"
8	Ahmadullah III	...	...	2nd	"
9	Abdul Mannan	...	...	3rd	"
10	Riyazuddeen	...	...	3rd	"
11	Abdul Latif	...	...	3rd	"
First-year class.					
1	Abdur Rashid	...	...	1st division.	
2	Abdul Haq	...	...	1st	"
3	Mohammad Ibrahim	...	...	1st	"
4	Abdul Majid	...	...	1st	"
5	Fazlur Rahman	...	...	1st	"
6	Khabirul Haq	...	...	1st	"
7	Badiur Rahman	...	...	1st	"
8	Abdul Khaliq	...	...	2nd	"
9	Abdul Bari	...	...	2nd	"
10	Majibur Rahman	...	...	2nd	"
11	Abdul Aziz IV	...	...	2nd	"
12	Alimuddin I	...	...	3rd	"
13	Abdus Samad	...	...	3rd	"
14	Abdul Qadir II	...	...	3rd	"

CALCUTTA MADRASAH,

The 8th August 1894.

A. F. R. HOERNLE,

Principal, Calcutta Madrasah.

## NOTIFICATION.

*The 1st September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that upon the result of the Entrance Examination of 1895 being known, the six second-grade junior scholarships allotted to the Dacca Division will be awarded to the six boys who stand first in order of merit in the divisional list without reference to districts, and the twelve third-grade scholarships will be distributed as follows:—

Dacca	...	...	...	...	4
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	3
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	2
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	3
					—
					12
					—

A. C. TUTE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that upon the results of the Entrance Examination to be held in 1895 being known, the six third-grade junior scholarships allotted to the Chittagong Division will be distributed as follows:—

Tippera	...	...	...	2
Noakhali	...	...	...	2
Chittagong	...	...	...	2

R. M. WALLER, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG, *the 28th August 1894.*

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that on the results of the Entrance examination of 1895 being known, the five second-grade scholarships allotted to the Rajshahi Division will be awarded to the best students in the Division irrespective of districts and the nine third-grade scholarships will be distributed as follows:—

Rajshahi	2
Dinajpur	1
Jalpaiguri	1
Darjeeling	1
Rangpur	1
Bogra	1
Pabna	2

Total

Besides the above, there are two special scholarships—one of the second grade and one of the third grade—for the Rangpur Zilla School.

P. NOLAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 21st August 1894.*

## CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

*No. 7712, dated 29th August 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Hira Lal Dutt is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th August 1894.

*No. 7766, dated 31st August 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Kali Prasanna Kumar is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th August 1894.

*No. 7768, dated 31st August 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Khirode Chandra Choudhuri is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th August 1894.

J. F. P. McCONNELL, M.D., *Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*for Insp.-Genl. of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.*

No. 7838, dated 4th September 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Ohooney Lal Das did supernumerary duty at the Alipore Police-case Hospital, 24-Parganas, from the forenoon of the 14th to the forenoon of the 24th August 1894, and at the Medical College Hospital from the forenoon of the 25th to the afternoon of the 29th August 1894.

ROBERT HARVEY, M.D., Surgeon-Col.,  
*Insp.-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.*

## HIGH COURT NOTICE.

### NOTIFICATION.

*The 30th August 1894.*

THE following rule having been framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under the powers vested in it by section 15 of the statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, is published for general information.

By order of the High Court,

T. W. RICHARDSON,  
*Offg. Registrar.*

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT  
WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

### CRIMINAL.

*Rule No.* , *dated* , 1894.

THE following amendments should be made in Chapter III of the Court's General Rules and Circular Orders (Criminal), viz.—

At page 68, in Rule 5, Clause (a), after the words "rent deposits," *insert*—and compensation fines (including costs in criminal cases) not paid on the spot in open Court.

At page 71, after Clause (b) of Rule 9, *insert*—

(bb) when the complainant or informant is ordered by the Court to pay compensation to the accused at the time of his acquittal (section 560, Criminal Procedure Code);

(bbb) when by order of the Court compensation is paid to the complainant out of the fine imposed on the accused (section 545 *ibid.*);

(bbbb) when the costs of processes, etc., in non-cognizable cases are recovered from the accused in addition to any fine that may have been imposed on him and are paid to the complainant (section 31 of the Court-fees Act);

At page 87, add as a foot-note to the words "a fine" in the second line of Rule 47, the following:—

*N.B.*—Compensation fines are repaid under the procedure laid down in Rule 37, page 80 *supra*.

At page 90, *insert* the following as a note to Rule 52:—

*Note.*—Compensation fines (including costs in criminal cases) when not paid on the spot in open Court are dealt with as deposits [*vide* Rules 5 (a) and 47, pages 68 and 87 *supra*].

### Existing Rules and Forms.

- (e) Miscellaneous receipts (not deposits), i.e., forfeitures, forfeiture of earnest-money by defaulting bidders, sale-proceeds of old furniture, stores, &c., &c.
- (f) Petty receipts to be credited at once to Government, i.e., searching fees, copying fees, comparing fees, sale-proceeds of forms and of service-books.

When receipts under this head are realized in stamps, it is not necessary to enter them in the accounts as cash receipts.

All receipts and payments under heads (a) to (c) above must appear in the Court's accounts and in the Treasury accounts in detail. An account in detail of all receipts under head (f) must be kept in the Court, but only the daily totals of each kind of receipts will appear in the Treasury books. All receipts and payments under head (g) will be made on the responsibility of the cashier, whose security must be sufficient to cover any amount in his hands. They will not appear at all in the Treasury accounts, but the balance in the hands of the cashier must be noted daily in the cash-book as well as the balances of any other moneys which he may be entrusted with—(c.g.) permanent advance, pay of establishments, &c.

*Register of Miscellaneous Receipts in the Court of the*  
*of 18 .*

during the month

[illegible]

**N.B.**—This Register should be compared daily with the corresponding entries in the Register of Chalais.







4. For Form No. 13 at page 270 (Civil), Chapter VI, *ibid.*, substitute the following:—  
16 at page 224 (Criminal), Chapter V,

† Register of Miscellaneous Receipts in the Court of the during the month  
of 189 .

[To be maintained by the Judge in charge of accounts and to be preserved for 12 years.]  
Magistrate of the District

Consecutive number in this register.	Date of realization.	Number of chalan.	Date of remittance to Treasury.	From whom received.	Sale-proceeds of the unclaimed property of the estate and others credited to Government.	OTHER GENERAL FEES, FINES AND FORFEITURES.		RECORD-ROOM RECEIPTS			MISCELLANEOUS.		Sale-proceeds of old furniture and stores, etc.*	Total.	REMARKS.
						Forfeiture.	Forfeiture of earnest money by defaulting bidders.	Searching fees.	Copying fees.	Comparing fees.	Sale-proceeds of forms.	Other items.†			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

† The details of items included in this column should be forwarded to the Treasury Officer when remitting the amounts to the Treasury.

\* Receipts under this head are credited to "XXV—Miscellaneous" in the Treasury Accounts.

N.B.—This Register should be compared daily with the corresponding entries in the Register of Chalans.

Published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st August 1894, Part I, pages 843 and 844, and in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th *idem*, Part III, pages 801 and 802.

# TREASURY NOTICES.

BABU BISVESVAR BHATTACHARJEA, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Tippera Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

R. M. WALLER, *Offg. Commr.*

COMM'R.'s OFFICE, CHITTAGONG, the 23rd August 1894.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 1631B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1892-93, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 3rd October 1894, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,105 chests, viz.—

			Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	1,510
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory	...	...	1,595
Total	...	...	3,105

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 25th November 1893 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 18th October 1894 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 11th October 1894, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 18th October 1894.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale down to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory; about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory; about chests	Total; about chests
On or about Thursday, 1st November 1894 ...	1,510	1,595	3,105
On or about Monday, 3rd December ,, ...	1,510	1,595	3,105
Total ...	3,020	3,190	6,210

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

M. FINUCANE, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 28th August 1894.

## ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

### NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that a bye-election will be held in the Siwan Municipality, in the district of Saran, on Thursday, the 18th October 1894, to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Maulvi Kifait Hosein.

H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, *Offg. Commissioner.*

PATNA COMM'R.'s OFFICE, the 27th August 1894.

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that at the bye-election held in Ward No. IV of the Jainagar Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, on the 13th instant, Babu Mohendra Nath Mukerjee was duly elected a Commissioner for that ward in the place of Babu Debendra Nath Banerjee, who has ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III (B.O.) of 1884, for not attending six consecutive meetings of the Commissioners.

H. C. WILLIAMS, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 29th August 1894.

## NOTIFICATION.

THE undermentioned gentlemen are appointed as members of the Committee for the management of the Shazadpur Charitable Dispensary in the district of Pabna:—

1. Babu Chandra Nath Chakrabarty, chief local agent of Hafiz Mahamed Ali Khan, zamindar, in place of Babu Rash Behari Bose, resigned.

2. Khandkar Mahamed Fazlal Huq, zamindar, in place of Munshi Abdul Ali Khan, deceased.

P. NOLAN,

*Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.*

RAJSHAHI COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, JALPAIGURI, the 31st August 1894.

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that a bye-election will be held in Ward No. IV of the North Barrackpore Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, on the 26th October 1894, to elect a Commissioner for that ward in the place of Babu Rama Nath Chatterji, who has ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884, for failing to attend six consecutive meetings of the Commissioners.

H. C. WILLIAMS, *Offg. Commr.*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 31st August 1894.

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that a bye-election will be held in Ward No. I of the Baraset Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, on the 31st October 1894 to elect a Commissioner for that ward in the place of Babu Baroda Charan Banerjee, deceased.

BANGSIDHAR BANERJI, *Personl. Asst., for Commr.*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 1st September 1894.





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1894.

PART I A.

## Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

THE following order, issued by the Government of India, in the Finance and Commerce Department, is republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

### NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.  
PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 4426.

Simla, the 1st September 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates" issued in lieu thereof and Loan Certificates with coupons attached:]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on December 31st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from four per cent. to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., such reduction to have effect from December 31st 1894, in the case of Notes tendered before noon of Monday, September 17th, and from June 30th, 1894, in the case of Notes tendered thereafter.

3. The reduced loan thus constituted will be known as the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Loan of 1854-55, and no part of it will be paid off or discharged before August 1st, 1904, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the *Government Gazette*.

4. Notes may be tendered for reduction of interest at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed:

"This Note (or Stock Certificate) is tendered for reduction of interest in terms of Notification of September 1st, 1894."

5. On Notes so tendered before noon of Monday, September 17th (in addition to any interest already due and payable on them), four annas per Rs. 100 will be paid on account of difference of interest from June 30th, 1894, till December 29th, 1894. On Notes tendered thereafter no payment on account of the difference of interest will be made.

6. Every Note so tendered will be enfaced in the following terms before it is returned to the proprietor:

"The interest payable on this Note is reduced to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the principal amount will not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

In the case of Loan Certificates with coupons attached each outstanding coupon will be stamped "Interest reduced to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent." before the certificate is returned to the proprietor.

7. All future payments of interest on any Note so enfaced will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

8. When a Note so enfaced comes in ordinary course under renewal, it will be renewed in its original form, save that—

(1) For "four per cent." will be substituted "three-and-a-half per cent."

(2) A clause will be added at the end—"The Governor-General in Council hereby engages that this Note shall not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

9. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this notification, a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 4 cannot be given by noon of Monday, September 17th, or Wednesday, October 3rd, 1894, as the case may be, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left before such time in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed within twenty-one days thereafter. This clause does not apply if the proprietor has an Attorney in India empowered to sell.

10. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for reduction of interest.

11. The Secretary of State will issue a notification in London stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

No. 4460.

*Simla, the 3rd September 1894.*

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India" and includes "Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof":]

Notice is hereby given that proprietors of Notes of any of the following four per cent. Loans, namely:

Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, as far as not notified for discharge in Notification No. 4092, dated 13th August,

Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879,

may tender their Notes before noon of Monday, September 17th, 1894, for reduction of interest from 4 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., such reduction to have effect from January 1st, 1895, on the same terms as are notified with respect to the Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 in Notification No. 4426 of 1st September 1894.

2. Clauses 3 (except for the substitution of the proper year or date for "1854-55"), 4, 6, 7, 8, and 10 of the said notification apply to tenders made under this notification.

3. On Notes tendered under this notification the following differences of interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation:—

(a) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, on account of difference of interest from May 1st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894, five annas and four pie per Rs. 100;

(b) On Notes of the reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879 on account of difference of interest from July 16th, 1894, to December 31st, 1894, three annas and eight pie per Rs. 100.

4. All future payments of interest will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

5. The Secretary of State will issue a corresponding notification in London, stating the terms on which Notes of the two loans above mentioned will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

No. 4461.

*Simla, the 3rd September 1894.*

It is hereby notified that—

(1) Notes of the 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33 will be received up to noon of Monday, September, 17th, 1894, for transfer to the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865. Upon such Notes the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash, and the new Note will be issued for the balance only. The payment in adjustment of interest will be made as provided in clause 3 (a) of Notification No. 4460 of this date.

- (2) Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 will be received up to noon of Monday, September 17th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865. The adjustment payment in this case will be ten annas and ten pie per Rs. 100, being as nearly as possible the excess of four per cent. interest from March 31st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894, payable on the old Note over 3½ per cent. interest from May 1st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894, payable on the new Note.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, are republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 31st August 1894.*

No. 19.—In supersession of that portion of the notification in this Department No. 14, dated the 7th August 1885, which relates to the Calcutta Series of the Indian Law Reports, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules in regard to the publication of the said series:—

1. The reports will be published under the supervision of a Council to be constituted as follows:—

Two Judges of the High Court, Calcutta, nominated by the Court.

A Barrister nominated by the Advocates of the said High Court.

A Vakil nominated by the Vakils practising in the said High Court.

An Attorney nominated by the Attorneys duly authorized to practise in the said High Court.

2. Each member of the Council shall continue in office for one year from the date of his nomination and no longer, but any retiring member may be re-nominated for a further term of one year, and so on, as often as the nominating body shall please.

3. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice on behalf of the Court, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General on behalf of the Bar, the Senior Government Pleader on behalf of the Vakils, and the President of the Attorneys' Association on behalf of the Attorneys, are hereby respectively authorised to take such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to the foregoing regulations.

4. The Council shall have the sole power of fixing the number of Reporters and the amount of their remuneration, and of appointing, suspending and dismissing them; and it shall have authority to frame such rules as it may deem fit for the guidance of the Reporters in the preparation and publication of the Reports and generally in the discharge of their duties.

5. The Governor-General in Council will place at the disposal of the Council the sum of Rs. 1,862 per mensem, or such other sum as may from time to time be sanctioned for the purpose for or towards the remuneration of the Reporters and the defraying of the cost of their office establishment and stationery.

6. The Local Government will be responsible for all arrangements connected with printing, publication and distribution of the Reports.

7. The Reports shall be published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, and the Council constituted under these rules is hereby empowered to publish them under such authority.

J. M. MACPHERSON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

*Simla, the 28th August 1894.*

No. 1427.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct—

- (1) that the following sentence shall be substituted for the last sentence of rule 6 of the rules published under paragraph VI of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879:—  
“It shall be a condition of such licenses that the arms, ammunition, or military stores imported shall either be deposited in a warehouse appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or in a warehouse licensed under

section 16 of the same Act, and sanctioned in this regard under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or that they shall be at once despatched to their destination under a separate license to transport."

- (2) that the following clause shall be added to the conditions printed on the back of Form III of the forms of license prescribed by Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879:—

"The arms, ammunition, or military stores covered by this license shall either be deposited in a warehouse appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or in a warehouse licensed under section 16 of the same Act, and sanctioned in this regard under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or shall be at once despatched to their destination under a separate license to transport."

J. P. HEWETT,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,*

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

### NOTIFICATION.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Calcutta, the 21st August 1894.*

No. 3559-J.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare that the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, is in force in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Manbhum, and in the pargana of Dhalbhum and the Kolhan in the district of Singhbhum.

By order,  
H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, is republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Simla, the 31st August 1894.*

No. 4422P.—The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of July 1894 are notified:

With effect from 11th July 1894,—

Mr. F. C. Harrison to officiate in Class I;  
Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty to officiate in Class II;

With effect from 20th July 1894,—

Mr. G. D. Pudumjee to officiate in Class III;

Mr. U. L. Majumdar to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

STEPHEN JACOB,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Simla, the 31st August 1894.*

### CANTONMENTS.

#### TAXATION.

No. 827.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that in every cantonment in British India in which a tax on buildings, which is payable by the year or by instalments, is for the time being imposed under section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of that Act,



all buildings which have not been occupied or productive of rent shall be exempt from payment of the said tax in the cases and to the extent hereinafter stated, namely—

- (a) When any such building as aforesaid has remained unoccupied and unproductive of rent throughout the year, or the period in respect of which any instalment is payable, such building shall be exempt from payment of the said tax or instalment for the said year or period, as the case may be.
- (b) When any such building as aforesaid has not been occupied or productive of rent for any period of not less than thirty consecutive days, such building shall be exempt from payment of so much of the said tax or instalment as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has not been occupied or productive of rent:

Provided that no such exemption shall be made unless notice in writing of the circumstances under which it is claimed has been given to the cantonment authority within the first fourteen days of the period in respect of which it is so claimed.

2. The burden of proving the facts entitling any person to claim relief under this notification shall lie upon him.

3. For the purposes of this notification,—

- (a) the phrase “tax on buildings” shall be deemed to include (1) every tax imposed on a building, whether jointly with any land or as forming part of a holding or otherwise, and (2) every tax imposed on the rental of any building or holding within a cantonment, and shall include the whole of every consolidated tax for general or mixed purposes, but shall not include any tax separately imposed on a building for water-supply, lighting, scavenging or any other specific purposes;
- (b) neither the presence of a care-taker nor the mere retention in an otherwise unoccupied dwelling-house of the furniture habitually used in it shall constitute occupation of the house;
- (c) a building shall be deemed to be productive of rent if let to a tenant who has a continuing right of occupation thereof, whether it is actually occupied by such tenant or not.

4. The Resolution of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 105C., dated 30th January 1884, is hereby cancelled.

No. 828.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Cantonments Act (XII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that in every cantonment in British India in which any tax upon persons owning or occupying buildings, holdings, or lands within a cantonment, according to their circumstances and property, which is payable by the year or by instalments, is for the time being imposed under section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of that Act, the value of any building, holding, or land which would under the Military Department Notification No. 827 “*Cantonments—Taxation*,” dated the 31st August 1894, by reason of such building, holding or land being unoccupied or unproductive of rent be wholly exempt from a tax on buildings, shall be wholly disregarded; and in the case of buildings, holdings, or lands which would be partially exempted from such tax on buildings as aforesaid, a proportional part only of such value shall be taken into account.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### PROMOTIONS.

No. 838.—2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Second-Lieutenant Edward Colin Dozey to be Lieutenant, *vice* Stewart, transferred to the supernumerary list.

E. H. H. COLLEN,  
Secretary to the Government of India.





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1894.

PART IB.

## ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

### MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3608M.—The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends to confirm, under clause 4, section 3 of Act XX of 1887, the following rules framed by the Commissioners of the Siwan Municipality, in the district of Saran, under section 3 of the Act for the protection of wild birds and game within the limits of the Siwan Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said Municipality.

#### *Rules.*

1. "Wild birds" for the purposes of the rules shall include jungle-fowl, pheasants partridges, plover, jays, doves, egrets, golden oriel and green fly-catchers.
2. Hare also shall be included under the provisions of section 3, Act XX of 1887, and the following rules will apply to that animal as well as wild birds.
3. The "breeding season" for the purposes of these rules shall extend from 15th March to 1st October.
4. Whoever during the breeding season has in his possession within the limits of the Municipality of Siwan, any wild bird or hare recently killed or taken, or exposes for sale, any such bird or animal, living or dead, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for each such bird or animal.
5. Whoever during the breeding season imports into the town the plumage of any kind of wild birds recently killed or taken, or the fur or skin of any hare recently killed or taken, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for the plumage of every such bird or the fur or skin of every such hare. In the case of a second conviction the fine may extend to Rs. 10 for each such bird or animal.
6. A reward not exceeding half the fine imposed and realised under rules 4 and 5 may be granted by the adjudicating Magistrate to any person who has afforded information leading to conviction for a breach of any of the above rules.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3609M.—The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends to confirm, under clause 4, section 3 of Act XX of 1887, the following rules framed by the Commissioners of the Revilganj Municipality, in the district of Saran, under section 3 of the Act for the protection of wild birds and game within the limits of the Revilganj Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said Municipality.

### *Rules.*

1. "Wild birds" for the purposes of the rules shall include jungle-fowl, pheasants, partridges, plover, jays, doves, egrets, golden oriel and green fly-catchers, and non-domesticated pea-fowl.

2. Hare also shall be included under the provisions of section 3 of Act XX of 1887, and the following rules will apply to that animal as well as wild birds.

3. The "breeding season" for the purposes of these rules shall extend from 15th March to the 1st of October.

4. Whoever during the breeding season has in his possession within the limits of the Municipality of Revilganj any wild bird or hare recently killed or taken, or exposes for sale any such bird or animal, living or dead, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for each such bird or animal.

5. Whoever during the breeding season imports into the town the plumage of any kind of wild birds recently killed or taken, or the fur or skin of any hare recently killed or taken, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for the plumage of every such bird or the fur or skin of every such hare. In the case of a second conviction, the fine may extend to Rs. 10 for each such bird or animal.

6. A reward not exceeding half the fine imposed and realized under rules 4 and 5 may be granted by the adjudicating Magistrate to any person who has afforded information leading to conviction for a breach of any of the above rules.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3611M.—*The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that on the application of the Commissioners of the Siwan Municipality in the district of Saran, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to declare that the provisions of section 3, Act XX of 1887, with respect to wild birds, shall apply, so far as regards the rules framed thereunder by the Municipal Commissioners of Siwan, to hares.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3612M.—*The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that on the application of the Commissioners of the Revilganj Municipality in the district of Saran, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to declare that the provisions of section 3, Act XX of 1887, with respect to wild birds, shall apply, so far as regards the rules framed thereunder by the Municipal Commissioners of Revilganj, to hares.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3633M.—*The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, on the application of the Commissioners of the Gaya Municipality, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to declare that the provisions of section 3, Act XX of 1887, with respect to wild birds, shall apply, so far as regards the rules framed by the Municipal Commissioners of Gaya, to hares.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3634M.—*The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends to confirm, under clause 4, section 3 of Act XX of 1887, the following rules framed by the Commissioners of the Gaya Municipality, under section 3 of the Act, for the protection of wild birds and game within the limits of the Gaya Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said municipality:—

### *Rules.*

1. Wild birds for the purposes of the rules shall include jungle fowl, pea-fowl, pheasants, partridges, plover, jays, doves, egrets, golden oriel and green-fly catchers.

2. The Local Government having by notification No. 3634, dated the 4th September 1894, declared that the provisions of section 3, Act XX of 1887 shall apply to hares, the following rules will apply to that animal also as well as to wild birds.

3. The breeding season for the purposes of these rules shall extend from 15th March to the 1st of October.

4. Whoever during the breeding season has in his possession within the limits of the Municipality of Gaya any wild bird or hare recently killed or taken, or exposes for sale any such bird or animal, living or dead, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for each such bird or animal.

5. Whoever during the breeding season imports into the town the plumage of any kind of wild birds recently killed or taken, or the fur or skin of any hare recently killed or taken, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for the plumage of every such bird or the fur or skin of every such hare. In case of a second conviction the fine may extend to Rs. 10 for each such bird or animal.

6. A reward not exceeding half the fine imposed and realized under rules 4 and 5 may be granted by the adjudicating Magistrate to any person who has afforded information leading to conviction for a breach of any of the above rules.

7. Domesticated pea-fowl are exempt from the operation of the above rules.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3635M.—*The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, on the application of the Commissioners of the Tikari Municipality in the district of Gaya, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to declare that the provisions of section 3, Act XX of 1887, with respect to wild birds, shall apply, so far as regards the rules framed, by the Municipal Commissioners of Tikari, to hares.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3636M.—*The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends to confirm, under clause 4, section 3 of Act XX of 1887, the following rules framed by the Commissioners of the Tikari Municipality in the district of Gaya, under section 3 of the Act, for the protection of wild birds and game within the limits of the Tikari Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said Municipality:—

##### *Rules.*

1. "Wild birds" for the purposes of these rules shall include jungle-fowl, pea-fowl (excepting domesticated pea-fowl), pheasants, partridges, plover, jays, doves, egrets, golden oriel and green fly-catchers.

2. The Local Government having by Notification, No. 3636M., dated the 4th September 1894, declared that the provisions of section 3, Act XX of 1887, shall apply to hares, the following rules will apply to that animal as well as to wild birds.

3. The breeding season for the purposes of these rules shall extend from 15th March to the 1st of October.

4. Whoever during the breeding season has in his possession within the limits of the Municipality of Tikari any wild bird or hare recently killed or taken, or exposes for sale any such bird or animal, living or dead, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for each such bird or animal.

5. Whoever during the breeding season imports into the town the plumage of any kind of wild birds recently killed or taken, or the fur or skin of any hare recently killed or taken, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for the plumage of every such bird or the fur or skin of every such hare. In the case of a second conviction the fine may extend to Rs. 10 for each such bird or animal.

6. A reward not exceeding half the fine imposed and realized under rules 4 and 5 may be granted by the adjudicating Magistrate to any person who has afforded information leading to conviction for a breach of any of the above rules.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3613M.—*The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Dr. Pyari Mohan Gupta to be a Commissioner of the Faridpur Municipality *vice* Dr. P. A. Rigby, transferred.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3615M.—*The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 23 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Chandra Bhusan Chakravarti, Subdivisional Officer, to be the Chairman of the Pirojpur Municipality in the district of Backergunge.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3617 L.S.-G.—The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Paramesh Prasanno Rai to be a member of the Bhadrak Local Board in the district of Balasore, *vice* Babu Kartic Chandra Rai Chaudhury, resigned.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3619 M.—The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the power conferred on the Local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, and on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Siwan Municipality in the district of Saran, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to extend to that Municipality the provisions of Part VI of the said Act as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, unless good reasons are shewn to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3621 M.—The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Syed Nasiruddin Ahmed to be a Commissioner of the Bihar Municipality in the district of Patna, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Umesh Chandra Banerji.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3623 L.S.-G.—The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 6, clause (c) of the Bengal Ferries Act I of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to establish a new public ferry across the mouth of the river Megna, from the Hengutia khal in Char Sidhi to the Dofarar khal in Langolia, in the district of Noakhali.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3624 L.S.-G.—The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 35 of the Bengal Ferries Act I of 1885, to direct that the ferry across the mouth of the river Megna from the Hengutia khal in Char Sidhi to the Dofarar khal in Langolia, in the district of Noakhali, shall be managed by the District Board of Noakhali, and that all the proceeds of the ferry, and all the fines levied, and compensation received under the said Act in respect thereof, shall be paid into the District Fund, with effect from the date of this notification.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3626 L.S.-G.—The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Jahiruddin Ahmed to be a member of the Sadar Local Board in the district of Mymensingh, *vice* Maulvi Abul Mahmud, transferred.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3631 M.—The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 23 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Nabin Chandra Das, Sub-divisional Officer, to be the Chairman of the Kendrapara Municipality in the district of Cuttack.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3638M.—The 4th September 1894.*—It is notified for general information that the declaration, dated the 28th March 1892, published at page 142, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th idem, for the acquisition of a plot of land required by the Burdwan Municipality for the construction of a road from the Grand Trunk Road to the village of Khagratoria in mauzahs Goda and Khagratoria within the municipality, is hereby cancelled.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3641L.S.-G.—The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that the members of the Thakurgaon Local Board in the district of Dinajpur having at a meeting, under section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, requested the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the said section, to appoint Babu Poorno Chunder Gupta, Subdivisional Officer, to be the Chairman of that Local Board.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3648M.—The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Ram Anugah Narain Singh to be a Commissioner of the Gaya Municipality, *vice* Mr. H. D. Carey.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3661Medl.—The 4th September 1894.*—In continuation of notification dated the 11th April 1882, published at pages 343-44, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, as corrected by the erratum of 10th October 1882, it is hereby notified for general information that under clause 2, section 368 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following rule in addition to those published on the 11th April 1882, for the examination of, and grant of certificates to, compounders:—

“The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is empowered to cancel the certificate of any compounder proved before a Court of law to have made a serious mistake in the dispensing of medicines either through ignorance or carelessness.”

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3665M.—The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 23 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. Kerr, Sub-divisional Officer, to be the Chairman of the Sitamarhi Municipality in the district of Muzaffarpur.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3673L. S.-G.—The 4th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that under section 19, clause (3) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Rafiuddin Muhammad to be a member of the District Board of Cuttack *vice* Munshi Sultan Muhammad, deceased.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## DECLARATION.

*No. 3643M.—The 4th September 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Sirajganj Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a municipal market in the village of Gayla, pargana Barabaju, zilla Pabna, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 4 cottahs and 8 chitaks of standard measurement, is required. The land is bounded on the North by the river Dhanbandhi and Kunja Lal Biswas's land; on the South by the Kalibari; on the East by Gopal Chandra Ghose's land; and on the West by the river Dhanbandhi.

The plan and specification of the land are filed in the office of the Municipal Commissioners for public inspection.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## DECLARATION.

*No. 3628M.—The 4th September 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz.:—

For the purpose of a sluice to a drain in Chawlputty Road, which communicates with Tolly's Nullah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land Nos. 9 and 13, Kattuakhotee Road, and 14, 15, 13, Muddun Pal' Lane, in Calcutta, Dohi Panchannogram, district 24-Parganas, measuring, more or less, 10 cottahs and 7 chitaks only, are required.

The boundaries of the lands are as follows:—

*Portion marked A on plan.*—On the North a public drain and Kattuakhotee Road, and portion of premises Nos. 13 and 14, Muddun Pal's Lane; on the South a public drain; on the East portion of premises No. 9, Kattuakhotee Road, and Nos. 13 and 14, Muddun Pal's Lane; and on the West a public drain.

*Portion marked B on plan.*—On the North premises No. 12, Kattuakhotee Road, and public drain; on the South by Tolly's Nullah; on the East public drain; and on the West premises No. 12, Kattuakhotee Road and bank of Tolly's Nullah.

*Portion marked C on plan.*—On the North and West a public drain; on the South portion of premises Nos. 15 and 15-1, Muddun Pal's Lane; and on the East Chawlputty Road.

Plans and specifications of the lands are filed in the office of the Commissioners for public inspection.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4805R.P.

*The 4th September 1894.*—The following gentlemen are appointed, under section 112 of the Cess Act IX of 1880, to be members of the Lohardaga District Road Committee:—

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Lewis G. Middleton.  | 4. Munshi Banwari Lal.     |
| 2. Babu Debendra Lal Bose.  | 5. Babu Debi Lal Sann.     |
| 3. „ Khettra Chandra Ghosh. | 6. „ Haradutt Rai Marwari. |

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1894.

## PART II.

### Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

### LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Faridpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 24th September 1894 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 6, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account, is kept for such share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
250	Pargana Kasimnagar, mahal Panchas Hazari.	3,892 0 0	16 annas ...	.....	Dinesh Chandra Mozumdar and others.	.....	697 4 6	.....
4110	Tapeh Birmohan ...	500 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Madhab Krishna Pal Chaudhury and others.	.....	43 0 0	.....
5582	Pargana Rajnagar, hissa Ketal Ham Sen.	1,885 10 9½	Ditto ...	Residuary share, i.e., the share excluding separate account No. 1 of Babla Khanum, hissa 8 annas, with a sadar jama of Rs. 927-13-4½; separate account No. 2 of Shahazadi alias Khoynarunnesa Begum; 8 annas share of mauza Chokamkhola and others with a sadar jama of Rs. 57-4; separate account No. 3 of Rajkumar Mozumdar, 8 annas share of kismat Parasardi and others with a sadar jama of Rs. 214-8.				
6869	Pargana Brahampur, mahal Fakirebad.	1,383 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Ray Parbati Sankar and others.	.....	330 0 0	.....
6369	Pargana Rajnagar, chakla Amisabad, mahal Hoshnabad.	794 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Rabeah Khanam and others.	.....	196 0 0	.....
6836	Pargana Nasti, mahal Chandpur Tara-bonea.	1,941 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Raja Surja Kant Acharjee Bahadur.	.....	200 0 0	.....
6448	Pargana Jahulpur, mahal Tajpur.	1,171 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Abraham Gasiand others.	.....	203 0 0	.....
6463	Pargana Nasti, mahal Bhasanchar.	1,680 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Parbati Charan Ray and others.	.....	61 8 0	.....
6818	Pargana Nurallapur, excess land of Gopalpur.	801 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Prasanna Kumar Sen.	.....	201 0 0	.....
6818	Pargana Hawil, Mahmudpur, excess land of Shalehpur.	1,047 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	223 0 0	.....

The 8th August 1894.

JUGGOBANDHU KHAN, Deputy Collector in charge, for Collector.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by Government, situated along the Rupsagar embankment in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on the 18th September 1894, corresponding with the 3rd Kuar of 1302 Faeli at Shahabad Collectorate:—

1st.—The purchaser will have no power to make any excavation on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the embankment, or plough the land closer than three feet from its foundation.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of the original sale.

4th.—The plot of land will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sales:—

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and	Number of miles on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the embankment.	Approximate area of lot in bighas in area.	Land excluded from sale from each lot.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
1	Shahabad	Village Rupsagar, pargana Bhojpur.	Nil	On the east of the canal embankment.	R. K. D. 17 2 5 or 10a. 2r. 3½p.	A. R. P. Nil		Bounded on the north by Bhojpur Canal line; south ditto; east by the fields of the several raiyats; and west by the canal embankment demarcated by boundary pillars.

Arrah, the 24th July 1894.

C. R. MARINDIN, Collector.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, under section VI, Act XI of 1859, Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned tenures in the Sadar khas mahal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of September 1894, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th day of May 1894:—

*Sadar Khas Mahal.*

No. of tenure.	Name of tenure with its situation.	Name of proprietor.	ANNUAL RENTAL.		ARREARS.		
			Rent.	Cess.	Rent.	Cess.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Thana Patikchhari, mahal Noabad, mauza Juz-khola.</i>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4818 28878 588 1548	Taluk Yar Ali Khan, Hal taluk Obedor Rohoman Khan.	Auction-purchasers, Meherali Khan and Obedor Rohoman Khan.	2,344 0 0	186 12 0	479 0 0	86 7 0	565 7 0

Chittagong Collectorate, the 13th August 1894.

C. G. H. ALLEN, Offg. Collector.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Jessore will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on 14th September 1894 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
203	Pargana kismat Naldi.	Rs. A. P. 71,311 8 7½	Whole ...	.....	Raj Narain Mitra, Esq., Receiver.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 4,323 11 6	Rs. A. P. .....
4498	Pargana Mahamed-sahi, kismat Jatra-pur.	604 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Raja Pramatha Bhushan Deb Ray and others.	.....	15 3 7	.....

Jessore Collector's Office, the 27th August 1894.

C. J. STAVENSON-MOORE, Collector.

## Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned revenue-free property situated in the district of Puri, pargana Kotdes, mauza Pratapsanun, will be put up to sale at the Puri Collectorate on the 2nd October 1894, corresponding with 18th Asin 1802, Tuesday.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

## Conditions of sale.

- 1st.—The property to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this property will be considered as the proprietor of the property, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such property will be transferred to him.
- 2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government) and the property to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district register B of revenue-free properties.	Name of property and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	32145 General.	Ratnakar Khand in mauza Pratapsanun, pargana Kotdes, district Puri.	18 poles	.....	Declared an escheat under orders of Government No. 1408L.R., dated 14th March 1894, the proprietor, Anand Chandra Das having died intestate. The property forms a part (viz., 2gds. 13b.) of the entire property, 12g. 5b. 5g. 1k., entered in the name of Maguni Das in register B.

PURI, the 21st June 1894.

M. M. BOR, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Muzaffarpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on 19th September 1894, at 1 P.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by law, are realisable as arrears of land revenue:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taxi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
321	Basidpur Dowlut, pargana Babra, Champaran.	Rs. A. P. 4,450 12 3	The whole estate.	.....	Raj Kumar Babu, Sham Nandon Singh and others.	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 210 3 11	.....
3494	Biddupur, pargana Hajipur.	1,707 3 3	Ditto ...	.....	Musamat Binda Bibi	.....	426 12 0	.....
3497	Ditto ...	1,013 10 5	Ditto ...	.....	Lil Bhuran Mahto and Dhannu Lal Mahto.	.....	253 6 0	.....
4540	Tengraha Goshainpur, pargana Morwah Kalan.	502 6 10	Ditto ...	.....	Mathura Prashad, w/f Nanhoo Babu, minor, under the guardianship of Ramanugraha Prashad w/f Ohulhal Lal Mahta.	.....	242 9 2	.....
5126	Purab Ohhapra, pargana Nanpur.	648 6 7	Ditto ...	.....	Babu Bishwa Nath Singh and others.	.....	79 1 2	.....
5401	Shree, pargana Nanpur.	1,406 7 3	Ditto ...	.....	Rai Jang Bahadur and others.	.....	60 14 10	.....
6884	Jafarpur, pargana Ratti.	928 12 4	Ditto ...	.....	Bindeshri Prashad and others.	.....	284 1 0	.....
6881	Kodaria Dhanakra, pargana Thiruth.	502 2 2	Ditto ...	.....	Rai Bajrang Bahadur and others.	.....	20 0 0	.....
6930	Newri, pargana Turyani.	600 6 3	Ditto ...	.....	Ohuturi Singh and others.	.....	22 10 5	.....

Muzaffarpur Collectorate, the 1st August 1894.

L. HARR, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 18, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Monghyr will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th September 1894 at 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.		<i>Permanently-settled estates.</i>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
336	Bisthazari, pargana Bisthazari.	61,809 11 0	.....	Padmawat, &c.—	Barsati Begam and others.	548 3 0	.....	656 15 11
	Ditto ... ..	61,809 11 0	.....	Separate share of which cannot be specified.	Musamat Zohra and others.	508 5 0	.....	12 9 0
	Ditto ... ..	61,809 11 0	.....	2d. 12c. 14b. 15p. 8r. by proportion.	Unaidally and others.	842 15 0	.....	13 7 0
	Ditto ... ..	61,809 11 0	.....	Separate share cannot be specified.	Musamat Bibiso...	544 0 0	.....	527 6 0
630	Rasoolpur Bhattani, pargana Farkia.	910 15 0	.....	Ijmal share cannot be specified.	Jauhree Lal and others.	854 0 0	.....	5 9 0
828	Singhauri, pargana Malki.	656 14 0	.....	13a. 6d. 2c. 2kt. ijmal ...	Poorno Chandra Banerji and others.	547 0 0	.....	205 3 0
				<i>Property of individuals temporarily settled.</i>				
1221	Arajiagdispur Bararo, pargana Surjgarha.	938 11 0	.....	8a. 13d. ijmal ... ..	Tokhan Sing alias Boop Narain Sing.	563 3 0	.....	245 11 0
1224	Tarapur Diara, pargana Monghyr.	11,038 4 0	.....	13a. 16d. 18c. 11b. 5p. 4r. ijmal.	Banarsi Prasad and others.	9,552 7 0	.....	1,956 3 0
				<i>Permanently-settled estates.</i>				
2746	Halseo, pargana Amarihu.	1,564 1 0	.....	8a. 15d. 13c. 2b. ijmal ...	Sheonaraon Lal and others.	825 10 0	.....	40 1 0
3361	Barhi, taraf Ram Charan Ram Sen, pargana Salemahad.	974 12 0	.....	8a. 16d. 8c. 14b. 19p. 9r. ijmal.	Ajodhia Sing and others.	543 11 0	.....	347 6 0
4340	Keth Doomar, tapsa Baronia, pargana Farkia.	910 14 0	Entire ...	.....	Tara Chand Maurwary and others.	.....	.....	136 6 0
5324	Chilmil Karai Chak, pargana Malki.	1,411 1 0	.....	8a. ijmal ... ..	Banarsee Prasad and others.	705 9 0	.....	64 9 3

Monghyr Collectorate, the 2nd August 1894.

H. A. D. PHILLIPS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 18, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on 21st September 1894, at Motihari, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
106	Gawandra, pargana Mehsi.	1,905 1 1	The whole	.....	Jamaluddin Hossein and others.	.....	11 9 0	.....
644	Motihari, pargana Majnawa.	4,887 12 0	.....	Entire estate excluding the tollah Gopalpur.	Mr. William Mowen, Rajah Obeydullah and others.	4,899 5 0	.....	15 1 9

Champaran Collectorate, Motihari, the 4th August 1894.

W. D. BLYTH, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Tippera will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 21st September 1894 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
33	Tape Barikandi Chandra Narayan Ghose taluk.	Rs. A. P. 1,104 0 0	.....	Separated share, 11a. 10g. 1c. 2kt. 2d.	Srimati Monjura Banoo Bibi.	Rs. A. P. 815 12 5	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 143 15 4-8
91	Pargana Homnabad, 1g. 1c. 1kt. 3d.	511 11 6	Whole estate.	.....	Mahamed Gazi Chaudhri.	.....	46 13 0	.....
167	Pargana Mohichai, 2 annas kismet.	816 0 10	Ditto ...	.....	Munshi Golam Mowla	.....	76 12 10	.....
330	Tape Barikandi Rajaram Bam Bhadra Ray taluk.	1,254 6 0	.....	Remaining share, 12a. 18g. 14d.	Srimati Monjura Banoo and others.	1,011 6 8 18 kt.	.....	100 4 5-14
455	Pargana Bardakhat Kalai Govindapur Jowar.	3,560 0 0	Whole estate.	.....	Srimati Monjura Banoo Bibi.	.....	680 12 0	.....
1925	Uttar Shahapur Nagerkandi Char No. 211, decreed under Regulation II of 1810—under temporary settlement with talukdars from 1204 to 1304 B.S.	1,896 10 9	Ditto ...	.....	Ishan Chandra Datta Bhomik and others.	..	Revenue— 118 2 10 Malikana— 3 5 4	.....
							121 8 2	
1683	Pargana Bardakhat, hissa 10a. 13g. 1c. 1kt. Ralimpur mauza, Hain Hari Das taluk—under temporary settlement with talukdars from 1301 to 1304 B.S.	1,077 0 8	Ditto ...	.....	Girish Chandra Chakrabarti and others.	.....	202 9 8	.....
1933	Pargana Bardakhat, hissa 10a. 13g. 1c. 1kt. Tape Koorikhai, Daulatpur Jowar—under temporary settlement with talukdars from 1261 to 1310 B.S.	1,436 12 0	Ditto ...	.....	Mohesh Chandra Chakrabarti and others.	.....	145 6 0	.....

Tippera Collectorate, the 3rd August 1894.

G. C. BASAK, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of September 1894, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
26	Malikapur, pargana Baligari.	Rs. A. P. 10,595 7 8	.....	16 annas share of the estate Baharampore, 8 annas share of Bansijote, 7 annas share of Bhara-Mollapore, 3 annas and 9 gundas of Harpore, 7 annas of Kalikapore, 7 annas of Krishnasajot, 16 annas of Malikapore, 16 annas of Mahanbati, 7 annas of Naysmatpore, 8 annas of Parvatipore, 7 annas of Pirjipore, 8 annas of Samerpore, 16 annas of Sivpore, 7 annas of Tullyan. All of these above estates' separate account have not been opened.	Charu Chandra Mitra and others.	Rs. A. P. 4,490 2 8	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 538 11 10
2092	Krisnabati Cherra Char, pargana Raypore.	890 8 0	Whole ...	.....	Gnyanananda Asram, Babait of Thakur Krishna Chandra.	.....	216 13 6	.....
2041	Domejor, pargana Boro.	2,500 10 8	Do. ...	.....	Hari Chandra Kandu Chowdhary.	.....	9 3 1	.....

Hooghly Collectorate, the 18th August 1894.

F. W. DUKE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Dacca will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th September 1894 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	Pargana Bikrampur, mudft. Raj Krishna Rai.	Rs. A. P. 1,222 8 4	.....	Residue ... ..	Benode Lal Rai Chaudhuri and others.	Rs. A. P. 611 4 0	.....	Rs. A. P. 611 4 3
295	Pargana Rajnagar, mudft. hisya Raj Krishna Sen, Bongo Chandra Baraiya.	853 13 2½	.....	Do. ... ..	Kumudini Kanto Boudapadhyia and others.	615 8 8½	.....	140 10 11
242	Pargana Basulpur, hisya 11a., hisya Zahiruddin.	3,883 9 6½	Entire estate.	.....	Benode Lal Rai Chaudhuri and others.	.....	865 0 0	.....
354	Kharija (up). Sharifpur, taluk Bhawanee Sunker Rai, zimme Durao Narain Rai.	1,070 5 4	.....	Residue ... ..	Raj Kumar Sen and others.	1,029 15 0	.....	102 12 3
502	May Pekkosh Shohar Chandina, Mai Pekkosh Chandina Maulvi Abdul Ali.	1,508 10 8	.....	Do. ... ..	Railha Bullabh Das ...	604 8 2	.....	68 2 0
5849	Pargana Hushra, duffer Raja Ram Chaudhuri.	823 10 1	.....	Do. ... ..	Kamini Kumar Ghosh and others.	596 4 2½	.....	28 10 0½
6551	Pargana Rajnagar, taluk Ram D-b Ghosh.	642 2 1½	.....	Do. ... ..	Kala Chand Saha and others.	535 1 8½	.....	10 12 7½
8420	Pargana Nasti, Char Kala Paharia.	2,320 15 0	.....	Do. ... ..	Radhika Mohun Das and others.	2,776 1 3	.....	35 2 11
8433	Pargana Khizirpur Goghar Krokhar, within Char Bhedar.	858 0 0	Entire estate.	.....	Gopal Krishna De Surkar and others.	.....	212 0 0	.....
9009	Fukuhati, within Char Krishnapur.	604 0 0	Ditto ..	.....	Raja Rajendra Narain Rai Chaudhuri and others.	.....	23 4 0	.....
9084	Kiamut Hurgez, within Char Jain Kamta.	2,931 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Ram Chandra Surkar and others.	.....	737 0 0	.....
9178	Pargana Kashimnagar, zamindari Isamee Moushi Mohamed Hafez, hisya 9a. 8g. 2k.	2,160 0 0	.....	Residue ... ..	Rajendra Chandra Rai Chaudhuri and others.	1,500 7 10½	.....	131 10 11½
9271	Pargana Nasti, Chandora Boshura upper-taining to kiamat Char Macan Sunker, Char Delawarpur ...	900 0 0	.....	Do. ... ..	Boroda Kanto Boudapadhyia and others.	606 0 0	.....	98 11 0
9702	Char Delawarpur ...	4,196 0 0	Entire estate.	.....	Bengo Chandra Saha	.....	2,003 0 0	.....
10507	Pargana Bikrampur, No. 3 Sheto.	816 12 0	Ditto ...	.....	Iswar Chandra Saha and others.	.....	99 14 0	.....

Dacca Collectorate, the 11th August 1894.

C. FAULDER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Noakhali will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 21st September 1894 at 12 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1071	Dakhal No. 61 of Gayer Makarari howla Sarafaddi and Kali Moddi in char Gazi.	Rs. A. P. 739 8 3	Entire tenure.	.....	Ajamuddi Patwari, Dudu Maa, Amir-jan Bibi and others.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 23 12 3	Rs. A. P. .....

Noakhali Collectorate, the 4th August 1894.

KALI PRASOHO CHAUDHARI, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th September 1894 at 11 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
2345	Char Nowpara, Santipur, pargana Ukhra.	Rs. A. P. 1,469 10 5	Whole ...	.....	Satya Doyal, Rajkrishna, Bhagabati Churnan, Hasi Charan, Satya Jiban Bandopadhyaya, Hara Sundari Debi.	.....	Rs. A. P. 367 6 6	.....

Nadia Collectorate, dated Krishnagar, the 9th August 1894.

J. H. E. GARRETT, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Khulna will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 27th September 1894 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
6	Kinnat Agarpara, pargana Agarpara.	Rs. A. P. 1,000 0 6	No ...	Share No. 1, 10a, 16y. 2k. 2kl.	Purna Chandra Rai Chaudhri and others.	Rs. A. P. 1,130 5 14	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 13 0 0

The 15th August 1894.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA GHOSE, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Burdwan will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th September 1894, for arrears of revenue and other demands due on 28th June 1894 which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
50	Bridhyapara, pargana Banihatti.	Rs. A. P. 2,773 11 11	The whole estate will be sold.	.....	Rajkrishna Sing and others.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 9 12 6	Rs. A. P. .....
68	Kharampur, pargana Shahabad.	6,189 9 0	.....	In this estate the separate account share No. 1, the sadar jama of which is Rs. 2,350-15, will remain unaffected; the parent estate will be sold.	Syed Abdus Salem ...	3,796 10 0	.....	39 8 1
5174	Salkuni, Burdwan.	1,093 8 5	.....	The whole estate, excepting the separate account shares Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 amounting to Rs. 847-15, will be sold.	Eskhal Chandra Roy and others.	845 9 5	.....	8 2 5

Burdwan Collectorate, the 18th August 1894.

W. H. VINCENT, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Birbhum will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th September 1894, equivalent to 9th Assin 1301 (B.S.), Monday, at after 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
87	Kastagar, pargana Kharkram.	Rs. A. P. 1,073 1 0	Entire estate.	.....	Banguru Mukherjee, &c.	.....	8 15 0	.....
116	Ruhila, pargana Khatanga.	2,274 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Vishun Chandra Mukherjee, &c.	.....	1 1 8	.....
72	Kiritihat, pargana Kharkram.	1,931 10 0	.....	12a. 13g. 1k. 1kt. share of each of the mauzas Akui, Kakhra, Kaulhat, Kalikapuri, Kirtihat, Kusabbati, Keshera, Khalil Bahaman Darbesh, Gidhila, Goidharpur, Chandrabhat, Jugara, Noapara, Parbatipur, Pattejungpur, Bahna, Bouipara, Sultanpur, &c. 2 annas share of each of mauzas Karmamat, Kurumba, Keshya, Gopalpur, Jokutya, Do gra, Hara, Haranashipur, Pura, Mahugram, Routara, Raghupur, Ramnagar, Labpur, Sarparajpur, Bibeswarpur, Subhalpur, and Sakampur, &c. 10 annas share of Kabikusalpur. 14a. 13g. 1k. 1kt. share of each of mauzas Kalsi Kalyanpur and Mirzapur. 10a. 13g. 1k. 1kt. share of Goalipara.	Tripura Sundari Debys, &c.	1,491 4 11	.....	0 5 4

Suri, the 11th August 1894.

E. F. GROWSE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 26th September 1894, corresponding with 10th Assin 1301 (B.E.), for arrears of revenue and other demands due in kist July last, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1678	Taluk Syed Miran, pargana Bozergomdipur.	Rs. A. P. 1,183 14 84	Whole mahal.	.....	Brojendra Kumar Roy Chaudhuri.	.....	10 13 8	.....
2744	Taluk Kriahna Ram Sen, pargana Chandra Dwip.	806 6 84	Ditto ...	.....	Jidhan Talukdar and others.	.....	157 13 4	.....
3846	Hima 124g., pargana Silimabad.	3,082 3 5	Ditto ...	.....	Balaram Das and others...	.....	636 3 6	.....
3846	Ditto ditto ...	3,082 3 5	.....	Ijmal 104g. share of 18a.	Ditto ditto ...	2,416 7 2	.....	214 7 2
4546	Padma alias Ramjanpur Char, pargana Kasimpur Shelaiputti.	5,383 0 0	Proprietary right of ditto.	.....	Ambica Charan Chakravarty and others.	.....	306 0 0	.....
5223	Kriahnapura Char...	3,121 0 0	.....	Separate account share 124g.	Alfannessa Bibi ...	2,408 4 6	.....	1,218 1 2
5230	No. 1 Goyer mukarrari howla. Al-tarali Howladar and others in char Bara Lamsi Dholl, pargana Dakkhin Shahbaspur.	605 14 10	Whole Goyer mukarrari howla.	.....	Aminulla Mira and others	.....	83 0 0	.....

Barisal, the 14th August 1894.

H. LeMASSURIE, Offg. Collector.



NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Pabna will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 17th September 1894, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tansi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
234	Chaudhurali Tarash, pargana Katar Mahal.	Rs. A. P. 673 3 0	Whole estate.	.....	Krishna Kamini Chaudhurali, Krishna Kishori Chaudhurali, guardian of Sarat Chandra Majumdar, minor.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 20 13 0	Rs. A. P. .....

Pabna Collectorate, the 16th August 1894.

H. E. RANSOM, Offg. Collector.

#### Notice under Rule 19, Part I, Section II.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lease of the land specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, and of which the plan is open to inspection at the office of the Commissioner of the Sundarbans, has been applied for by Prasanna Kumar Sircar, and will be sold at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 22nd November 1894 (the 7th Aughran 1301 B.S.), at the Sundarbans Commissioner's office at Alipur, unless meantime the sale is stopped or postponed in consequence of claims or objections under Act XXIII of 1863 (to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands), or owing to any other cause.

2. The lease of the land will be granted subject to the conditions which are specified below, as well as to the general terms annexed to the rules for the sale of leases of waste lands in the Sundarbans of the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and Backergunge, dated the 12th November 1879.

#### Conditions.

That the land shall be subject to all existing rights of way and water and other easements.

That the right of using all streams and channels in any way navigable shall be reserved to the public, as also the use of a towpath not less than 26 feet in width on each side of every such stream and channel.

That no charge will be made for wood and timber standing on the land at the time it is leased, nor for any wood which may be cut and burnt to effect clearances, or which may be used on the land. But for wood and timber exported for sale, a duty shall be levied at such rate and in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by Government.

That the Government reserves to itself the right to all minerals on the land, together with such rights of way and other reasonable facilities as may be requisite for working, getting, and carrying away such minerals. It also retains its proprietary right in the land, and only confers on the lessee an occupancy right, which shall be hereditary and transferable.

#### Schedule.

Number of lot.	District, subdivision, thana.	Area.	Boundaries.
1	2	3	4
Lot No. 103, 2nd portion.	24-Parganas, Basirhat, Hoesinabad.	Bighas, 5,403	North.—By the Patghara and Hotalmukhi khals, corresponding with the south boundary of the first portion. East.—By the Kaliakati and Kartikakbali khals, corresponding with the west boundary of the third portion. South.—By the Ghumti khal. West.—By the Ghumti khal. All the above boundaries are as shown in Mr. Sundarbans Commissioner Ross' map of season 1893-94.

POORNO CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge,  
Sundarbans Commissioner's Office.

Sundarbans Commissioner's Office, Alipur, the 14th August 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Rajshahi will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1894, corresponding to 11th Assin 1301 B.S., at Rampur Boalia, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tansi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
233	Kiamat pargana Chinsabow.	Rs. A. P. 1,310 15 0	.....	Excluding the share for which separate account has been opened, the small share will be sold.	Sarnomoyee Debyn Chaudhurali, Peary Charan Masumdar.	Rs. A. P. 819 6 0	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 6 10 0

The 15th August 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapur, will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Wednesday, the 26th September 1894, corresponding with 12th Assin 1302 A.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for each share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS
		Rs. A. P.		<i>Permanently-settled Estates.</i>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
10	Mahal Ankhuchak Dakhin alias Dakhin Ankhua, Pargana Moynachore.	773 13 6	Entire ...	.....	Srimatya Thakamoyee Debys, mother and guardian of Panupoti Nath Mukerjee, minor, and others.	.....	94 0 0	.....	
9	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Balkisorepur, thana Panakura.	516 0 9	Do. ...	.....	Nogondra Nath Mukerjee and others.	.....	56 8 0	.....	
1	Pargana Killa Moynachore, mahal Barisa alias Barisrain Chak, thana Sebaug.	2,077 0 5	Do. ..	.....	Srimatya Rabati Dasi and others.	.....	106 7 1	.....	
11	Pargana Bhuismula, mahal Bhagabannpur alias Bar Bhagabannpur, thana Bhagabannpur.	1,010 9 5	Do. ...	.....	Nibaman Chandra Basu himself and uncle, guardian of Boidanath Bose, minor.	.....	109 15 5	.....	
18	Pargana Egraichore, mahal Bhada, thana Egra.	3,614 13 4	.....	Joint-share— Mauza Tetulla ... Rs. A. G. K. K. T. 0 0 1 0 2 0 " Kismut Sarang ... 2 7 3 0 15 3 " Bhada ... 0 8 8 2 0 0 " Mirajpur ... one mauza. " Karagpara ... ditto. " Naripur ... .. 8 0 1 " Jhuria ... .. one mauza. " Gopinathpur ... ditto. " Sunderpur ... ditto. " Kismut Kamardiha ... 3 12 " Narahari Chak ... one mauza.	Hara Narayan Acharjee and others.	1,370 13 7	.....	12 0 0	
71	Pargana Kalandibalsaye, mahal Ohowdahsari, thana Nandigram, Contal, Khajuri, Bughunathpur and Bhagabannpur.	2,270 15 2	.....	Joint-share— Eight annas share of the estate	Haripria Dasi	1,130 15 7	.....	241 3 0	
64	Pargana Kismut Kasijora, mahal Dehati, thana Panakura.	687 5 7	Entire ...	.....	Chowdhari Indra Nath Masanta and others.	.....	79 4 8	.....	
66	Pargana Khander, mahal Gopalpur, Ga. 39, 10-13 share, thana Sebaug and Narainpur.	1,057 0 5	Do. ...	.....	Indra Narayan Masanta and others.	.....	112 4 2	.....	
60	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Purusatannpur Garah alias Chaitanpur, thana Panakura.	738 10 8	.....	Joint share— 12a. 18g. share of the mahal	Ganga Narayan Maiti and others.	500 14 8	.....	50 9 9	
64	Pargana Kismut Kasijora, mahal Gopalnagar, thana Panakura.	1,511 0 9	.....	Separate account No. 1— Ga. 8g. 2a. 2kr. share of the mahal	Brajendra Kumar Jana.	503 10 11	.....	54 13 11	
64	Ditto ditto	1,511 0 9	.....	Joint share— 10a. 13g. 1c. 1kr. share of the mahal	Prankrishna Jana and others.	1,007 5 10	.....	109 11 3	
29	Pargana Moynachore, mahal Ankhia Purba, thana Tasuluk.	1,001 7 3	.....	Joint share— Eight annas share of the mahal	Ganga Narayan Maiti.	500 11 7	.....	53 3 3	
31	Pargana Bhuismula, mahal Khajurabhi alias Kucheldighi, thana Bhagabannpur.	3,276 1 5	.....	Joint-share— Eight annas share of the mahal	Chowdhuri Gopendra Nandan Das Mahapatra.	1,306 0 9	.....	86 0 1	
19	Pargana Shipur, mahal Nega, thana Egra.	2,619 5 3	.....	Joint-share— Mauza Bahalia ... 11 0 0 " Khurulia ... 13 0 0 " Jagulia ... 13 0 0 " Madhab Chandra Chak alias Tansila ... 13 0 0 " Shipur Barah ... 13 0 0 " Akharpur ... 13 0 0 " Khadikool ... 13 0 0 " Parandia ... 13 0 0 " Kristapur ... 13 0 0	Nikanta Misra and others.	1,769 5 4	.....	163 3 11	Minor Mohan Estate has share in it.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.	
		Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
				Mauna Gobra chak ... 13 0 0 " Dubda ... 11 0 0 " Dubda Bafitaki ... 11 0 0 " Takepur ... 11 0 0 " Kuarpur ... 11 0 0 " Khagda ... 11 0 0 " Sakbunda ... 13 0 0 " Panchole ... 4 0 0 " Kanungobari ... 4 0 0 " Kanuprajapati kismut ... 4 0 0 " Owda alias Gola ... 8 0 0 " Gopalpur ... 9 18 1 " Brindabanpur ... 8 0 0 " Dhusarda ... 8 0 0 " Nega ... 9 18 1 " Goda chak ... 8 0 0 " Chaulda ... 9 18 1						
	Pargana Sabang, mahal Mohar, thana Sabang.	1,445 9 0	Entire ...		Boycanta Nath Jann		156 9 0			
				Joint share— A. G. K Mauna Gobinpur ... 9 0 0 " Patapara ... 5 0 0 " Madhopur ... 4 3 0 " Jerthan ... 3 0 0 and one anna share of the estate.	Chowdhuri Kuar Narayan Roy and others.	2 5 7 5		6 0 4		
	Pargana kismut Kasijora, mahal Metlichgram Dakhin, thana Panakura.	1,075 0 0	Entire ...		Raja Ram Kunda and others.		March 1894— 503 12 0 June 1874— 117 10 0			
				Joint share— 13 annas share of the mahal ...			621 6 0			
	Pargana Sabang, mahal Nandabar, thana Sabang.	667 9 11			Pitambar Sabud and others.	542 6 11		58 12 10		
	Pargana Sabang, mahal Pingla alias Kapada, thana Sabang.	1,000 6 11	Entire ...		Radhika Nath Ranjore and others.		57 15 0			
	Pargana kismut Moyuchore, mahal Putputia, thana Tamluk.	2,718 2 0	Do. ..		Syam Chand Singha		290 7 8			
	Pargana Sahapur, mahal Srimpur chak, thana Debra.	794 5 1	Do. ..		Srimatya Prasunno Moyee Das and others.		With police— 86 14 10			
	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Sridharman alias Dhanirah, thana Panakura. Permanently settled estate.	1,436 13 6	Do. ...		Keranot Ali Khan and others.		With police— 139 6 0			
	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Sachnapota, thana Panakura. Permanently settled estate.	675 1 11			Srimatya Torongini Das.		74 0 6			
				Joint share— A. G. C. Mauna Akbarpur ... 2 11 3 " Akondi ... 2 11 3 " Anolda alias Gola ... 2 11 3 " Borada ... 2 11 3 " Samunbar ... 2 11 3 " Baran ... 2 11 3 " Baschopur ... 2 11 3 " Bilhora ... 1 11 3 " Binda ... 2 11 3 " Buhania ... 2 11 3 " Brindabanpur ... 2 11 3 " Bhatala ... 2 11 3 " Bhetia ... 2 11 3 " Chandrabela Chak ... 2 11 3 " Chandanda ... 2 11 3 " Chorepanah ... 2 11 3 " Damudorpur ... 2 11 3 " Dubda ... 2 11 3 " Dhitna ... 1 11 3 " Dhusarda ... 2 11 3 " Goda Chak ... 2 11 3 " Gholl ... 2 11 3 " Horibai ... 2 11 3 " Hatbar ... 2 11 3 " Hosoria ... 2 11 3 " Jowabad ... 2 11 3 " Jagulia ... 2 11 3 " Kapada ... 2 11 3 " Kufikri ... 2 11 3 " Kesobahari Chak ... 2 11 3 " Khagda ... 2 11 3 " Lokhini Chak ... 2 11 3 " Monahorpur ... 2 11 3 " Naguria Chak ... 2 11 3 " Paniparalia ... 1 11 3 " Parulda ... 2 11 3 " Boton Chak ... 2 11 3 " Ram Chak ... 2 11 3 " Ramjona Chak ... 2 11 3 " Saharia ... 2 11 3 " Sakhoria ... 2 11 3 " Singla Chak ... 1 11 3 " Sundoria ... 2 11 3 " Sulepatia ... 2 11 3		Bhoyrab Chandra Das Mohapatra and others.	659 0 5		87 3 1	Mohapatra minor has a share in it.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.		A. G. C. K. Mausa Sirampur ... 4 5 8 15 " to tokia ... 1 11 3 0 " Udhobbar ... 4 5 3 15 " Beli ... One mauza.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3 Pargana Kasijora, mahal Khetrahat, thana Panskura.	808 10 0	Entire ...	.....	Phokir Chandra Ray	.....	March 1894— 421 0 0 June 1894— 98 4 0 519 4 0	.....	
<i>Temporarily-settled Estates.</i>								
7 Pargana Matkotpur, mahal Baits Kollyunpur, thana Bimpur.	8,448 12 5	.....	Joint share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Nilmoni Bhunia and others.	4,234 6 2	.....	108 0 8	
6 Pargana Potaapur, mahal Dehat Gokulpur, thana Potaapur.	23,523 15 3	Entire ...	.....	Chowdhuri Gopendra Nandan Das Mohapatra.	.....	2,374 0 6	.....	
5 Pargana Jalamutta, mahal Korumal, taraf Brinch Jalpi and khas potit taraf Bisan, jalpi and khas potit pargana Baenda Bazar, jalpi, thana Khajuri, Bhagabanpur, Contai.	3,301 0 0	.....	Joint share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Srimati Hori Pryn Dabi.	1,080 8 0	.....	183 13 4	
3 Pargana Potaapur, mahal Monglepur, thana Potaapur.	2,068 5 7	.....	Separate account No. 1— 4s. 1g. 1c. 1kr. share of the estate ...	Kasi Nath Mitra Chowdhuri and others.	525 15 8	.....	57 5 11	
5 Pargana Khalia Bhojori Jalpi, pargana Paharpur, jalpi khas potit, thana Bogunathpur, Contai, and Potaapur.	1,471 10 2	.....	Joint share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Srimoti Hori Pryn Dabi.	735 13 1	.....	33 7 10	
6 Pargana Jalamutta, mahal Jalamutta, do., thana Khajuri, Bogunathpur, Bhogabanpur, Contai, Nandigram, Potaapur.	1,20,750 11 0	.....	Joint share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Ditto ... ..	63,375 5 6	.....	13,803 4 11	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 17th August 1894.

D. B. ALLEN, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Bhagalpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 25th September 1894, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulation and Act in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement, it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taxi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
352	Dhapdhara, pargana Chhat, thana Keshungganj.	Rs. A. P. 8,193 1 0	Share ...	Residuary (small) share of which separate account not opened.	Kuldip Lal and others ...	Rs. A. P. 5,396 1 0	.....	Rs. A. P. 1,395 3 0
358	Faridpur, pargana Chhat, thana Keshungganj.	608 11 0	Entire ...	.....	Chakrapan Singh ...	.....	104 3 0	.....
3562	Birpur, pargana Dhaphar, thana Partabganj.	563 8 0	Do. ...	.....	Khoob Lal Sahu and others.	.....	100 9 0	.....

Bhagalpur Collector's Office, the 29th August 1894.

H. F. T. MAGUIRE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of the 24 Parganas will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 25th September 1894 for arrears of revenue fell due on the 28th June 1894

## CLASS I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

Consecutive No.	Taxid No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	Pargana Magura, Chitile and others.	Rs. A. P. 5,427 0 3½	.....	Residuary share excluding the separated shares.	Dinonath Roy Chowdhury and others.	Rs. A. P. 5,061 13 3½	.....	Rs. A. P. 129 3 1
2	2	Pargana Magura, Kanganberia and others.	2,833 3 4	.....	Ditto	Umesh Chandra Chatterji.	768 3 0	.....	6 7 2
3	5	Pargana Magura, Augcheria and others.	2,715 11 9½	.....	Ditto	Mati Lal Gupta	1,206 15 9½	.....	72 1 7½
4	6	Pargana Magura, Bainsgore and others.	7,163 6 2½	.....	Ditto	Syed Abdul AM	6,843 2 2½	.....	906 15 10½
5	36	Pargana Magura, Dhapanianpur.	2,778 7 4½	.....	Ditto	Bankay Behari Lal Mandal and others.	1,007 13 3	.....	21 3 0½
6	53	Pargana Magura, Kamesaurpur and others.	3,281 14 7	.....	Ditto	Ditto	2,182 12 1½	.....	20 7 0½
7	71	Pargana Magura, Hotoke and others.	3,205 3 0½	Whole	.....	Ditto	.....	47 14 6½	.....
8	85	Pargana Magura, Augschia and others.	984 14 7	.....	Residuary share excluding the separated shares.	Satish Chandra Roy Chowdhury and others.	861 11 10	.....	106 14 7
9	107	Pargana Magura, Akulsha and others.	786 11 5	Whole	.....	Bindu Hashini Debee and others.	.....	50 15 0	.....
10	172	Pargana Calcutta, Guripur and others.	9,983 3 1	.....	Residuary share excluding the separated shares.	Ardha Chandra Roy Chowdhury and others.	9,858 5 1	.....	106 9 0½
11	260	Pargana Medanmollo, Medanmollo.	1,336 3 6½	Whole	.....	Rais Hyder and others	.....	101 2 7½	.....
12	267	Pargana Medanmollo, Subudhipur and others.	633 2 0	Do.	.....	Umesh Chandra Roy Chowdhury.	.....	10 14 3	.....
13	316	Pargana Muragacha, Harinaranpur and others.	12,214 2 2½	.....	Residuary share excluding the separated shares.	Bankay Behari Lal Mandal and others.	6,485 0 11	.....	40 0 5½
14	403	Pargana Atinabad, Pathurbaren and others.	5,143 3 3	.....	Ditto	Raj Kisore Mandal and others	2,228 11 6½	.....	33 0 7½
15	411	Pargana Magura, Dhannokhalu.	2,510 10 0	Whole	.....	Harrish Chandra Roy Chowdhury.	.....	218 1 0	.....
16	603-2	Pargana Balia Bahu Police—192 7 8	17,540 12 10½	.....	Separated share	Bhawanath Roy and others.	1,754 3 5½	.....	9 6 0½
17	603-4	Ditto ditto Police—192 7 8	17,540 12 10½	.....	Ditto	Ditto	1,754 3 5½	.....	9 7 10½
18	1634-5	Pargana Maidu, Batru and others.	14,081 6 4	.....	Ditto	Kisori Mohon Roy and others.	2,632 7 4	.....	185 7 2
19	2162	Pargana Ukhra, Magorkhali.	3,980 1 8	Whole	.....	Bibi Sultatounessa and others.	.....	145 1 8	.....

Alipur, the 18th August 1894.

ABDUL JUMBER, Dy. Collr. in charge, for Collr. on tour.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Saran will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of this district on the 17th of September 1894, corresponding with 2nd of Aisin 1302 F. (Monday), for arrears of revenue and other demands for the kist of 7th June 1894, which, by the Regulation and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taxid No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
78	Deopur, pargana Andor.	Rs. A. P. 3,309 12 10½	Entire estate.	.....	Gunga Dhar Parashad Narain Singh and Beghu Nandun Prosad Narain Singh and others.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 6,825 5 4½	Rs. A. P. .....
122	Patar Patizi Dhadhu, pargana Andor.	1,826 11 0	.....	Khat in the name of Ujagir Lal— Patar ... .. A. P. 5 4 Patizi ... .. 5 4 Dhadhu ... .. 5 4	Ujagir Lal, auction-purchaser.	608 14 4	.....	619 0 10
1349	Mahpur, pargana Bera.	771 6 7½	.....	Ijmati— The ijmati share cannot be correctly specified.	Muhammed Rafi and Shuk Mangli and others.	654 15 8	.....	2,410 7 11½
9133	Hussanpur Kootoolpur, pargana Dungal.	683 3 0	Entire estate.	.....	Ajuthaya Parashad Sah and Herra Lal Sah and others.	.....	3 15 2	.....
3386	Lalapur, pargana Makor.	5,577 11 9½	.....	Ijmati— The ijmati share cannot be correctly specified.	Maharaja Horinder Kishwar Singh Bahadur and others.	5,111 10 11	.....	13 13 3½
Class II.—Temporarily settled estates.								
3470	Dhab Deara, pargana Modhal.	633 0 0	Entire estate.	.....	Maharaja Kishun Persad Kish Bahadur and Bhagwati Prosad Narain Singh, &c.	.....	44 9 6	.....
Class I.—Permanently settled estates.								
4605	Shunkerpur Dhadhu alias Kootoolpur, pargana Ohirand.	3,318 2 0	.....	Ijmati— Shunkerpur Dhadhu alias Kootoolpur, 5 annas.	Rai Babu Mahabir Prosad Sah Bahadur and others.	1,005 10 7½	.....	58 11 300wris.

Saran Collectorate, the 21st August 1894.

F. A. SLACK, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of, 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 26th day of September 1894 at 12 A.M., for the arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 7th day of June 1891.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are exempted from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of estate with pargana.	Sadar jama of whole share.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
133	Bazidpur Bhakura, pargana Arrah.	Rs. A. P. 823 5 4	.....	Share ... .. A. P. ... .. 10 8	Chandhury Mahabir Prasad Singh and others.	Rs. A. P. 548 14 3½	.....	Rs. A. P. 46 13 3½
133	Dalpur Jahanpur, pargana Arrah.	600 3 0	Whole ...	.....	Harpusad Das and others.	.....	223 0 0	.....
139	Ekawana, pargana Arrah.	790 6 5	Do. ...	.....	Baij Nath Sahai and others.	.....	280 7 10	.....
504	Nirputpur, pargana Arrah.	14,241 5 1	.....	Sabbarpur Chaudwa ... .. A. P. Ram Sahar ... .. 2 11 Mukampur ... .. 2 11	Birjibhari and others	555 12 11	.....	49 10 3½
632	Salempurpassa, pargana Arrah.	4,000 0 0	Whole ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	275 0 0	.....
763	Kollwar, pargana Baralgowa.	7,770 12 7	Do. ...	Tafrik Roll ... .. Ijmal ... ..	Kunjibhari and others. Ramgirihi Singh and others.	644 13 7½ 1,044 14 11½	.....	373 2 5½. 105 8 4½
830	Barahsingha Rajapatty, pargana Behia.	1,432 12 10	Whole ...	.....	Maharaja Rodha Prasad Singh Bahadur and others.	.....	44 12 0	.....
864	Bhalsaha, pargana Behia.	3,909 11 2½	.....	Shahpur ... .. A. P. K. Patty Shahpur ... .. 5 6 0 Dalippur ... .. 5 9 15 Bhasaha ... .. 7 0 0 Patty Bhasaha ... .. 10 8 0 Patty Sewa ... .. 10 8 0 Katya ... .. 11 5 3 Mahootati ... .. 11 5 3 Patty Dumaria ... .. 16 0 0 Siswa ... .. 16 0 0	B. Dharankuar and others.	1,437 4 5½	.....	540 0 3½
893	Chachormal, pargana Behia.	1,713 9 8	.....	Go. 4p. ... ..	Basantkuar and others.	571 2 9½	.....	71 11 11½
992	Karga, pargana Behia.	1,550 2 3	Whole ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai.	.....	706 15 3	.....
1145	Osein, pargana Behia.	957 8 0	.....	Osein ... .. A. Kakilla ... .. 12 Rampur Kansh ... .. 16 Khootaha ... .. 16	Ditto ditto ...	590 13 5½	.....	252 13 11½
1101	Paderia Dakhlul Karga, pargana Behia.	1,530 0 0	Whole ...	.....	Ditto ditto ...	.....	556 0 0	.....
1163	Diby Parsawanda, pargana Behia.	1,151 11 6	.....	8a. ... ..	Sonakuar and others...	575 13 0	.....	95 9 1
1211	Soohia, pargana Behia.	4,253 13 10	.....	Haripurpur ... .. A. Makaraandpur alias Pandipur ... .. 8 Soohia ... .. 8 Dewach Kundi ... .. 8 Bahawar ... .. 8 Nathpoh ... .. 8 Bharauli ... .. 16 1a. ... ..	Sonakuar ...	2,324 4 2	.....	290 0 3
1317	Shahzadpur Mahadeopah, pargana Behia.	2,423 7 0	.....	1a. ... ..	Cheta Rai and others	655 13 0	.....	532 12 0
1233	Erazi Soohia, pargana Behia.	1,916 6 8	Whole ...	.....	B. Rajprapawary Prasad Singh and others.	.....	14 13 0	.....
1253	Author, pargana Bhojpur.	4,409 0 7	.....	Share Ijmal ... ..	B. Dhanram Kumar and others.	3,225 13 5	.....	184 9 16½.
1255	Ekrasipatty Baroocha, pargana Bhojpur.	2,167 9 2	.....	4a. ... ..	Doondachandur Singh and others.	541 14 3½	.....	29 10 6
1576	Baghelwa, pargana Chausa.	642 5 1	Whole ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	97 12 6	.....
1575	Banarpore, pargana Chausa.	1,900 8 11	Do. ...	.....	Soren Kumar Lal and others.	.....	373 14 5	.....
1651	Dankani Toolsipore, pargana Chausa.	505 8 11	Do. ...	.....	Harbana Kumar Singh and others.	.....	78 12 6	.....
1793	Kanchori, pargana Chausa.	781 15 2	Do. ...	.....	Musamat Sonkali Kuar.	.....	237 14 0	.....
1799	Kees orpa, pargana Chausa.	834 11 6	Do. ...	.....	Raja Ram Shah Mal and others.	.....	787 3 9	.....
1806	Nirpatpur, pargana Chausa.	829 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Sahab Rai and others	.....	57 11 5	.....
1949	Piparah, pargana Chausa.	821 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Romnidh Pande and others.	.....	368 15 10	.....
2021	Saranga, pargana Chausa.	969 14 2	Do. ...	.....	Ghoorbhurbhagat and others.	.....	14 10 1	.....
2059	Tearu, pargana Chausa.	937 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Balnath Sahai ...	.....	292 13 0	.....
2066	Eklaspur, pargana Chainpur.	5,586 4 10	.....	Ijmal share ... ..	.....	587 1 3½	.....	1,637 7 3
2070	Arail, pargana Chainpur.	713 9 7	Whole ...	.....	Dewan Umedali Khan and others.	.....	133 12 10	.....
2076	Amson, pargana Chainpur.	1,330 8 6	.....	Seapur ... .. A. P. Kathi ... .. 1 0 Amson ... .. 11 4	Kamal Pande and others.	619 6 10½	.....	80 10 1
2350	Aarabheribhuar, pargana Chainpur.	592 14 11½	Whole ...	.....	Soornj Narain Singh and others.	.....	605 13 11	.....
2156	Basantpur, pargana Chainpur.	507 1 1	Do. ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	111 14 8	.....
2165	Bandipur, pargana Chainpur.	933 5 4	Do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	1,543 8 9	.....
2249	Bharari, pargana Chainpur.	1,500 0 0	.....	12a. ... ..	Biri Mandil Das and others.	1,125 0 0	.....	18 5 6
2341	Damodarpur, pargana Chainpur.	723 8 2	Whole ...	.....	Jager Nath Singh and others.	.....	144 13 4	.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of estate with pargana.	Sadar jama of whole share.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
2304	Daharak, pargana Chainpur.	Rs. A. P. 1,608 4 3	Whole	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 1,981 1 0	Rs. A. P. ....
2433	Goin, pargana Chainpur.	1,444 0 0	.....	Si ..... A. P. K. M. 5 4 0 0 Lanka ..... 6 7 13 2 Goin ..... 11 11 11 2	Janki Prasad and others.	874 2 9	.....	127 7 3
2585	Jaino an, pargana Chainpur.	1,630 14 11	.....	Jainoan ..... A. 12 Schna ..... 12	Dewan Muhammad Hossein Khan and others.	1,223 2 11½	.....	143 0 0
2506	Jangle Chera Hum-sarahud Sibuka, pargana Chainpur.	1,490 0 0	Whole	.....	Baij Nath Sahai	.....	2,320 0 0	.....
2757	Mondeo, pargana Chainpur.	508 12 16	Do.	.....	Ditto	.....	800 15 2	.....
2761	Maghar, pargana Chainpur.	1,063 10 6	Do.	.....	Ditto	.....	2,200 0 0	6 0 0
2792	Mahorsamar, pargana Chainpur.	1,402 10 8	Do.	.....	Mussamat Hansikur, Baij Nath Sahai, and others.	.....	1,314 15 6	.....
2929	Pepara, Kasthari, pargana Chainpur.	017 10 2	.....	Kasthari ..... A. 4 Pepara ..... 12 Sarbahanpore ..... 12 L-knatapore ..... 16 Parasenpore ..... 16 Dhano ..... 16 Rasidpore ..... 16 Kasthar ..... 16 Mathura ..... 16	Sikbir Chand and others.	703 12 3½	.....	694 15 7½
3051	Sirirampur alias Sarai, pargana Chainpur.	1,411 1 1	Whole	.....	Baij Nath Sahai	.....	541 13 0	.....
3069	Sonra, Shabpur Kesariganj, pargana Chainpur.	3,708 5 10½	.....	Ijmal share	Sital Prasad Pando and others.	3,373 7 3½	.....	3,807 7 4½
3074	Sondhi, pargana Chainpur.	1,636 4 3	.....	Share Ijmal, Sondhi 16a.	Siyanand and others...	1,606 6 5	.....	294 12 6
3097	Seoka, Narahan, pargana Chainpur.	2,132 4 3	.....	Se. ....	B. Baij Nath Sahai and others.	1,666 2 1½	.....	313 14 7½
3635	Petty Kanhari, pargana Dinara.	1,025 1 1	.....	Petty Kanhari ..... A. P. 16 0 Bahani ..... 16 0 Pachua ..... 16 0 Manipur ..... 16 0 Kosa ..... 16 0 Baghelpur ..... 9 4 Bosnampur ..... 16 0 Chechuria ..... 16 0	Mussamat Sona Keur and others.	953 8 2½	.....	51 14 3
3639	Khadaon, Dinara.	980 10 8	.....	Khadaon Khurd ..... A. P. K. 11 2 8 Khadaon Fann ..... 11 2 8 Dhan Chhutha ..... 11 2 8 Bechan Dhuva ..... 11 2 8	Doodh Nath Thakur and others.	690 10 4	.....	8 15 0
3647	Nawan, pargana Dinara.	1,280 0 0	.....	Do. Sp. ....	Baij Nath Sahai	773 5 4	.....	234 15 3
3810	Khedi, pargana Noonaur.	975 0 0	Whole	.....	Ramesowak Singh and others.	.....	3 6 1½	.....
3853	Pasawa-abhimann chuk, pargana Noonaur.	549 6 0	Do.	.....	Baij Nath Sahai	.....	189 8 0	.....
3905	Belaur, pargana Pawar.	1,354 10 5	Do.	.....	Ahmad Kahir and others.	.....	423 0 0	.....
3908	Ditto	6,429 13 3½	.....	Ijmal share	Baij Nath Sahai and others.	5,360 9 7½	.....	295 10 8½
4101	Semraon, pargana Pawar.	1,692 3 3	.....	Share ijmal	Lahi Singh and others	887 2 8½	.....	121 0 0½
4102	Sandes, pargana Pawar	1,606 10 8	.....	13a. 10p. 5½.	Doorga Singh and others.	924 7 1	.....	122 12 3
4502	Majhinon, pargana Piro.	858 0 0	Whole	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai	.....	308 15 9	.....
4571	Nonar Arai Baracha, pargana Piro.	1,374 7 0	Do.	.....	Balsoud Sahai and others.	.....	144 10 11	.....
4582	Pannur, pargana Piro	3,042 0 0	Do.	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai	.....	1,046 0 0	.....
4707	Sahuj Bahri aptic, Farawara, pargana Piro.	1,025 0 0	.....	Farawara, 16a.	Pureyag Rai and others.	930 0 0	.....	104 11 0
4748	Tilati, pargana Piro...	882 0 0	Whole	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai	.....	253 15 5	.....

Shahabad Collectorate, Arrah, the 1st September 1894.

ASHFAQ HUSAIN, for Collector.

UNDER section 287 of Act X of 1877, notice is hereby given that the right, title, and interest of the debtor in the undermentioned estate paying Government revenue of more than Rs. £0) will be sold in the Court of the Certificate Officer of Motihari on Saturday, the 24th October 1894, corresponding with 5th Kartic 1302 Fusli, in execution of certificates filed for recovery of public demands under Act VII (B.C.) of 1880.

Number of certificate.	Name of debtor whose interests will be sold.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama.	Tauzi number.	Number in General Register.
1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Shahzada Mohan Bikram Shah	Rangir Jamhoul, pargana Majhowa.	Rs. A. P. 3,683 11 4	729	887

Motihari, the 17th August 1894.

(618-3)

W. D. BLYTH, Collector.

## Notice under Rule 19, Part I, Section II.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lease of the land specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, and of which the plan is open to inspection at the office of the Commissioner of the Sundarbans, has been applied for by Bhaba Tarini Dasi, and will be sold at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 3rd December 1894, (the 18th Aughran 1301 B.S.), at the Sundarbans Commissioner's office at Alipur, unless meantime the sale is stopped or postponed in consequence of claims or objections under Act XXIII of 1863 (to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands), or owing to any other cause.

2. The lease of the land will be granted subject to the conditions which are specified below, as well as to the general terms annexed to the rules for the sale of leases of waste lands in the Sundarbans of the 24-Parganas, Khulna and Backergunge, dated the 12th November 1879.

*Conditions.*

That the land shall be subject to all existing rights of way and water and other easements.

That the right of using all streams and channels in any way navigable shall be reserved to the public, as also the use of a towpath not less than 5 feet in width on each side of every such stream and channel.

That no charge will be made for wood and timber standing on the land at the time it is leased, nor for any wood which may be cut and burnt to effect clearances, or which may be used on the land. But for wood and timber exported for sale, a duty shall be levied at such rate and in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by Government.

That the Government reserves to itself the right to all minerals on the land, together with such rights of way and other reasonable facilities as may be requisite for working, getting, and carrying away such minerals. It also retains its proprietary right in the land, and only confers on the lessee an occupancy right, which shall be hereditary and transferable.

*Schedule.*

Number of lot.	District, subdivision, thana.	Area	Boundaries.
1	2	3	4
Lot No. 163, 3rd portion.	24-Parganas, Basirhat, Hoseinabad.	Bighas. 7,000	North.—By the Satghara khal and Kalindi Nadi. East.—By the Fytakati, Khontakata, and Amtali khals. South.—By the Ghumti Khal. West.—By the Kaliakati and Kartikakhali khals, corresponding with the east boundary of the 2nd portion. All the above boundaries are as shown in Mr. Sundarbans Commissioner Ross' map of season 1893-94.

POORNO CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge,  
Sundarbans Commissioner's Office.

Sundarbans Commissioner's Office, Alipur the 31st August 1894.

## Notice under Rule 19, Part I, Section II.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lease of the land specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, and of which the plan is open to inspection at the office of the Commissioner of the Sundarbans, has been applied for by Dina Bandhu Chatterji, and will be sold at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 3rd December 1894 (the 18th Aughran 1301 B.S.), at the Sundarbans Commissioner's Office at Alipur, unless meantime the sale is stopped or postponed in consequence of claims or objections under Act XXIII of 1863 (to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands), or owing to any other cause.

2. The lease of the land will be granted subject to the conditions which are specified below, as well as to the general terms annexed to the rules for the sale of leases of waste lands in the Sundarbans of the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and Backergunge, dated the 12th November 1879.

*Conditions.*

That the land shall be subject to all existing rights of way and water and other easements.

That the right of using all streams and channels in any way navigable shall be reserved to the public, as also the use of a towpath not less than 25 feet in width on each side of every such stream and channel.

That no charge will be made for wood and timber standing on the land at the time it is leased, nor for any wood which may be cut and burnt to effect clearances, or which may be used on the land. But for wood and timber exported for sale, a duty shall be levied at such rate and in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by Government.

That the Government reserves to itself the right to all minerals on the land, together with such rights of way and other reasonable facilities as may be requisite for working, getting, and carrying away such minerals. It also retains its proprietary right in the land, and only confers on the lessee an occupancy right, which shall be hereditary and transferable.

*Schedule.*

Number of lot.	District, subdivision, thana.	Area.	Boundaries.
1	2	3	4
Lot No. 163, 4th portion.	24-Parganas, Basirhat, Hoseinabad.	Bighas. 5,650	On the North.—By a portion of the Kalindi Nadi, Fytakati khal, Khoutakata khal, and a portion of the Amtali khal. On the East.—By the Kalindi Nadi. On the South.—By a portion of the Ghumti khal. On the West.—By a portion of the Ghumti khal and a portion of Amtali khal. All the above boundaries are as shown in Mr. Sundarbans Commissioner Ross' map of season 1893-94.

POORNO CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge,  
Sundarbans Commissioner's Office.

Sundarbans Commissioner's Office, Alipur, the 31st August 1894.



UNDER section 287 of Act X of 1877, it is hereby notified for general information that the right, title, and interest of the following judgment-debtors in the undermentioned estates will be put up for sale in the Court of the Certificate Officer, Barisal, on the 14th November 1894, corresponding with 29th Kartic 1301 B.S. :—

Number of certificate.	Names of debtors.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Tauzi number.	Sadar jama.	Number in the General Register.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. A. P.	
343	Majiraddin Ahmed <i>alias</i> Lal-mian.	Golakpura Char, kismat ditto, station Barhanaddi.	5226	3,148 0 0	.....
344	Sarafatannessa, wife of Majiruddin Ahmad <i>alias</i> Lal-mian.	Char Lamsi of Golakpura, kismat ditto, station Barhanaddi.	5266	616 10 0	.....
408	Surendra Nath Chakrovarti, for Barada Prosanna Chakrovarti. 2. Jogesh Chandra Chakrovarti, executor, for himself and Mahatap Ch. Chakravarti, and Umesh Ch. Chakrovarti.	14 annas share of taluk Chandra Shekhar Chakrovarti, pargana Bozergomedpur, kismat Chandrakundu, outpost Mirzagunge.	1441	2,320 3 8	.....
345	Jamiruddin Ahmad <i>alias</i> Lal Min.	Gopinathpur in Shambhupura, kismat ditto, station Barhanaddi.	5225	3,755 0 0	.....

Dated Barisal, the 28th August 1894.

(530—1)

SASI BHUSAN BASU, Certificate Officer.

UNDER section 287 of Act X of 1877, it is hereby notified for general information that the right, title and interest of the following debtors in the undermentioned estate will be put up for sale by public auction in the Court of the Certificate Officer of Barisal on the 14th November 1894, corresponding with 29th Kartic 1301(B.S.):—

Number of certificate.	Names of debtor.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama.	Tauzi number.	Number in General Register.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. A. P.		
91	(1) Brahma Mayi Choudhurani; (2) Ananda Chandra Roy Choudhuri; (3) Shashi Bhusan Bose; (4) Hari Chandra Roy Choudhuri; (5) Giris Chandra Roy Choudhuri; (6) Jagat Tarun Datta; (7) Prosanna Mayi Roy	Taluk Rajendra Roy, kismat Barapica, station Gournadi.	1,398 14 11½	928	

Barisal, the 27th August 1894.

(528—1)

SASI BHUSAN BOSU, Certificate Officer.

UNDER section 287 of Act X of 1877, it is notified for general information that the right, title and interest of the following judgment-debtors in the undermentioned estates will be put up for sale in the Court of the Certificate Officer of Barisal on the 14th November 1894, corresponding with 29th Kartick 1301 (B.E.)—

Number of certificate.	Names of debtors.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Tauzi number.	Sadar jama.	Number in General Register.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. A. P.	
289	(1) Dakhina Kumar Roy Choudhuri; (2) Manmohini Dehya Choudhurani, widow of Jogendra Narain Choudhuri, executrix to the estate of ditto.	Hissa 10a. of taluk Ram Kanta Dass, kismat Kadua Pasa <i>alias</i> Lakhipasha and others, pargana Shaistanagar, station Angaria	3422	603 3 2½	

Dated Barisal, the 31st August 1894.

(539—1)

SASHI BHUSAN BASU, Certificate Officer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned estates and share of estates in the district of 24-Parganas will be put up for sale by the Certificate Officer of 24-Parganas at Alipore on the 24th September 1894 in execution of certificate cases Nos. 217R.C., 156R.C., 212R.C., 178R.C., 198R.C., 220R.C., 221R.C., 223R.C., and 208R.C.:—

1	2	3	4	5
No. of tansil.	Name of pargana and mahal.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold or only a share.	Name of proprietor of the property to be sold.
335-11	Azimabad ... ..	Rs. A. P. 807 0 10	Right, title and interest of the debtor.	Kalidas Adak.
63	Magura ... ..	5,517 7 11½	Ditto	Indramoni Dasi.
381	Baridhati ... ..	883 3 4	Ditto	Hari Charan Bose.
151-1	Ditto ... ..	556 10 0	Ditto	Kadha Benode and Gopi Krishna Mandal.
261	Madunmolla ... ..	594 7 1	Ditto	Anoda Prasad and others.
305	Azimabad ... ..	14,567 13 11	Ditto	Kalish Chandra Mandal and others.
306	Bala ... ..	1,071 1 8	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
437	Baridhati ... ..	4,309 11 7	Ditto	Kadambini Dasi.
340	Ghor ... ..	11,819 10 ½k	Ditto	Kisori Mohan Banerji.

Alipore, the 25th August 1894.

(519—3)

F. R. S. COLLIER, Collector.

### THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

#### Abstract Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Calcutta Port Fund for the year 1893-94.

PARTICULARS.		Actuals for 1893-94.		PARTICULARS.		Actuals for 1893-94.	
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Receipts from Mooring hire	...	3,73,316	1 11	Proportion of salaries—Control	...	40,376	8 9
Ditto Harbour Master's earnings	...	1,74,866	10 0	Ditto Expenses of dredger	...	15,363	8 9
Ditto Wrecks and anchors recovered	...	8,273	8 8	Ditto Interest and Sinking Fund on loans	...	1,47,100	10 6
Ditto Moyapore Magazine	...	7,434	15 0	Ditto Municipal taxes and repairs to officers' quarters	...	2,468	4 4
Ditto Sale of condemned stores	...	11,410	0 7	Ditto Municipal taxes and repairs to Dockyard	...	9,409	6 9
Ditto Earnings of licenses of cargo and passenger boats	...	28,318	11 0	Ditto Expenses of <i>Hetty</i>	...	7,819	11 1
Ditto Interest on Government securities	...	28,142	4 6	Port Police establishment	...	27,132	2 3
Ditto Port-dues	...	3,71,104	4 0	Moordafarash establishment	...	1,624	13 8
Ditto Government subsidy for collecting pilotage	...	2,800	0 0	Depreciation account	...	1,05,577	13 0
Proportion of receipts for towing vessels by barges	...	3,091	11 4	Repairs to boats, vessels, &c.	...	1,34,145	5 1
Proportion of receipts from tug-steam-er <i>Hetty</i>	...	7,993	9 4	Working expenses	...	1,49,792	11 2
Government contribution for Port Police	...	4,500	9 7	Salaries and contingencies	...	3,61,824	15 10
Miscellaneous receipts	...	4,100	4 9	Ditto establishment for licensing boats	...	10,506	13 0
Hospital Port-dues	...	67,693	10 3	Pensions and gratuities	...	16,798	14 10
Total	...	10,92,951	4 11	Renewals and improvements	...	21,000	0 0
				Hospital port-dues paid over to Government	...	67,598	10 3
				Total	...	11,38,630	4 10

#### Statement of Ways and Means.

	Receipts	Expenditure	Deficit on 31st March 1894
	...	...	...
	...	...	...
	...	...	...

The above deficit has been met from contribution from Port Trust revenue realized under (B.U.) Act III of 1890.

Verified, C. E. C.—13-8-94.

GEO. PANIOTY,

Accountant-General, Bengal.

J. A. ROBERTSON,

Examiner of Local Accounts in Bengal.

N. J. JEBB,

Accountant.

J. H. AFORRY,

Vice-Chairman.

L.A.  
No. 253, dated Calcutta, the 29th August 1894.  
C. 25

From—The Accountant-General, Bengal.

To—The Secretary to the Port Trust, Calcutta.

I HAVE the honour to return herewith duly attested the abstract of account of receipts and expenditure of the Calcutta Port Fund for the year 1893-94, received with your letter No. 1528, dated 18th August 1894.

*Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th August 1894.*

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS.				4 PER CENT. LOANS.				4½ PER CENT. LOANS.			Transfer Loan of 1879 seven shillings per cent. portion.	5 per cent. loan of 1886-87.	GRAVED TOTAL.
	Of 1842-43.	Of 1853-54.	Of 1872.	Of 1883-84.	Total.	Of 1852-53.	Of 1853-54.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. por- tion.	Of 1870.	Of 1875.	Total.	
Balance of 31st July 1894	200	.....	41,000	9,75,300	49,600	10,45,546	25,95,600	2,84,98,700	14,45,98,960	3,52,71,700	1,77,70,200	25,97,75,546	94,100	23,11,02,746
ADD—														
Amount of 1-4 notes transferred to 31 of 1842-43 in London	9,49,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,49,700
Amount of 4-4 notes transferred to 31 of 1842-43 in London	.....	44,100	.....	.....	44,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,100
Amount of 7-4 notes transferred to 31 of 1842-43 in London	.....	40,900	.....	.....	40,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,900
Amount received of 4-7½ notes trans- ferred to 31 of 1879 in London	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 18th August 1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 18th August 1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,06,500
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 18th August 1894	38,000	.....	.....	34,000	69,000	.....	.....	1,000	3,52,000	31,500	.....	.....	.....	4,53,500
DEDUCT—														
Amount written off in the London reglance	9,54,900	45,100	81,000	10,06,300	21,63,500	10,45,546	25,95,600	2,84,17,200	14,57,01,800	3,53,34,200	1,77,73,700	25,09,87,400	94,100	23,34,00,946
	1,51,000	.....	.....	.....	1,51,000	.....	.....	14,39,500	13,40,100	1,77,700	.....	.....	10,000	81,29,100
Balance on 18th August 1894	8,33,900	45,100	81,000	10,06,300	20,18,800	10,45,546	25,95,600	2,70,89,900	14,43,52,700	3,51,56,500	1,77,61,700	25,79,98,940	86,100	23,02,71,846

NOTE.—From 18th June 1894 to 15th June 1894—Enforced from India 8,524 lakhs; re-transferred from London 7,527 lakhs.

14th "	30th "	1st July "	31st "	1st Aug. "	15th Aug. "
31	11	11	19	21	7,609 lakhs.

Balance against India 947 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,  
Calcutta, 23rd August 1894.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

(534—1)



Brindaban Chunder Sett	4,340	3	3	1,983	7	8	1,499	8	11	857	7	8	857	7	8	Ditto	ditto.
Bagott, W. N.	4,149	4	6	49	3	7	3,498	4	2	601	13	0	.....	4	5	Ditto	ditto.
Bodry, John (3rd)	4,425	4	6	1,112	3	5	2,334	6	10	928	10	3	642	13	0	Ditto	ditto.
Balletty, M.	1,680	0	0	1,024	13	10	116	13	10	538	4	4	370	9	10	Ditto	ditto.
Bungsee Dhuur Khettry and others (Nau- noo Mull Khettry).	1,04,279	10	2	77,651	14	6	16,555	1	2	10,062	10	6	9,581	2	10	Ditto	ditto.
Bhoobun Mohun Bannerjee and another	1,58,927	12	8	36,811	7	9	1,16,176	2	5	5,940	2	6	4,592	13	7	Ditto	ditto.
Bhola Nauth Doss	8,100	0	0	29	11	2	2,449	11	7	620	9	3	524	5	11	Ditto	ditto.
Beer Chund Coondoo and another	2,201	8	3	642	5	2	946	8	9	612	10	4	590	9	7	Ditto	ditto.
Brewster, C. C., and W. Nicholl (Wilson, Mackenzie and Co.)	794	0	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	794	0	10	.....	.....	.....	Schedule not filed as yet.	
Baker, F. W., separate account	2,337	15	3	1,010	14	10	123	9	0	1,203	7	5	1,157	14	6	Nothing further recoverable.	
Bheekun Chand Ratty	1,452	6	4	837	10	8	74	6	5	520	5	3	286	10	5	Ditto	ditto.
Benode Kantonauth and another	562	13	6	.....	.....	.....	30	15	2	531	14	4	.....	.....	.....	Outstanding : in course of recovery.	
Bungsheedhur Singhania (Kerparam Soddoyal).	2,849	2	6	.....	.....	.....	1,303	5	9	1,545	12	9	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	ditto.
Bhojendra Bhoosun Chatterjee	2,980	10	3	120	0	0	10	13	0	2,849	13	3	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	ditto.
Bloomink, E.	600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	ditto.
Colvin and Co.	1,84,427	8	8	1,36,470	10	10	81,296	10	8	16,660	3	2	16,586	15	0	Nothing further recoverable.	
Crittenden, Mackillop and Co.	99,959	11	1	72,895	6	5	20,263	11	4	6,900	9	4	5,743	13	4	Ditto	ditto.
Cockerell and Co.	17,19,733	5	0	3,86,102	12	10	13,26,584	4	11	7,046	3	3	6,701	5	10	Ditto	ditto.
Cannyloll Bural and another	21,208	5	11	17,472	10	1	2,990	11	5	745	0	5	632	14	3	Ditto	ditto.
Crompton, G. F.	5,413	5	4	2,747	14	3	2,124	12	6	540	10	7	487	13	4	Ditto	ditto.
Cannayram, Chooneelall	9,693	9	3	5,676	2	8	2,212	5	4	1,735	1	3	1,523	9	7	Ditto	ditto.
Charles Nephew and Co.	5,15,143	12	9	3,99,340	6	4	98,146	12	8	17,656	9	9	15,958	7	10	Ditto	ditto.
Costello, M. G.	3,201	7	9	2,227	5	6	264	10	2	709	8	1	372	14	3	Ditto	ditto.
Carr, Robert	11,349	3	8	9,779	11	7	966	1	8	603	6	5	603	6	5	Ditto	ditto.
Cantopher, Robert	907	10	6	196	15	8	167	15	9	542	11	1	542	11	1	Ditto	ditto.
Child, W. C.	22,090	10	0	16,599	6	0	4,704	11	10	786	8	2	691	4	8	Ditto	ditto.
Christophoridi, C.	5,587	12	2	4,009	9	3	697	9	10	880	9	1	787	10	5	Ditto	ditto.
Cole, George (Perry and Co.)	3,018	10	4	1,310	12	1	930	15	1	776	15	2	770	12	4	Ditto	ditto.
Cowie, David, and another (Colvin, Cowie and Co.)	1,62,971	2	11	91,447	1	7	63,536	3	4	7,957	14	0	6,904	4	0	Ditto	ditto.
Colvin, Gilmore and Co.	9,743	1	1	2,535	0	0	3,511	6	3	3,696	10	10	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	ditto.
Chuttolall Sewprasad	41,733	11	0	15,471	11	8	19,292	7	10	9,069	7	6	9,438	11	5	Ditto	ditto.
Conti, G. A.	3,567	10	8	849	7	7	1,092	4	4	1,625	14	9	383	3	11	Ditto	ditto.
Cohen, S. E., and E. E. Cohen	1,806	3	0	280	1	10	1,012	9	4	513	7	10	317	12	5	Ditto	ditto.
Chunder Kanto Shaw	43,972	1	6	6,315	7	7	36,801	12	0	854	12	11	825	3	5	Ditto	ditto.
Coleman, C.	1,716	8	0	986	7	5	119	3	2	610	13	5	610	13	5	Ditto	ditto.
Coverjee Romanjee	.....	.....	.....	156	10	6	59	6	8	769	5	4	691	3	7	Ditto	ditto.
Collins, W. R.	2,541	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,581	6	8	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	ditto.
Clark, A. M. (J. H. Fergusson and Co.)	23,198	8	2	12,913	0	9	7,606	9	11	2,678	13	6	1,482	12	5	Ditto	ditto.
Croft, John Radcliffe and others (Croft, Wells and Co.)	2,163	10	2	.....	.....	.....	57	15	0	2,110	11	2	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	ditto.
Cohen, J. A.	2,603	6	7	.....	.....	.....	14	0	0	2,589	6	7	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	ditto.
Dickson, William	1,843	0	2	1,039	2	3	241	14	0	561	15	11	506	13	8	Ditto	ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.				
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Dove, J. M.	12,991 0 0	10,202 12 8	2,214 0 8	574 2 8	316 11 4	257 7 4	Nothing further recoverable.
Dorrett Brothers	2,164 9 6	34 7 7	1,405 2 10	724 15 1	660 0 5	64 14 8	Ditto
DeSilva, John Emanuel	13,643 11 3	11,131 11 5	851 8 9	1,660 7 1	1,346 7 2	313 15 11	Ditto
DeSouza, John	1,334 0 3	.....	805 9 0	528 7 3	.....	528 7 3	Ditto
Dumat, Alfred	6,234 5 6	1,051 12 9	2,024 3 5	3,148 5 4	2,815 3 0	333 2 4	Ditto
Durrant, Edward	2,223 1 6	816 5 4	890 8 5	516 3 9	479 10 8	36 9 1	Ditto
Dennison, G. R.	29,828 14 7	26,967 6 10	1,607 6 4	1,254 1 5	787 0 0	467 1 5	Ditto
Duff, David	2,137 12 9	1,041 8 5	489 15 9	606 4 7	483 9 4	122 11 3	Ditto
Denonauth Dev	12,218 11 11	7,804 8 7	2,315 6 4	2,098 13 0	1,631 1 4	467 11 8	Ditto
Durka Nath Mitter	5,938 12 0	731 10 10	4,641 13 5	565 3 9	447 8 9	117 11 0	Ditto
Dencunauth Paul	834 4 3	.....	119 12 9	714 7 6	.....	714 7 6	Ditto
Damoodar Doss	4,018 15 9	1,715 1 4	999 14 6	1,303 15 11	1,160 13 4	143 2 7	Ditto
Debruner, Julius	65,912 4 7	58,106 7 4	7,189 1 7	617 11 8	491 5 3	126 6 5	Ditto
Doyal Chand Pyne and others	54,590 3 0	174 8 0	52,107 10 5	2,308 0 7	.....	2,308 0 7	Ditto
Dawood Khan Esabhoi	1,797 8 9	31 11 4	1,238 4 7	527 8 10	.....	337 3 10	Ditto
Debnarain Bysack and another	5,691 14 6	3,385 4 9	1,447 4 7	859 5 2	859 5 2	.....	Ditto
Drew, F. T.	900 0 0	.....	.....	900 0 0	.....	900 0 0	Outstanding: in course of recovery.
Deno Nath Sing and another	791 0 6	.....	45 8 0	745 8 6	.....	745 8 6	Ditto
DeMomet Felix	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0	Ditto
Ewing, Aird and Anderson	8,11,323 1 8	59,611 6 10	2,42,032 15 9	9,678 11 1	9,616 3 7	162 7 6	Nothing further recoverable.
Ellias, M. B.	7,233 13 6	3,428 10 7	1,263 15 10	2,541 3 1	2,218 0 3	323 2 10	Ditto
Espino, Manuel Del	3,800 1 3	1,419 8 11	1,298 6 11	1,082 1 5	935 15 7	146 1 10	Ditto
Eagleton, F. A.	3,633 3 6	72 11 2	2,841 4 4	739 4 0	446 0 1	293 3 11	Ditto
Emmett and Chambers	23,491 8 3	7,305 15 2	12,954 13 11	3,230 11 2	581 13 8	2,648 13 6	Ditto
Edmonds, T. S. (Edmonds Brothers)	21,720 9 3	19,040 1 7	2,165 15 5	514 8 3	503 3 14	11 4 4	Ditto
Ferguson and Co.	1,96,005 7 4	1,48,653 6 2	33,097 7 10	14,254 9 4	11,828 3 11	2,426 5 5	Ditto
Ferguson Brothers	1,47,924 5 4	68,637 12 4	75,113 15 2	4,172 9 10	3,761 0 8	411 9 2	Ditto
Foster, Rogers and Co.	6,376 9 10	857 5 7	2,294 7 11	3,224 14 4	2,542 11 8	682 2 8	Ditto
Fabian, E. D.	776 10 0	268 3 3	.....	513 6 9	.....	513 6 9	Ditto
Ferris, G. R.	2,650 0 0	67 7 6	813 2 3	1,769 6 3	1,292 1 6	477 4 9	Ditto
Fanshaw, R. F.	876 0 10	176 8 6	96 15 1	602 9 3	425 4 7	177 4 8	Ditto
Fornaro, C. (Fornaro and Huni)	27,288 4 8	17,381 1 4	9,001 15 7	905 3 4	458 12 4	451 7 0	Ditto
Forbes, H. T.	3,000 0 0	497 8 0	1,248 15 7	1,253 8 5	21 8 0	1,232 0 5	Ditto
Freck, D.	504 10 6	.....	.....	504 10 6	.....	504 10 6	Ditto
Floyd, E. M.	614 0 9	.....	.....	614 0 9	.....	614 0 9	Ditto

	47,267	5	4	23,186	11	8	19,717	10	7	4,362	15	1	.....	6,991	13	5	362	5	1	Nothing	her recoverable.
Gilmour and Co.	47,267	5	4	23,186	11	8	19,717	10	7	4,362	15	1	.....	6,991	13	5	362	5	1	Nothing	her recoverable.
Griffiths, Curtis and Co.	49,784	9	8	32,262	15	3	19,201	1	0	7,320	9	5	.....	6,991	13	5	328	2	0	Ditto	ditto.
Gordon, Stewart and Co.	78,183	10	4	39,924	6	8	35,568	12	4	2,690	7	4	.....	2,632	0	10	58	6	0	Ditto	ditto.
Gubboy, A. J.	9,053	7	0	6,088	9	2	2,075	4	0	891	9	10	.....	565	5	11	326	3	11	Ditto	ditto.
Gocool Dose Soonderjee	18,266	14	1	11,879	7	1	5,760	12	11	626	10	1	.....	584	4	8	42	5	5	Ditto	ditto.
Golacab Chand Hemchand	1,586	2	0	.....	.....	.....	200	9	0	1,385	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	385	9	0	Ditto	ditto.
Gordon, G. J.	570	0	0	.....	.....	.....	48	5	0	521	11	0	.....	493	13	11	27	3	1	Ditto	ditto.
Goberdhone Mullick	2,850	14	9	1,371	10	5	963	12	4	545	8	0	.....	473	12	3	71	1	9	Ditto	ditto.
Golam Hossain Virjee	1,26,756	14	4	40,928	6	8	85,314	2	4	514	5	4	.....	318	1	0	196	4	4	Ditto	ditto.
Ghose and Co., R. G.	29,911	1	2	21,218	2	4	7,954	3	8	738	11	2	.....	636	2	0	202	9	2	Ditto	ditto.
Gregory, M.	17,186	2	5	12,174	13	6	4,154	14	4	856	6	7	.....	717	5	5	139	1	2	Ditto	ditto.
Ghaseeram	38,350	5	10	10,535	5	6	25,967	15	3	1,847	1	1	.....	1,231	11	2	615	5	11	Ditto	ditto.
Gasper, N. M.	7,010	0	9	4,872	0	8	657	12	0	1,450	4	1	.....	1,188	9	1	291	1	0	Ditto	ditto.
Gilmour, J. A. G.	512	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	512	8	0	Ditto	ditto.
Gubboy, E. S.	53,783	3	0	16,747	9	8	36,070	3	1	965	6	3	.....	862	4	9	103	1	6	Ditto	ditto.
Greedhurylooll Kannylall	26,621	12	4	13,448	7	4	3,282	1	7	9,891	3	5	.....	8,057	4	7	833	4	10	Ditto	ditto.
Gopal Chunder Bose	3,891	0	0	2,267	1	4	876	10	0	747	4	8	.....	535	8	6	211	2	2	Ditto	ditto.
Gobin Chand Setaub Chand (Nunsee Indrochand).	1,07,816	2	7	59,327	2	5	41,061	15	9	7,427	0	5	.....	7,271	6	3	153	0	2	Ditto	ditto.
Gray, W., and another (Robert and Charriot).	3,14,768	4	0	1,09,594	14	1	42,148	3	10	63,025	2	1	.....	14,570	0	10	455	1	3	Ditto	ditto.
Grish Chunder Marrick and others	13,956	0	5	5,560	1	6	5,481	2	2	2,914	12	9	.....	2,035	7	3	879	5	6	Ditto	ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Raje	2,834	15	3	1,516	0	3	913	12	3	505	2	9	.....	505	2	9	218	0	3	Ditto	ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Shaw	25,446	12	9	14,914	4	3	10,006	4	0	526	4	6	.....	308	4	3	479	4	1	Ditto	ditto.
Greedharae Lall Sadkhan and Cally Churn Sadkhan.	6,246	6	0	372	15	2	4,991	13	2	881	9	8	.....	401	11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gosto Behary Seal	31,539	14	3	6,196	13	6	19,777	6	11	8,565	9	10	.....	5,467	10	9	3,097	5	1	Ditto	ditto.
Gopee Caunto Sein	7,986	14	1	.....	.....	.....	358	6	0	628	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	628	8	1	Ditto	ditto.
Gobindram and another	7,414	13	3	3,331	0	1	1,943	12	9	2,140	0	5	.....	2,126	2	3	13	4	2	Ditto	ditto.
Grish Chunder Dutt and others	2,387	1	0	.....	.....	.....	659	1	9	1,727	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,727	5	3	Outstanding: in course of recover	.....
Hurry, W. C.	2,763	9	2	.....	.....	.....	1,937	14	8	825	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	825	0	6	Nothing further recoverable.	.....
Hoffman and Co.	25,170	12	5	6,933	13	3	17,650	8	0	586	7	2	.....	356	3	4	230	3	10	Ditto	ditto.
Hugheson Brothers	2,44,226	5	7	39,290	4	8	2,04,248	13	9	687	3	8	.....	542	5	9	144	3	5	Ditto	ditto.
Hudson, Nathaniel	2,225	11	3	655	5	6	461	2	1	1,109	3	8	.....	936	15	2	172	4	6	Ditto	ditto.
Hoppe, William	1,346	8	6	2	0	0	672	1	1	672	7	5	.....	613	3	1	59	4	4	Ditto	ditto.
Huffnagle and Co., Charles	1,320	4	7	74	9	3	342	4	1	903	7	3	.....	821	11	2	81	2	1	Ditto	ditto.
Heeralall Hunnomontoram	752	14	3	.....	.....	.....	61	0	0	691	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	691	4	3	Ditto	ditto.
Holloway, William	1,055	11	11	76	8	8	324	8	7	654	10	8	.....	614	10	6	40	0	2	Ditto	ditto.
Honigberger, William	1,001	5	6	.....	.....	.....	344	0	0	657	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	657	5	6	Schedule not filed as yet.	.....
Hanlon, E.	2,069	9	0	100	13	4	1,122	7	9	846	3	11	.....	777	2	4	69	1	7	Nothing further recoverable.	.....
Howard Brothers	10,421	9	10	6,168	12	7	3,394	13	6	857	15	9	.....	630	5	0	227	0	9	Ditto	ditto.
Hill, James (Barham, Hill and Co.)	32,114	9	9	17,374	4	0	10,861	5	8	3,879	0	1	.....	3,489	8	4	389	7	9	Ditto	ditto.
Hurry Narain Khetry	10,178	5	9	4,209	9	3	3,808	13	1	2,159	15	5	.....	2,095	4	6	64	0	11	Ditto	ditto.
Hutchings and Co., B. H.	4,872	5	3	2,018	15	3	1,846	12	9	1,006	9	3	.....	939	13	7	66	1	8	Ditto	ditto.
Hunterdon, J. H. (L. W. Toulmin & Co.)	4,017	7	4	2,036	15	8	507	9	0	1,502	14	8	.....	1,442	7	11	60	6	9	Ditto	ditto.
Heeralall (Heeralall, Munnoolall)	19,704	0	3	8,519	10	5	7,117	2	10	4,067	3	0	.....	4,061	10	7	5	8	5	Ditto	ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.				
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Hubbard, C. E.	4,154 2 8	2,265 9 3	638 0 2	1,190 9 3	1,190 9 3	.....	Nothing further recoverable.
Heralall Dodoorah	2,965 14 3	1,498 4 4	357 4 10	1,110 5 1	395 1 10	715 3 3	Ditto ditto.
Hay, William (Stuart & Co.)	1,999 10 3	.....	1,002 3 9	997 6 6	.....	997 6 6	Ditto ditto.
Heeranund (Buddermull Heeranund)	1,212 15 3	447 15 1	88 2 1	676 14 1	602 3 11	74 10 2	Ditto ditto.
Hadjee Hedaiteoolah Sadvallah and others	1,23,687 1 6	94,935 10 7	17,334 15 10	11,416 7 1	7,221 8 5	4,194 14 8	Ditto ditto.
Hurro Nauth Mezoondar and others	7,700 0 0	3,516 2 0	2,306 7 5	1,877 6 7	1,877 6 7	.....	Ditto ditto.
Hurruck Chand and Johoory Mull (Kun-nyalall Hurruck Chand).	12,671 6 0	11,272 15 0	753 15 4	634 7 8	166 12 4	477 11 4	Ditto ditto.
Hadjee Noormohamed Jakariah	1,48,537 0 10	89,075 15 8	46,966 7 0	12,514 10 2	7,185 5 6	5,329 4 8	Ditto ditto.
Heins, W. G. (C. Gould and Co.)	12,386 15 5	6,923 3 9	3,684 4 1	1,779 7 7	1,143 10 5	635 13 2	Ditto ditto.
Heralal Addy	1,175 7 5	.....	244 8 4	930 15 1	.....	930 15 1	Outstanding: in course of recovery.
Issur Chunder Mill	8,546 1 6	503 12 3	6,149 15 6	1,899 5 9	1,864 3 8	25 2 1	Nothing further recoverable.
Issur Chunder Sein	12,037 10 9	5,835 13 1	5,589 14 6	611 15 2	568 7 8	43 7 6	Ditto ditto.
Issur Chunder Sein and another	631 14 9	23 7 1	50 12 8	548 11 0	507 7 6	41 3 6	Ditto ditto.
Jansen & Co., J.	20,002 10 9	139 11 5	15,872 5 0	3,990 10 4	3,766 5 1	224 5 3	Ditto ditto.
Juggeshur Laha	84,388 4 1	16,701 4 2	15,519 2 4	2,167 13 7	1,851 6 1	316 7 6	Ditto ditto.
Jadub Chunder Seal	2,094 6 7	374 1 10	907 2 9	813 2 0	580 12 8	232 5 4	Ditto ditto.
Jordon, J. S.	5,376 8 0	3,582 9 6	984 15 5	808 15 1	545 0 7	263 14 6	Ditto ditto.
Juggenprosaud	960 8 9	.....	223 9 0	736 15 9	.....	736 15 9	Ditto ditto.
Jacob, Charles	938 8 0	.....	415 13 4	736 15 9	454 6 7	63 4 1	Ditto ditto.
Judah, J. E.	2,186 15 0	.....	1,450 4 7	517 10 8	643 2 11	93 7 6	Ditto ditto.
Joharlall Mookim	1,656 0 0	648 15 0	262 4 7	744 12 5	373 13 9	370 14 8	Ditto ditto.
Joakim, M. C.	7,764 15 3	4,223 8 11	2,422 12 5	1,108 9 11	838 9 7	270 0 4	Ditto ditto.
Joitroop Chooney Lal	8,292 7 2	5,422 12 8	1,951 7 6	918 3 0	788 1 7	180 1 5	Ditto ditto.
Joogole Kisoore Sewall Futteah Chand	9,544 8 6	5,950 3 1	2,262 11 9	1,331 9 8	1,051 7 2	280 2 6	Ditto ditto.
Jogendro Nanth Cowar	5,953 0 0	1,391 15 8	3,577 14 3	998 2 6	806 0 9	182 1 9	Ditto ditto.
Issur Das, Juggur Nath	17,347 5 0	.....	1,223 15 0	16,123 5 6	.....	16,123 5 6	Outstanding: in course of recovery.
Jorewas Mull Begany and another	918 15 6	.....	71 8 0	847 7 6	.....	847 7 6	Ditto ditto.
Jebunoomaree Bibee	82,655 7 0	.....	8,391 4 1	74,264 2 11	.....	74,264 2 11	Ditto ditto.
Kemp, H. C. (T. Hyde Gardiner and Co.)	33,765 12 9	27,374 0 2	5,817 5 1	574 7 6	135 0 4	439 7 2	Nothing further recoverable.
Khan Mahomed Dhurramsee	55,247 9 1	33,008 1 8	11,149 7 7	11,089 15 10	1,312 7 6	9,777 8 4	Ditto ditto.
Kissoory Mohun Chunder	3,300 0 0	2,025 2 4	269 4 2	1,003 9 6	590 11 9	414 13 9	Ditto ditto.
Kally Dass Dass and others	73,719 12 5	20,602 13 6	46,591 2 0	6,525 13 11	3,926 3 2	2,699 10 9	Ditto ditto.



Kullianjee Soonderjee (Soonderjee, Walljee and Co.).	12,444	6	0	2,351	3	3	6,986	8	0	3,156	10	9	3,098	13	10	62	12	11	Ditto	ditto.
Kheternath Chatterjee	1,971	8	9	.....	.....	.....	801	0	5	1,170	8	4	.....	.....	.....	1,170	8	4	Ditto	ditto.
Kelly, H.	6,900	9	3	4,090	4	11	2,136	11	5	573	8	11	495	2	4	78	6	7	Ditto	ditto.
Kemp, H. C.	2,469	15	10	168	12	6	436	2	5	1,865	0	11	1,600	0	0	265	0	11	Ditto	ditto.
Kelly Nath Mookerjee and another	3,740	11	2	.....	.....	.....	2,476	14	0	1,263	13	2	.....	.....	.....	1,263	13	2	Ditto	ditto.
Kissen Chand Goleecha (Okhuoyram Kissen Chand).	2,43,257	9	11	1,37,653	0	5	95,717	10	6	9,886	15	0	6,435	3	9	3,451	11	3	Ditto	ditto.
Kally Churn Roy	510	0	0	.....	.....	.....	4	0	0	506	0	0	.....	.....	.....	506	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Khetter Mohen Dass	1,133	8	5	.....	.....	.....	456	2	0	677	6	5	.....	.....	.....	677	6	5	Ditto	ditto.
Kally Prosono Vuttacharjee	2,327	11	0	.....	.....	.....	796	7	10	1,531	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1,531	3	2	Ditto	ditto.
Kyser Sahibzada Mohamed	5,935	0	0	4,649	8	10	564	8	11	710	14	3	700	9	0	10	5	3	Ditto	ditto.
Kasim Ariff Bhumi	796	0	3	.....	.....	.....	257	8	0	539	1	2	.....	.....	.....	539	1	2	Ditto	ditto.
Kertybas Paul and Annodaprosad Banerjee and others.	3,976	9	3	.....	.....	.....	2,248	2	1	1,728	7	2	.....	.....	.....	1,728	7	2	Ditto	ditto.
Koylas Chunder Sreemany and another	43,100	7	1	8,927	6	4	29,414	5	11	4,758	10	10	1,367	4	5	3,391	6	5	Ditto	ditto.
Kally Churn Ghose	9,279	7	3	.....	.....	.....	29	11	3	9,249	12	0	.....	.....	.....	9,249	12	0	Ditto	ditto.
King, Loraine	8,268	1	11	5,780	6	6	777	3	6	1,710	7	11	1,544	6	8	166	1	3	Ditto	ditto.
Krieg and Co.	4,835	8	9	872	2	8	1,163	9	0	2,799	13	1	1,357	14	3	1,441	14	10	Ditto	ditto.
Khetter Mohen Mookerjee	1,200	0	0	580	5	11	63	9	3	556	0	10	388	10	11	167	5	11	Ditto	ditto.
Kelly & Co.	12,300	9	3	.....	.....	.....	1,890	11	3	10,409	14	0	.....	.....	.....	10,409	14	0	Outstanding : in course of recovery.	
Kallypuddo Nundi	660	12	3	.....	.....	.....	139	9	0	521	3	3	.....	.....	.....	521	3	3	Ditto	ditto.
Lyll, Mathewson and Co.	3,68,485	13	8	2,81,882	4	9	84,883	12	0	1,719	12	11	1,295	11	0	434	1	11	Nothing further recoverable.	
Larpet, Saunders and Co.	80,593	0	4	42,900	8	0	22,836	4	7	15,156	3	9	12,631	12	0	2,524	7	9	Ditto	ditto.
Larmour, F. D. A.	1,170	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,170	8	0	.....	.....	.....	1,170	8	0	Ditto	ditto.
Langlois and Co.	38,718	2	6	1,020	6	4	23,592	8	7	8,505	3	9	8,170	3	9	335	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Luke Hamill and Co.	6,527	12	4	595	0	8	2,343	0	4	3,589	11	4	3,244	15	2	344	12	2	Ditto	ditto.
LeTourneau, Labadie and Co.	7,483	10	3	1,098	13	8	5,463	14	7	920	14	0	538	7	3	382	6	9	Ditto	ditto.
Latapie, E. D. (2nd)	3,982	6	2	12	0	2	3,079	2	10	891	3	2	795	10	5	95	8	9	Ditto	ditto.
Landeman, J. V.	1,008	10	5	234	3	6	243	15	10	530	7	1	480	12	4	49	10	9	Ditto	ditto.
Lindsay, D. B.	1,430	3	0	.....	.....	.....	557	4	0	872	15	0	.....	.....	.....	872	15	0	Ditto	ditto.
Ledlie, A. H. (2nd)	1,654	8	7	180	5	6	658	12	11	815	5	2	52	8	2	762	13	0	Ditto	ditto.
Lutchenarain Khettry	1,756	9	9	429	2	0	617	3	6	680	4	3	411	14	8	268	5	7	Ditto	ditto.
Langlois, J. P.	1,418	12	0	.....	.....	.....	532	0	0	916	12	0	.....	.....	.....	916	12	0	Ditto	ditto.
Lokenauth Shaw	8,323	8	6	5,175	6	2	2,494	13	0	653	4	10	653	4	10	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	ditto.
Latapie, E. D. and Co.	2,444	10	6	286	6	6	487	6	0	1,670	14	0	1,557	12	4	113	1	8	Ditto	ditto.
Leisk, A. S. (2nd)	885	8	11	143	0	0	69	0	4	673	8	7	200	0	0	473	8	7	Ditto	ditto.
Lijeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy	4,781	8	5	2,761	5	3	992	9	8	1,027	9	6	1,027	9	6	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	ditto.
Lyll, R. A., and another (Lyll, Rennie and Co.)	3,60,219	2	3	3,06,074	15	5	50,755	7	1	3,388	11	9	2,712	7	11	676	3	10	Ditto	ditto.
Leitch, J. K. (Kerr, Leitch & Co.)	1,853	3	0	588	2	9	520	14	6	744	1	9	51	13	3	692	4	6	Schedule not filed as yet.	
Larmour, C. F. (separate estate)	2,822	12	2	.....	.....	.....	25	6	6	2,797	5	8	.....	.....	.....	2,797	5	8	Nothing further recoverable.	
Leckie, Thomas	1,010	1	6	.....	.....	.....	171	8	0	838	9	6	.....	.....	.....	838	9	6	Ditto	ditto.
Larmour, C. F., and another (C. Lazarus and Co.)	6,744	9	5	.....	.....	.....	5,785	4	3	1,009	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1,009	5	2	Ditto	ditto.
Leozander and Co.	37,331	4	11	29,274	1	0	5,639	10	3	2,417	9	8	1,832	6	1	585	3	7	Ditto	ditto.



Mohendro Nath Bose	3,094	3	9	.....	2,421	8	5	.....	672	11	4	.....	672	11	4	ditto.
Alakham Lal Sett	3,120	11	5	.....	338	10	1	.....	2,782	1	4	.....	2,782	1	4	Outstanding: in course of recovery.
Nursing Chunder Bose	1,030	0	0	.....	202	11	0	.....	827	5	0	.....	827	5	0	Nothing further recoverable.
NNys, John	750	2	11	.....	171	4	0	.....	578	14	11	.....	578	14	11	ditto.
Nemy Churn Bysack	1,210	13	0	.....	428	5	4	.....	782	7	0	.....	782	7	0	ditto.
NNorman Brothers	19,569	14	7	9,267 15 3	5,908	1	4	4,395 14 0	4,395	14	0	.....	85	15	7	ditto.
NNobin Kisen Ghose	2,450	0	0	617 3 1	536	10	3	1,296 2 8	1,296	2	8	.....	232	15	7	ditto.
NNundolal Shaw and Anantolal Shaw	1,950	0	0	.....	249	6	6	1,700 9 6	1,700	9	6	.....	1,700	9	6	ditto.
NNarain Sing and Co.	32,007	6	11	18,805 8 7	9,718	1	2	3,483 13 2	3,483	13	2	.....	59	1	7	ditto.
NNicol, J. Dyce	23,409	1	11	9,527 9 10	5,556	0	4	8,325 7 9	8,325	7	9	.....	6,776	2	1	ditto.
NNilecomul Mitter	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	0	0	.....	500	0	0	ditto.	
NNicholls, W., and another (W. Nicholls & Co.).	18,841	1	4	13,290 2 7	4,261	1	2	1,283 13 7	1,283	13	7	.....	385	14	9	ditto.
NNabin Chunder Dey	1,375	1	7	542 8 0	247	1	10	585 7 9	585	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	ditto.
NNarain Sing and Dhunput Sing	2,443	7	5	716 14 10	1,225	13	4	500 11 3	500	11	3	.....	97	6	7	ditto.
Nilmadhab Shaw and brothers	639	13	7	.....	127	12	9	512 0 10	512	0	10	.....	512	0	10	ditto.
NNemy Churn Chowdhury and others	743	7	6	.....	129	12	0	613 11 6	613	11	6	.....	613	11	6	ditto.
Nobohurry Paul and others	934	0	0	.....	17	8	0	936 8 0	936	8	0	.....	936	8	0	Outstanding: in course of recovery.
Owen, Allhuson and Co.	20,891	0	9	704 12 2	25,800	15	11	3,295 4 8	3,295	4	8	.....	131	4	10	Nothing further recoverable.
Olive, L. B.	23,729	2	7	17,569 15 0	5,445	11	5	713 8 2	713	8	2	.....	713	8	2	ditto.
Ogle and Co., John	2,03,140	10	8	1,56,004 1 7	31,309	4	11	15,827 4 2	15,827	4	2	.....	364	9	9	ditto.
Obhoy Churn Dutt	1,127	0	6	487 9 9	137	0	0	502 6 9	502	6	9	.....	502	6	9	ditto.
Obhoyram Budre Chand	1,910	9	0	.....	372	14	6	1,537 10 6	1,537	10	6	.....	1,537	10	6	ditto.
Ord, W. K.	679	8	4	57 7 10	53	4	9	568 11 9	503	11	10	.....	64	15	11	ditto.
Ord, William (Murdock and Co.)	3,515	2	3	.....	2,944	14	7	570 3 8	511	1	0	.....	59	2	8	ditto.
O'Neill, Thomas	1,510	13	8	.....	671	3	1	839 10 7	374	1	1	.....	374	1	1	ditto.
Omroo Sing	2,747	15	11	1,845 11 8	391	9	2	510 11 1	352	14	1	.....	157	13	0	ditto.
Palmer and Co.	5,69,984	6	1	4,01,103 3 11	1,67,389	8	10	1,491 9 4	542	6	10	.....	949	2	6	ditto.
Palmer, John	7,707	7	11	6,152 6 4	1,001	11	3	553 6 4	542	0	9	.....	11	5	7	ditto.
Palmer, Thomas	1,473	0	0	.....	887	4	9	585 11 3	585	11	3	.....	585	11	3	ditto.
Pew, F. L.	62,965	13	1	34,068 0 5	12,875	1	11	6,022 10 9	5,847	11	2	.....	174	15	7	ditto.
Price, Henry	4,996	8	11	1,741 2 8	1,616	0	2	1,639 6 1	1,553	4	7	.....	86	1	6	ditto.
Posner, J.	15,380	1	3	.....	14,642	1	8	737 15 7	660	5	9	.....	77	9	10	ditto.
Phillips, John	7,075	8	6	2,904 13 4	3,003	4	3	1,167 6 11	873	14	5	.....	293	8	6	ditto.
Phillips, Dekhee G. W.	4,156	0	0	10 11 8	218	10	5	3,896 9 11	1,501	10	4	.....	2,394	15	7	ditto.
Prosona Coomar Bannerjee	1,260	0	0	538 14 4	98	9	5	622 8 3	562	4	3	.....	60	4	0	ditto.
Poorsoo Chaud Goleecha (Dhurrum Chand Poorunchand)	1,241	0	0	.....	325	2	0	915 14 0	20,061	6	10	.....	915	14	0	ditto.
Poorsoo Chaud Goleecha (Dhurrum Chand Poorunchand)	96,847	4	1	42,253 1 1	33,592	7	0	21,001 12 0	3,439	11	3	.....	940	5	2	ditto.
Poonanun Doss Mungle Chand (Hatee Sing Sooraj Mull Mungle Chand).	6,183	14	3	.....	2,744	3	0	3,439 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,439	11	3	Schedule not filed as yet.
Protaub Chunder Chatterjee	748	11	7	.....	7	1	0	741 10 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	741	10	7	Nothing further recoverable.
Purmessor Khan and others (Purmessor Khan and Debendro Nauth Khan (Purmessor Khan and Co.))	3,129	9	9	973 8 8	1,364	2	4	792 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	792	3	9	ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.			Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
		Rs.	A.	P.				
Payne and Co. (Bombay Firm)	8,025 0 0	6,125 3 10	1,364 13 10	534 14 4	531 12 8	3 1 8	Nothing further recoverable.	
Palmer and Co., R. G.	34,751 10 0	7,741 10 8	10,967 8 1	16,042 7 8	4,823 9 0	11,218 14 8	Ditto	
Poolin Chunder Mitter	637 11 1	.....	.....	637 11 1	.....	637 11 1	Outstanding: in course of recovery.	
Quillet, DeGay and Co.	6,539 10 4	3,148 1 11	2,380 4 6	1,011 3 11	1,011 3 11	.....	Nothing further recoverable.	
Runtz, Rees and Co.	19,490 12 2	3,907 1 1	10,081 14 8	5,551 12 5	5,551 12 5	.....	Ditto	
Russell, C. D.	8,785 14 2	7,162 15 2	1,059 0 9	563 14 3	20 15 2	542 15 1	Ditto	
Rughoo Nauth Rose	1,778 13 4	702 12 10	444 4 0	631 12 6	591 11 0	40 1 6	Ditto	
Rogers, Alexander	10,892 13 6	5,968 0 4	4,136 10 9	793 2 5	.....	793 2 5	Ditto	
Rajkissen Dutt	4,683 12 2	.....	665 13 6	4,017 14 8	.....	4,017 14 8	Ditto	
Rousac, A. G.	12,304 10 3	8,940 2 5	1,063 11 3	2,300 12 7	2,300 12 7	.....	Ditto	
Ramdhone Mitter	838 5 4	52 4 5	217 8 2	568 9 9	453 1 6	115 7 3	Ditto	
Rustomjee, Cowasjee and Co.	11,032 15 0	3,373 5 8	6,015 1 6	1,644 7 10	1,285 10 3	358 13 7	Ditto	
Ramsabuck Misser and others	1,23,206 9 4	75,777 8 5	29,912 4 9	17,516 12 2	17,143 12 5	372 15 9	Ditto	
Robinson, S. H.	1,129 10 9	.....	132 0 0	997 10 9	.....	997 10 9	Ditto	
Ram Narain Sreemoney	9,319 8 0	4,158 0 11	2,041 7 1	3,120 0 0	3,066 10 8	53 5 4	Ditto	
Robinson, J. J. (Wallace and Co.)	3,052 8 8	282 0 0	2,027 4 6	743 4 2	309 14 9	433 5 5	Ditto	
Ram Nath Janookyprasad	5,296 4 9	.....	2,792 3 0	2,504 1 9	.....	2,504 1 9	Schedule not filed as yet.	
Russicklall Paul	702 5 3	.....	23 11 6	678 9 9	.....	678 9 9	Nothing further recoverable.	
Ritz, Alfred	1,139 0 0	.....	208 7 6	930 8 6	690 13 5	239 11 1	Ditto	
Ram Gopaul Paul	8,141 12 6	4,314 7 11	2,408 6 8	1,418 13 11	1,220 9 5	198 4 6	Ditto	
Ram Dass Paul	1,545 8 3	506 2 6	475 10 9	563 11 0	421 3 0	142 8 0	Ditto	
Rakhal Chunder Bannerjee, junior	5,534 7 3	138 2 6	2,866 9 9	2,529 11 0	62 13 6	2,466 13 6	Ditto	
Rushon, H. P., and others (Rushon Brothers).	81,120 10 6	47,540 3 8	26,799 11 0	6,780 11 10	5,409 13 3	1,370 14 7	Ditto	
Rustomjee Cowasjee	3,796 13 7	1,637 9 1	425 11 10	1,733 8 8	1,537 12 2	195 12 6	Ditto	
Rushon, Edward	2,784 3 9	1,418 6 4	708 1 11	657 11 6	657 11 6	.....	Ditto	
Ramsarun Lall	57,280 1 1	81,811 10 1	21,011 11 2	4,456 11 10	4,299 11 1	157 0 9	Ditto	
Ram Kissen Kotary	7,527 14 3	4,609 13 11	1,840 0 4	1,078 0 0	1,075 9 11	2 6 1	Ditto	
Ramsamull Pannalall	1,933 2 9	.....	656 11 9	1,276 7 0	.....	1,276 7 0	Ditto	
Robertson, C. A. (1st)	1,500 0 0	477 2 10	81 12 9	941 0 5	726 4 9	214 11 8	Ditto	
Ramdhone Mullick	46,924 8 3	455 4 3	45,512 6 2	956 13 10	.....	956 13 10	Ditto	
Rajendro Coondoo and another	860 0 0	.....	182 1 0	677 15 0	.....	677 15 0	Ditto	
Reinhold, H. (Reinhold & Co.)	13,795 10 0	10,421 9 8	2,663 9 1	710 7 3	528 1 2	182 6 1	Ditto	

Reinhold, H. C., and another (Reinhold Brothers)	5,998	10	10	135	7	9	1,717	6	5	4,145	12	8	233	14	0	3,911	14	8	ditto.
Reinhold, H. C., separate account	790	0	0	7	11	2	53	1	8	729	3	2	718	3	3	10	15	11	ditto.
Ritz, Reinhold and Feilman	13,333	5	0	10,502	0	10	1,073	3	9*	1,758	0	5	216	13	6	1,541	2	11	ditto.
Rashbehary Roy and Jullodhur Roy	33,005	14	4	4,904	4	5	23,266	11	6	4,894	14	5	1,193	12	6	3,701	1	11	ditto.
Radha Kisen Doss alias Lal Behary	10,458	0	3				3,448	13	11	7,009	3	4				Outstanding : in course of recovery.			
Ramkissen	8,291	180	5	9	1,07	267	7	8	7,16,872	5	1	5,040	9	0		5,040	9	0	ditto.
Rambux Rattee (Choonelall Janakey Dass)	53,329	3	8	2,945	1	9	1,505	4	3	878	13	8	239	3	7	619	10	1	ditto.
Ram Narain China	880	0	6				368	8	0	511	8	6				511	8	6	ditto.
Ran Chunder Tarufdar	633	14	9				60	4	0	573	10	9				573	10	9	Nothing further recoverable.
Rughoonath Das Moddon Gopaul	52,181	12	3	417	6	0	19,027	10	11	32,736	11	4	31,389	3	8	1,347	7	8	Outstanding : in course of recovery
Raj Chunder Pakhera	1,363	0	6	102	0	0	58	9	4	1,202	7	2	767	3	10	435	3	4	ditto.
Roohine Coomar Sein and another	777	1	6				26	4	2	750	13	4				750	13	4	ditto.
Saunders, May, Fordyce and Co.	4,03,262	11	3	3,21,713	7	1	65,906	4	4	12,642	15	10	11,992	9	4	650	6	6	Nothing further recoverable.
Stewart and Co., W. C.	6,124	13	0	1,967	12	3	1,262	11	11	2,894	4	10	Govt. securities			1,169	6	3	ditto.
Senae, W. D. M.	2,514	11	7				912	2	6	1,602	9	1	1,800	0	0				ditto.
Smith, W. S.	3,620	13	5	2,635	15	6	471	0	8	513	13	3	1,724	14	7	69	3	3	ditto.
Stocquelor, J. H.	7,138	0	0	210	6	5	5,537	0	7	1,390	9	0	471	11	1	42	2	2	ditto.
Schlatter, Michael	20,294	14	10	16,357	13	1	2,433	0	9	1,504	1	0	1,122	12	7	267	12	5	ditto.
Smout, W. H.	1,976	10	3	97	13	5	323	9	3	1,550	3	7	1,006	8	1	497	8	11	ditto.
Sheppard, G. A.	5,598	2	10	4,179	1	11	662	0	7	757	0	4	1,190	7	6	359	12	1	ditto.
Sarkies and Co., P. J.	52,610	10	9	6,473	9	2	45,380	2	2	756	15	5	652	6	0	104	10	4	ditto.
Scott, C. C. J.	7,723	13	9	4,659	10	11	2,002	0	10	1,062	2	0	602	12	10	154	2	7	ditto.
Smith, Hufnagle and Co.	26,632	14	5	13,828	7	4	10,798	4	10	2,006	2	3	631	9	11	430	8	1	ditto.
Stubbs, W. V. G.	3,491	6	5	81	3	10	1,619	12	7	1,760	6	0				2,003	2	3	ditto.
Snook, J. V.	775	10	0				158	0	0	617	10	0	262	2	3	1,498	3	9	ditto.
Steeppaul Misser	1,951	0	0	55	14	4	678	6	8	1,216	11	0				617	10	0	ditto.
Solomon, Maledina	64,641	6	10	43,579	4	11	17,498	10	0	2,963	7	11	1,093	0	11	123	10	1	ditto.
Stewart, W. M.	21,389	4	9	12,513	15	1	6,325	15	7	6,149	6	1	5,610	9	8	290	11	11	ditto.
Sarkies, P. J.	10,227	7	7	6,170	7	7	3,097	5	4	959	10	8	787	6	3	538	12	5	ditto.
Greenauth Mullick	17,782	7	7	13,851	5	6	3,389	12	10	541	5	3	431	12	6	172	4	5	ditto.
Sewandun Paray	32,283	9	9	18,536	10	11	7,473	4	4	5,973	10	6	5,242	11	7	109	8	9	ditto.
Smith, A. N.	2,800	10	7	244	1	6	801	15	7	1,371	10	8	5,242	11	7	730	14	11	ditto.
Shib Chunder Seal	12,555	3	9	9,239	6	10	9,476	8	9	1,754	9	6	1,371	10	8	382	14	10	ditto.
Solomon and Co., D. H.	10,053	12	9	9,499	1	8	4,711	4	9	839	4	2	836	9	8	2	10	6	ditto.
Schiller, F., and another (Barrotaile, Schiller and Co.).	1,52,678	15	7	83,619	5	8	31,168	12	4	1,843	6	4	1,655	2	10	189	3	6	ditto.
Straw, F. I.	39,418	11	11	19,314	14	5	19,316	9	2	37,860	13	7	30,621	14	4	7,233	15	3	ditto.
													Govt. securities.			Dr. Balance.			
													17,000	0	0	22	9	8	ditto.
Smith and Co., Thomas	66,941	4	3	8,918	11	0	56,998	9	2	1,734	0	1	809	14	0	655	4	1	ditto.
Shamachurn Bihur	1,003	2	0				187	0	7	816	1	5	1,078	12	0	816	1	5	ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.		WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.				Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.		Net balance.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Schiller, F.	5,482	10 7	1,287	9 0	1,489	4 1	2,705	13 6	2,489	5 2	216	8 4
Shamlall Khetry (Dewkey Nundon Lall- jee Null).	16,952	12 6	12,434	14 1	3,245	3 10	1,272	10 7	1,214	14 7	57	12 0
Seetaram Rohutgee	945	8 3	.....	.....	158	6 6	787	1 9	.....	.....	787	1 9
Smallwood, A. (Lord and Co.)	6,484	11 3	1,402	0 9	2,787	9 2	2,295	1 4	.....	.....	2,295	1 4
Soorjeemull Mugneeram and Hunno- montoram (Soorjeemull Mugneeram).	3,728	8 6	1,014	14 6	1,456	0 0	1,227	10 0	735	1 10	492	8 2
Stewart, T.	2,202	15 3	.....	.....	1,052	10 9	1,150	4 6	.....	.....	1,150	4 6
Soutendro Mohun Tagore	810	5 9	80	4 7	52	8 1	677	9 1	.....	.....	677	9 1
Stephen, A. J. (2nd)	1,201	8 0	212	14 5	42	1 2	946	8 5	326	1 3	620	7 2
Shibass Mochoory (Ramdhone Mochoory and Shibass Mochoory).	3,34,305	1 8	1,18,924	11 1	2,04,006	5 3	11,374	1 4	6,780	4 6	4,593	12 10
Shama Churn Sen	98,394	5 11	24,072	4 6	64,378	5 11	9,943	11 6	.....	.....	9,943	11 6
Sheodan Mall and another	6,605	9 9	.....	.....	275	6 5	6,380	3 4	.....	.....	6,380	3 4
Schallay and Co.	1,069	12 4	115	4 5	38	5 4	916	2 7	311	7 10	604	10 9
Outstanding : in course of recovery.												
Tullah and Co. (1st)	1,21,128	2 10	68,615	10 0	50,626	7 9	1,886	1 1	1,139	10 6	746	6 7
Tullah and Co. (2nd)	19,228	10 2	8,961	4 4	9,684	15 7	577	6 3	411	1 3	166	5 0
Thomas and Co.	4,55,276	15 3	3,98,103	6 2	50,239	15 2	6,933	9 11	1,314	1 0	5,619	8 11
Trower, Charles	2,177	9 0	240	0 0	72	0 0	1,865	9 0	811	7 5	1,054	1 7
Twentyman and Co.	683	6 7	.....	.....	152	2 1	531	4 6	.....	.....	531	4 6
Thomas, John	740	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	740	0 0	.....	.....	740	0 0
Tarrachand Kuramull Dowlutchand	22,970	1 11	6,210	6 9	14,187	12 0	2,571	15 2	2,199	13 3	372	1 11
Taitkins, A. H.	5,671	12 10	3,919	12 0	1,248	0 5	604	0 5	.....	.....	604	0 5
Turton, Sir T. E. M.	2,49,996	3 10	1,48,439	14 7	1,00,447	2 8	1,109	2 7	661	12 9	447	5 10
Thoylucknauth Roy and another	26,576	11 0	18,630	12 6	7,142	7 5	803	7 1	712	2 11	91	4 2
Thorndike, A., and another (Atkinson, Tilton and Co.)	48,581	15 8	19,769	5 0	25,210	0 8	3,602	10 0	2,684	5 4	918	4 8
Tunsook Roy Premsook Roy	27,590	9 11	9,941	11 1	10,889	8 2	6,759	6 8	5,735	3 2	1,024	3 6
Turnbull, R. A.	18,183	9 3	2,771	3 3	14,076	13 11	1,335	8 1	107	3 8	1,228	4 5
Tuooranee Bibee and Chineeas alias Sreeneebas (Bunseedhur Lutchmee- narin).	4,446	5 0	.....	.....	1,165	12 6	3,280	8 6	.....	.....	3,280	8 6

Temple, A. N.	1,200	0	0	.....	1,039	11	7	.....	1,200	0	0	.....	1,079	0	8	.....	1,200	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Tincurry Dass	6,741	8	4	2,756	1	4	.....	226	0	7	2,945	11	5	282	7	9	1,866	10	9	Ditto	ditto.
Tiruthram	1,415	3	9	444	9	2	.....	34,325	6	1	774	10	0	.....	.....	.....	492	2	3	Ditto	ditto.
Terrahprosono Sircar	94,384	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,955	0	11	60,058	14	7	25,000	0	0	60,058	14	7	Outstanding: in course of recovery.	
Umbica Churn Sett	3,867	15	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,912	14	1	.....	.....	.....	1,912	14	1	Ditto	ditto.
Vandenbergh, J. B. (2nd)	5,740	4	3	4,036	0	7	.....	440	2	5	1,264	1	3	1,235	11	11	28	5	4	Nothing further recoverable.	
Voight and Co., S. C.	1,590	3	3	199	0	0	.....	13	8	8	1,377	10	7	.....	.....	.....	1,377	10	7	Outstanding: in course of recovery.	
Willis, Joseph	1,20,346	2	7	88,227	7	6	.....	29,952	12	8	2,165	14	5	1,839	2	11	326	11	6	Nothing further recoverable.	
Willis, F. T.	7,102	7	11	892	13	4	.....	2,906	1	7	3,303	9	0	2,932	2	8	371	6	4	Ditto	ditto.
Wood, Olliffe and Co.	3,276	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,427	4	6	1,849	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1,849	2	4	Ditto	ditto.
Waring, E. S. S.	3,066	8	8	1,784	1	7	.....	529	5	2	753	1	11	647	4	8	105	13	8	Ditto	ditto.
Williams, Stephen	20,504	1	5	17,453	13	10	.....	2,207	14	7	842	5	0	474	9	9	367	11	3	Ditto	ditto.
Watson and Co., Gibbon and Co.	1,06,519	3	0	87,350	15	9	.....	15,992	0	3	3,136	3	0	2,703	9	8	432	9	4	Ditto	ditto.
Wood, H. W. J.	2,539	13	0	712	3	7	.....	885	5	3	942	4	2	785	11	9	156	8	5	Ditto	ditto.
Webb, John	4,457	8	3	2,391	0	8	.....	1,103	4	5	963	3	2	890	14	9	72	4	5	Ditto	ditto.
Wood, David	1,414	3	0	56	7	3	.....	753	11	11	603	15	10	548	11	6	55	4	4	Ditto	ditto.
Wilcox, H. C.	710	0	0	62	3	9	.....	55	1	0	592	11	3	535	3	8	57	7	7	Ditto	ditto.
Wallis, C. B.	8,520	11	5	6,592	2	1	.....	1,403	4	3	525	5	1	120	11	5	404	9	8	Ditto	ditto.
Woodin, W. (G. F. Hodgkinson and Co.)	25,413	4	5	1,022	8	2	.....	22,444	3	9	1,946	8	6	1,549	5	6	397	3	0	Ditto	ditto.
Woones Chunder Banerjee (G. DeLeman and Co.)	23,991	14	1	19,723	8	11	.....	3,065	4	3	1,203	0	11	1,183	12	3	19	4	8	Ditto	ditto.
Wylder, J. J.	1,200	0	0	126	6	4	.....	21	7	1	1,052	2	7	.....	.....	.....	1,052	2	7	Ditto	ditto.
Wiseham, William	967	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	0	0	935	3	6	.....	.....	.....	935	3	6	Schedule not filed as yet.	
Winterscale, James	1,254	12	10	175	0	0	.....	378	7	0	701	5	10	.....	.....	.....	701	5	10	Nothing further recoverable.	
Zunnie, A.	4,860	2	9	261	11	10	.....	2,907	12	6	1,690	10	5	.....	.....	.....	1,690	10	5	Ditto	ditto.

In addition to the above, there are 1,747 estates with balances under Rs. 500 each, aggregating Rs. 1,98,974-0-3, the particulars of which may be learnt at this Office. The Official Assignee has received for remuneration for the quarter ending 31st March 1894 Rs. 4,398-1-1.

CALCUTTA,

The 1st April 1894.

A. B. MILLER,  
Official Assignee.

(535—1)

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th August 1894.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up	...	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government securities	...	87,77,803	0 0
Reserve Fund	...	61,00,000	0 0	Other authorized investments	...	87,06,630	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	...	80,94,463	0 2	Loans on Government and other authorized securities	...	80,18,793	7 3
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	90,13,974	10 2	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto	...	1,11,40,207	1 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	4,23,13,061	1 0	Bills discounted and purchased	...	1,08,59,462	4 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	3,14,012	11 7	Balances with other Banks	...	4,21,461	14 7
Sundries	...	20,93,053	12 7	Bullion	...	1,050	14 4
				Dead Stock	...	12,98,517	11 5
				Stamps	...	9,869	6 6
				Sundries	...	15,91,903	14 6
						5,93,19,711	10 6

Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,23,96,163	1 5	} 2,86,07,853	9 0
Cash & Currency Notes at Branches	Rs. 1,62,11,690	7 7		
			Rupees	8,79,27,565 3 6

F. T. LEWIS, Chief Acctt.  
Rate for Demand Loans, 4 per cent.  
Percentage, 46-27.

BANK OF BENGA,  
Calcutta, the 30th August 1894.

By order of the Directors,  
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
(533-1)

In the Court of Babu Ananta Ram Ghosh,  
Rai Bahadur, Subordinate Judge,  
Second Court, Chapra, Saran.

EXECUTION CASE No. 134 of 1894.

Babu Devi Prashad, decree-holder, *versus* Mansural Hussain, Mussamat Tasliman, Mussamat Bibi Umat-ul-fetma, Mussamat Bibi Zakiatunnissa, Shaik Mohamed Yusuff Hassan, and Ajodhya Sahu, judgment-debtors

TO be sold in the above case by the Nazir of the Judge's Court, at 12 o'clock, on the 3rd September 1894, for the realization of the judgment-debt, Rs. 14,054-11-3, the right, title and interest of the judgment-debtors in the following mortgaged property:—

3 annas 2 pies 8 kts. 2 masanats 11 dols. 10 kars 9 bhags out of 10 annas kalam, and this 10 annas being 16 annas by the present bawara, the share of the judgment-debtors now stands as 5 annas 1 pie 1 kt. 1 del. 16 kags and 10 bhags in mahal Narhan, asli and dakhili, comprising mauzas and tolas (31 in number), as mentioned below, pargana Narhan, tauzi No. 3695, Government revenue Rs. 3,928-5. The approximate value given by the decree-holder is Rs. 15,000:—

NAMES OF MAUZAS AND TOLAS.	Ar.	Pr.	Kts.	Mks.	Dols.	Kag.	Bhag.
1. Narhan (khas) ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
2. Patti Kafulat ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
3. Muri Chak ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
4. Mirzapur (khas) ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
5. Salempur ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
6. Abhinadpur ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
7. Harpur ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
8. Bankut with Nachak ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
9. Phali Chak ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
10. Bhathi Patti Bearti ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
11. Mejpur (khas) ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
12. Merar Patti ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
13. Dhanawati, appertaining to Nawada ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
14. Dhanawati, appertaining to Basatpur ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
15. Rampur-Balbhadar ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
16. Baryipur ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
17. Mirzapur, appertaining to Basatpur ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
18. Nawada ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
19. Kohra-dhari ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
20. Jura-pur ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
21. Basatpur ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
22. Kowar ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
23. Yeulpur ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
24. Bilalpur ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
25. Chandi ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
26. Rampur dakhili ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
27. Mejpur ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
28. Bodakpur ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
29. Domnapura ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
30. Bejpur ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
31. Dore Bhaw Singh ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10
32. Amara Salempur ...	5	1	1	...	1	16	10

(629-B) ANANTA RAM GHOSH, Sub-Judge.

MR. PRINGLE KENNEDY, M.A., B.L., intends to apply for admission as a Vakil of the High Court.

(445-4)

BJOY KRISTO MOITRA B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.

(485-4)

## Destroyed.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 321444 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Taramonee Debi, she dying Ashutosh Banerjee, Mohendro Nath Banerjee, Sushil Chandra Banerjee and Promotho Nath Banerjee were made lawful executors of the said sum, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application has been made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

ASHUTOSH BANERJEE,

No. 11, Gopal Chandra Banerjee's Street,  
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.  
(489-3)

## Notice to Creditors.

IN pursuance of section 42, Act XXVIII of 1860, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Mathew John Ogle, late of Bangalore, in the Presidency of Madras, a Superintendent in the Survey Department of the Government of India, who died on the 4th day of April 1892, should send in their claims to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of October next, after which date no claims will be admitted, and the assets of the estate will be distributed.

A. LUCAS,  
Administrator to the estate and effects  
of the abovenamed deceased.

Calcutta, the 17th August 1894. (614-1)

## Wanted.

A Head Clerk and Sarishtadar for the Saran Magistracy on Rs. 120 rising to Rs. 200 by biennial increments, from the 1st of January 1895, when the post will fall vacant owing to the retirement of the present incumbent. None need apply who has not had a thorough experience of the work. A knowledge of Hindi indispensable. Applicants to submit their applications to the undersigned on or before the 30th of September next.

F. A. STACK, Magistrate of Saran.  
Chapra, the 15th August 1894.

## Notice.

WANTED for settlement of the Sahabganj town in Rajmahal sub-division of the district of Sonthal Pargannas an Inspector on Rs. 30 a month and nine Amins on Rs. 20 each a month for four months. Only such candidates as have experience in settlement work and can work with the plane-table need apply to the undersigned on or before the 20th September 1894.

ALAN MCGAVIN, Sub-divisional Officer.  
Rajmahal, the 7th August 1894.



**Wanted**

**A** qualified Engineer to act for the District Engineer of the Cuttack District Board, who is going on furlough for 12 months.

The officiating man will get Rs. 250 pay and the allowances of an Assistant Engineer.

The permanent incumbent gets Rs. 150 a month from the estates under the Court of Wards; it is very likely the acting officer will get that work also.

Applications must reach this office before the 10th of September.

M. S. DASS, Vice-Chairman.

Cuttack District, Board's Office, the 8th August 1894.  
(444—4)

**Wanted**

**A** Nazir for the Darbhanga Collectorate. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 70 by a biennial increment of Rs. 2. Preference will be given to persons having experience of the work of a Collector, and possessing a good knowledge of English, Kaithi and accounts. The selected candidate will be required to deposit Rs. 2,000 a security in cash or Government Promissory Notes. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 15th September 1894.

H. C. STREETFELD, Offg. Collector of Darbhanga.  
Darbhanga Collectorate, the 1st September 1894.

**Notice.**

**W**ANTED by the District Board of Mymensingha Sub-Inspector of Schools on a salary of Rs. 50 a month with the usual travelling allowance. Candidates must be qualified under the rules published under Bengal Government notification No. 486T.G., of the 2nd September 1893. Preference will be given to a Muhammadan candidate possessing the necessary qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th September 1894.

A. FARLE, Chairman, District Board, Mymensingh.  
The 27th August 1894. (627—3)

**W**ANTED immediately an Accountant and Head Clerk for the Public Works Department of the Cooch Bihar State on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem. None need apply who has no experience in the works of an Executive Engineer's office. The selected candidate is to be considered on probation for six months.

KEDAR NATH MAZUMDAR, Supdt. of Works,  
Public Works Dept., Cooch Bihar State.

The 1st September 1894. (541—2)

**Notice.**

**A** PPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Treasurer for Gaya Collectorate, on a salary of Rs. 100 per month, likely to fall vacant by the resignation of the present incumbent, who will, however, be allowed to continue on his furnishing a fresh security. English-knowing candidates who are able to furnish security for Rs. 20,000 in cash, promissory notes, or Savings Bank deposit need only apply with copies of testimonials. Applications will be received up to 3rd September 1894, and the selected candidate will be required to join at once.

RAM ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINGH, Deputy  
Collector in charge, for Collector.

**Lost.**

**T**HE Government Promissory Note No. 298802 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Debendro Nath Dutt, and last endorsed to Taruck Nath Dutt, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of the last advertisement.

TARUCK NATH DUTT, 268, Bow Bazar Street,  
(832—8) Calcutta.

**Oudh Forest Department.****BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT.**

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

**F**ROM this date the prices of sal beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—

**BEAMS**—21 feet length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.

22	"	"	2-12	"
23	"	"	2-14	"
24	"	"	3	"

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

**SCANTLINGS**—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.

Under 12 and over 7	"	2-4	"
Under 7 feet	"	"	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purpose.

For *Planking Sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still taken orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

*Second and Third Class Timber* will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

*Auction Sales* will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W.P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,  
Barhamghat Division.

Barhamghat, the 1st April 1886.

**Pure Sulphate of Quinine.**

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT  
CINCHONA PLANTATION.

THE price of this quinine is as follows:—

1 pound tin	Rs. 16. or, post free, Rs. 16-12.
½ "	" " " 8, " " " 8-8.
¼ "	" " " 4, " " " 4-8.

Analysis shows this quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

**Cinchona Febrifuge.**

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 2, *ans.* 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 5; per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for Cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin, eight annas per 8oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

YNANENDRANATH BOSE intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court.

(542—4)

HARA DHAN NAG, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court, Calcutta.

(544—4)

**Tukvar Company, "Limited."**

**N**OTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 13th September 1894, at 10-15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the half-year ended 30th June 1894, declaring an ad-interim dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company are closed from 31st August to 30th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.  
Calcutta, the 1st September 1894. (540—2)

### In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

EXECUTION CASE No. 36 OF 1894.

Dwarika Nath Mitter, decree-holder, *versus* William D'Santos, judgment-debtor.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the properties mentioned in the schedule below will be sold by public auction on the 10th September 1894 within the precincts of this Court. The value of the whole of the properties is said to be Rs. 90,000 (rupees ninety-thousand only).

#### *Schedule of properties.*

The right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor in a leasehold property consisting of about 2 bighas of land in dihi Punchannagram, No. 38, Baliaghata Road, paying an annual rent of Rs. 125 to the Collector of the 24-Parganas, together with a two-storied building said to extend over the whole of the said two bighas of land and two mills, together with the machinery and other materials attached thereto. The judgment-debtor holds a lease of the above property for 30 years, of which a period of two years has expired.

D. CAMERON, District Judge.  
(538—1)

### Notification.

**TO** be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and an order of the High Court, made in suit No. 585 of 1892 (Tariney Churn Dutt *versus* Kalla Chund Pyne), and dated respectively 5th December 1892 and 12th June 1894, by the Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, in his sale-room on Saturday, the 22nd of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following property:—

No. 52, Panchanantolla Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a two-storied brick-built dwelling-house and the land appertaining thereto, containing by estimation  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cottahs more or less, though described in the mortgage as 10 cottahs, and bounded on the north by the house of Luchmy Narain Gupta, on the east by the house of Boyeunto Nath Chowdhury and Nundo Lal Dey, on the south by Panchanantolla Lane, and on the west by a ryatti road.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Mr. Jogen Chunder Dutt, No. 8, Old Post Office Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

J. C. DUTT, Plaintiff's Attorney.  
Calcutta High Court, Original Side, the 13th August 1894.  
(517—1)

### Notification.

**TO** be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and an order of the Calcutta High Court made in suit No. 152 of 1893 (Deno Nath Coondoo and another *versus* Rochunath Bysack), and dated respectively 29th June 1893 and 1st June 1894, by the Registrar, Original Side, in his room in the Court-house on Saturday, the 15th of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following properties:—

*Lot No. I.*—No. 19, Nimtollah Ghat Street, Sootanooty, in Calcutta, a piece of land the area of which is about seven cottahs, and which is bounded on the north by Nimtollah Ghat Street, on the east by land of Brojessury Dassee, on the south by the house of Anundo Bhattacharjee, on the west by the dwelling-house of Brindabun Dutt and others.

*Lot No. II.*—Two adjoining pieces of land and hereditaments in division I, called dehee Paikparrah, subdivision III, and mauza Otterparah, holdings Nos. 101, and 104 and 101a, and 104a in the registration district of 24-Parganas and sub-district Baranagore, thana Kaspipore, the area of the whole being about 45 bighas, and the whole being bounded on the west by a Government road, on the east by a house and garden, which were of the late Rajah Byddo Nath, on the south by land, which was of the late Babu Hira Lal Seal and brothers, and on the north by land of Brojessury Dassee.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the said Registrar or at the office of Messrs. Ghose and Ghose, Attorneys, at No. 12, Old Post Office Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

Ghose and Ghose, Plaintiff's Attorneys.  
Calcutta High Court, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, the 2nd day of August 1894.  
(546—1)

### In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Murshidabad.

EXECUTION CASE No. 30 of 1894.

Rai Budh Singha Dudharia Bahadur and others, decree-holders, *versus* (1) Kumar Banwari Auanda Deb, (2) Kumar Banwari Mukunda Deb, (3) Hari Priya Saheba, judgment-debtors.

**IT** is hereby notified for general information that the judgment-debtors' right, title and interest in the undermentioned estate will be sold at auction in the Court sale-room at Berhampore by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court at 1 p.m. of the 15th September 1894 for the realization of Rs. 12,886-3-3:—

*Lot No. 1.*—Sixteen annas of zamindari lot Gayeshpur, being tauzi No. 11 of Birbhum rent-roll (now transferred to Murshidabad, bearing tauzi No. 9); Government revenue being Rs. 1,601-3-3 per annum. Mauzas Naudihat and Selhat of the said estate are situate within Rampurhat sub-registry in Birbhum, and all other mauzas appertaining thereto are situate within Kandi sub-registry in Murshidabad.

The abovementioned property is subject to mortgages, the mortgagees being Munshi Jellar Rahaman and Dina Nath Mukherjee for Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 29,000 respectively, and the sale will take place subject to the said mortgages.

KALLY CHARAN GHOSHAL, Subordinate Judge.  
(527—1)

### Notice.

**I** BEG to intimate that the Directors have made the following change in the Bank's establishment:—

Mr. W. D. McKewan, having returned from short leave, has resumed charge of the Canwpore Branch.

A Branch of this Bank has been opened at Jalpaiguri, in the Rajshahye Division of the Bengal Presidency, under the management of Mr. B. Hewett of Head Office.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRICKSHANK, Secretary and Treasurer.  
Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, 1st September 1894.  
(545—1)

### Public Works Department, Bengal.

#### NOTICE.

**IT** is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order that the extra charge of 2 annas a bigha, provided in clause III, Rule 6 of the Eden Canal Water-rate Rules, which were published under Notification No. 116 of 2nd April 1894, in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th idem, will be remitted this year in the case of all long leases applied for on or before the 15th September 1894. The extra charge will be enforced in the case of all long leases applied for after that date.

T. M. L. THOMSON, Executive Engineer, Northern  
Drainage and Embankment Division.

### INSOLVENT NOTICES.

*In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.*

In the matter of SHOSH BRUSUN BISWAS, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 21st day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (522—2)

In the matter of MAHOMED NAZIR, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 22nd day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (523—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 28th August 1894.

In the matter of BROJENDRO KOOMAR MOOKERJEE, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 10th day of September instant, at the hour of half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any creditor of the said insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

N. C. Roy, Attorney.

(548—1)

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, the 4th day of September 1894.

### In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

In the matter of Baikanta Nath Das, an insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 3rd day of August 1894, Baikanta Nath Das, son of late Dukhi Ram Das of Scramapore, Bars Bagan, in the district of Hooghly, was declared by this Court to be an insolvent under section 351, Civil Procedure Code.

The 21st September 1894 is fixed for framing the schedule of debts, and creditors when persons having claims against the estate are to appear and prove them in this Court on the day aforesaid.

B. G. GRIND, Offg. District Judge

Hooghly District Judge's Court, the 1st September 1894. (543—1)

### Notice.

In the matter of Mathura Nath Sen, an insolvent.

MATHURA NATH SEN, son of Brindaban Chandra Sen, deceased, of Tazpur, station Srinagar, district Dacca, was declared insolvent on the 11th August 1894. Creditors to prove their claims on the 15th September 1894.

NAGENDRA NATH DHAB, Munsif,  
2nd Court, Munshigunge.

Dacca, the 27th August 1894.

(531—1)

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	11th Sept. ...	Per P. & O. str. from Bombay.
Ditto (book-post and pattern packets).	10th " ...	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion.	11th " ...	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	11th " ...	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	15th " ...	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.		
Australasian Colonies ...	7th " ...	Via Bombay and Tuticorin.
Straits, China, and Japan ...	7th " ...	Per str. <i>Lightning</i> .
Rangoon and Moumein ...	7th " ...	Ditto <i>Pentakota</i> .
Rangoon, Moumein, Penang, and Singapore.	11th " ...	Ditto <i>Goa</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpau, Sandoway and Rangoon.	5th " ...	Ditto <i>Katoria</i> .
Port Blair ...	5th " ...	Via Madras.
Mauritius ...	14th " ...	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits and Hongkong.	14th " ...	Per A. Lloyd's str. <i>Polluce</i> .
Port Blair ...	11th " ...	Via Rangoon.

N. D.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid, bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 4th September 1894.

### Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 4th September 1894.

Bawtree, A.	Hodson, W.
Ballewant, J. H.	Matrimonial Agency.
Berrill, Mrs. E.	Mazaraki, Mark.
Brown, Mrs.	Moreland & Co.
Calour & Co.	Morgan, D.
Cohen, S. S. D.	Randolph Rothery & Co.
Dent & Co.	Sharpe, P.
Ernst, D.	Wilson, C.H.
Gronor, R. B. Madame.	

### Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, P. M.	Leighton, J. Madame.
Arnall, A. Madame.	Liddell, F. A.
Augustin, S. M.	Lindgeon, Oscar.
Barton, G.	Mackintosh, G. W.
Bell, J.	Marsh, Miss Edith.
Buins, Miss A.	Matheison, Alex.
Butlin Kate, Mrs.	Martin, C. J.
Chakona, Mrs.	Messingham, J. J.
Chapman, Miss.	Meyer, G. E.
Charlotte, Mrs. L.	Minck & Hind.
Clark, H. R.	Middleton, George.
Claxton, Miss K.	Montesale, E. W.
Clifton, Percy.	Moon, James.
Cuddy, P. J.	Murphy, E.
DeBaux, W.	Nicoll, J.
David, T. R.	Norton, Mrs. F. B.
D'Cruz, Miss S. J.	Nunn, W.
Dawson, Hugh.	Palmer, J.
Donnelly, Mrs. M.	Parish, Mrs. H. M.
Doyle, Mrs.	Paul, M.
Drewitz, H.	Peddison, Jas.
Dudley, Mrs.	Phillips, Capt. B.
Earle, T. S.	Pitman, J. D.
Esaw, A. G.	Poser, Oscar.
Eugene, H.	Rao, Mrs. L.
Ezra, E.	Randolph, C. G.
Esaw, E.	Rayner, Francis.
Fergusson, E.	Redmond, W.
Forrester, W.	Richardson, Lt. J. J.
Foy, W. R.	Salder, Mrs.
Fowke, R.	Scotson, E.
Frederick Henri.	Sharp, Captain.
George, Mr.	Skuarcom, Jean.
Giffard, Capt.	Small, Agnew.
Gorman, J. C.	Southerton, F. W.
Gough, R. W.	Stainland, Carl.
Greenway, A.	Stein, H.
Harari, Sig. J.	Taylor, G. G. B.
Harnstein, M.	Thomson, T.
Harrison, J. H.	Tillet, Ben.
Higgins, E. A.	Timbers, J.
Hill, Mrs. C.	Watson, L. P.
Hunter, Miss.	Waterfield, J. S.
Jensen, R.	Weidle, R.
Kirk, G. A.	White, J.
Kirk, J. G.	Wilkinson, S.
Kochler, Mrs. Alice.	Wood, J. M.
Kolbe, Gotthold.	

### Registered Letters.

Abgar, S.	Heard, H. H.
Cruner, M. K.	Wilson, C. H.
Dickson, T. C.	Teall, C.

### Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 27th August 1894.

Blair, Miss.	Inton, B.
Blassey, Mr.	Nichol, A.
Caudler, Mr.	Smith, Miss.
Crarnand, Mr.	

JOHN OWENS,  
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

## Nadia Rivers.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 31st August 1894.

Name of river.	Branch of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS.
		Ft. In.	
Bhagirathi	Entrance from Ganges ...	30 0	Lower intake at bend, 16-0.
	Thence to Nurpur ...	27 0	Raycegunge.
	From Nurpur to Jangipur ...	25 0	Lalkhordiar.
	„ Jangipur to Berhampore ...	20 0	Gangaprosad.
	„ Berhampore to Katwa ...	25 0	Mojhampur.
	„ Katwa to Nadia ...	23 0	Needoy.
Bhadrab- Jalangi.	Entrance from Ganges ...	31 0	
	Thence to Akrikanj ...	29 0	Akhriganj.
	Akrikanj to junction of the		
	Bhadrab and Jalangi ...	25 0	Kholaypara.
	Thence to Patkabari ...	26 0	Lalnogore.
	Patkabari to Nadia ...	25 0	Petodanga.
Mathabhan- ga.	Entrance from Ganges ...	17 9	
	Thence to Chnypara ...	6 6	Chnypara.
	From Chnypara to Shikarpur ...	8 0	Jamulpur.
	„ Shikarpur to Boalia ...	21 9	Shampur.
	„ Boalia to Chuadanga ...	24 9	Moheshpur.
	„ Chuadanga to Kishan- ganj and Hanskhali ...	25 0	Chapra.

## Gauge Readings.

	Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above zero.	Height above mean sea level.	REMARKS.
Ganges.	Sahelganj ...	1-9-94	6	25'06	93'66	
	Rampur Boalia ...	1-9-94	12	25'77	97'77	
	Entrance of Bha- girathi ...	1-9-94	7	32'53	76'39	
	Entrance of Bhy- rub-Jalangi ...	1-9-94	...	29'54	67'50	
	Entrance of Ma- thabhang ...	1-9-94	...	19'44	...	
Bhagirathi	Berhampore ...	31-8-94	12	23'02	68'67	
	Kishnaghar ...	31-8-94	...	27'02	3'81	
Jalangi ...	Sarupganj ...	1-9-94	12	29'33	33'63	
	Hanskhali ...	1-9-94	...	24'20	35'05	
Mathabhan- ga.						

MOTEE LALL MUKERJI,

For Exec. Engr., Nadia Rivers Division, Acctt.,  
Berhampore, the 3rd September 1894.

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# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1894

## PART III.

### Acts of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honour on the 20th July, 1894, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 22nd August, 1894, is hereby published for general information:—

#### ACT No. V OF 1894.

*An Act to remove doubts which have arisen in connection with the resettlement of land-revenue in temporarily-settled areas and to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.*

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the date from which proceedings with a view to the resettlement of land-revenue in temporarily-settled areas or rents in Government estates may be undertaken, and as to the date from which it may be said that a settlement of land-revenue is being made, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed;

And whereas it is expedient to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. In section 101, sub-section (2), clause (d), of the Bengal Tenancy Act, after the word "revenue" the words "is to be or" are to be inserted.

2. In section 110, at the end thereof, the following shall be added:—

"Provided that in any local area declared to be under settlement of land-revenue by a notification under section 101, sub-section (2), clause (d),

every fair and equitable rent settled by a Revenue officer under section 104, sub-section (2), or revised under the proviso following, before the date upon which the new settlement of land-revenue comes into force, shall take effect from that date:

Provided also that, at any time between the publication of the record under section 105, sub-section (2), and the date upon which the new settlement of land-revenue comes into force, it shall be open to either landlord or tenant to apply, on the ground of special circumstances having occurred since the publication of the record, for revision of the rents settled, and a Revenue officer, whom Government may designate for the purpose, shall take such applications into consideration and make such revision of rents as may appear to be fair and equitable, and shall then make such corrections in the record as may be rendered necessary by such revision.

The provisions of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act shall apply to such revision of rents and such corrections in the record.

*Explanation.*—A settlement of land-revenue includes a settlement of rents in a Government estate.

3. Any notification or orders made, or purporting to have been made, under any law now in force, by the Local Government, directing that a survey be made or a record-of-rights be prepared by a Revenue officer in respect of the lands in any local area liable to be brought under settlement specified in such notification or order, shall be deemed to have been duly made, and it shall be held that a settlement of revenue was to be, and is being, made in respect of such local area from the date of such notification or order.

GORDON LEITH,

Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,  
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA; }  
The 27th August, 1894.





[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 36 of 1894.



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1894.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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**RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION  
REPORT OF THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION FOR THE  
YEAR 1893-94.**

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Calcutta, the 4th September, 1894.*

RESOLUTION—No. 2962.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1893-94.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that Mr. Nolan's Report on the Rajshahi Division is an extremely useful and interesting document. Mr. Nolan has hit the happy mean as to length; the statistical information is well compiled and explained by the letterpress; and the Report contains many remarks and suggestions which are the result of trained experience, and well deserve the attention of all District Officers.

2. In six of the seven districts of the Division, the Magistrate and Collector was unchanged throughout the year, with the exception of a brief interval of privilege leave. The Division therefore enjoyed an unusual immunity from the vicissitudes usually due to ill-health, ordinary furlough, and promotion. The favourable reports of the work done by Mr. Tute, Colonel Boileau, and Mr. Greer merit the recognition of Government.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor calls attention to Mr. Nolan's remarks in paragraph 8 on the desirability of laying out the tours of Subdivisional Officers with a view to carrying on special enquiries, and fixing them "so as to interfere as little as possible with the hearing of judicial cases." He desires all Collectors to give specific instructions to Subdivisional Officers as to what they should inspect during their tour.

4. The information given in Section IX, as to the Trade and Commerce of the Division, is important, as helping to confirm and correct the impressions received by District Officers as to the well-being or otherwise of the people and the character of the crops. The statistical tables have been compiled with great clearness and ability.

5. The Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 39 on the conduct and condition of the Police are weighty, but gloomy. He recognises in "other branches of the administration a progress which in the case of the Police is not discernible." Bad traditions prevail not only in the force, but also among the public as regards what is to be expected from the force. The treatment of police officers in regard to punishment and promotion must be made to accord with that which is prevalent in other departments. "The record of punishments inflicted from year to year on an officer who has risen by slow steps to the top of his service and occupies a position of great trust, often reads like the history of some notorious criminal. The promotions also have not the regularity which elsewhere gives an assured prospect to public servants." Sir Charles Elliott commends these observations, and the whole paragraph, to the careful attention of the Inspector-General of Police and of all District Magistrates and Commissioners.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the views expressed by the Commissioner in paragraph 66, that young Sub-Deputy Collectors should be more commonly put in charge of the treasury, or excise, or engaged in trying petty criminal cases, instead of being at once employed on settlement work, since the fixing of judicial rents is more difficult work than these are, and requires more experienced men.

7. The largest estates under the Court of Wards were those of the Dighapatia brothers, which were released during the year. Mr. Nolan's account of these young gentlemen (in paragraph 71), and the training they have received, is encouraging. Altogether over Rs. 31,000 were spent in material improvements in these estates, and the Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad if more information had been given as to the nature of these improvements. The same point should be borne in mind in writing of the management of Government estates or khas mahals, where a special grant is always made by the Board for this purpose.

8. The outlay in tanks and wells recorded in paragraph 81 is very satisfactory, but the Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad to hear what the District Boards have separately done in this direction, apart from private liberality. Attention is drawn to the remarks in paragraph 100 on ferries. His Honour agrees with Mr. Nolan that as a rule the District Board (or the Government if it is a Government ferry) should supply the ferry boat and the platforms of access to it, as the wants of public traffic are not likely to be well served if these are provided by a farmer who has only a temporary tenure of the lease.

9. Mr. Nolan's paragraph 103 on the state of public feeling deserves attention. His remark that those who know English tend to constitute a caste whose exclusive privilege it is to hold public offices and to criticise Government is acute, and helps to explain the increasing prevalence of a criticism which is less candid and intelligent than might have been expected.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RAJSHAHI  
DIVISION FOR 1893-94.

No. 537Ret., dated Darjeeling, the 30th June 1894.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1893-94.

I.—CHARGE.

2. The following officer was in charge of the Division during the year:—

(a) Division.

P. Nolan, Esq.

3. The subjoined statement gives the names of the officers who were in charge of the districts of the Division during the year under report:—

(b) Districts.

DISTRICTS.	Officers.	For what period (both days inclusive).
1	2	3
Rajshahi ...	Mr. J. C. Price ...	From 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Dinajpur ...	„ A. C. Tute ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Jalpaiguri ...	Lieut.-Col. H. Boileau ...	From 1st April 1893 to 23rd August 1893, and again from 27th October 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Darjeeling ...	Mr. B. B. Newbould ...	From 24th August to 26th October 1893.
„	„ R. M. Waller ...	„ 1st April to 8th July 1893.
„	„ H. G. W. Herron ...	„ 9th July to 4th August 1893.
„	„ R. T. Greer ...	„ 5th August 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Rangpur ...	„ E. B. Harris ...	„ 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Bogra ...	„ A. E. Harward ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Pabna ...	Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb	Ditto ditto ditto.

4. The statement below gives the names of the officers who were in charge of subdivisions in the several districts during the year:—

(c) Subdivisions.

DISTRICTS.	Subdivisions.	Officers.	For what period (both days inclusive).
1	2	3	4
Rajshahi ...	Nator ...	Babu Juanendra Nath Lahiri	From 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
„	Naugaon ...	„ Ganendra Nath Pal ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Dinajpur ...	Thakurgaon ...	„ Baroda Kant Ganguli ...	From 1st April to 16th July 1893.
„	„	„ Purna Chandra Gupta	„ 17th July 1893 to 31st March 1894.
„	„	Mr. W. H. W. Mackenzie ...	„ 1st to 22nd April 1893.
Jalpaiguri ...	Alipur ...	Babu Fatick Chandra Dass.	„ 23rd to 28th April 1893.
„	„	Sub-Deputy Collector.	„
„	„	Babu Nibaran Chandra Ghattuck.	„ 29th April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
„	„	Mr. B. B. Newbould ...	„ 1st April to 18th August 1893.
„	„	„ H. G. W. Herron ...	„ 19th August to 8th November 1893.
„	„	„ L. F. Morshead ...	„ 9th November 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Darjeeling ...	Kurseong ...	„ P. T. Rebello ...	„ 1st April to 4th October 1893, and again from 25th October 1893 to 31st March 1894.
„	Siliguri ...	Babu Benode Behari Sarkar	„ 5th to 24th October 1893.
„	„	„ Ganga Narayan Ray ...	„ 1st April to 12th November 1893.
„	„	„ Jogendra Nath Bando-padhaya.	„ 13th November 1893 to 31st March 1894.
„	Gaibanda ...	„ Akhoy Kumar Chatterji	„ 1st April to 13th June 1893.
„	„	„ Akhoy Kumar Bose ...	„ 14th June 1893 to 31st March 1894.
„	„	„ Priya Nath Mukerjee	„ 1st to 2nd April 1893.
Rangpur ...	Kurigaon ...	Jagat Durlav Bysack	„ 3rd April 1893 to 14th March 1894.
„	„	Jagat Chandra Bose ...	„ 15th to 31st March 1894.
„	„	Mr. N. D. Beatson-Bell ...	„ 1st April to 13th September 1893.
Pabna ...	Seraiganj ...	„ C. A. Bell ...	„ 14th September 1893 to 31st March 1894.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

5. I spent the early part of April in the Duars, where I inspected the

(a) Commissioner's tour.

Falakata tahsil, the Alipur Subdivision, and the Buxa Cantonment, dealing also with certain points connected with the settlement then in progress. About the middle of the month I met the Lieutenant-Governor at Kuch Bihar, and afterwards accompanied him to Buxa and Jalpaiguri, thus taking His Honour through the district from south to north and from east to west. At Buxa Sir Charles Elliott met an envoy from the Tonsa Penlop, and came to an understanding, subsequently confirmed by the Government of India, on the points in dispute as to the Bhutan frontier, which had been recently surveyed. No objection has since been taken to the arrangements made by the Government of Bhutan. During the rains I inspected the district of Rangpur, the subdivisions of Serajganj, Kurigram, and Kurseong. After the monsoon I visited Gantok and there reviewed with the Assistant Political Officer the questions pending as to the administration of Sikkim. I also communicated with the members of Council and all chief officials of the State. I descended from the hills by the Daling Pass, now traversed by an excellent bridle path, arriving in the centre of the Jalpaiguri tea tract. I was much struck by the excellence of the cultivation and the prosperous appearance of the coolies in the different gardens I visited. After making some stay at Jalpaiguri I inspected Pabna, Rampur Boalia, the territorial jurisdiction recently created in Dinajpur, the head-quarters of that district and Thakurgaon, returning to Jalpaiguri for the transaction of business. During my march I saw a good deal of the country, and paid special attention to the working of the police and chaukidars. I spent more than three weeks at Jalpaiguri, and then made a second tour in the Duars, where I inspected Falakata tahsil again and the Mainaguri tahsil, also the Salbari and Mainaguri thanas. In March I inspected the Siliguri, Nilphamari, Naugaon, and Nator subdivisions, the Jaipur and Gourgram settlements, and Bogra district, where I spent the last days of the official year. The only subdivision or district I failed to visit was Gaibanda. As I had spent an unusual time in it during each of the two preceding cold seasons, and it is not on any line of march, I thought it possible to omit it from my programme on this occasion.

I spent altogether 128 days on tour.

(b) Tours of District Officers.

6. The statement below shows the period spent on tour by each District Officer:—

DISTRICTS.	Officers.	PERIOD SPENT ON TOUR.		REMARKS.
		Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5
Rajshahi ...	J. C. Price, Esq. ...	4	8	
Dinajpur ...	A. C. Tute, Esq. ...	3	16	Months. Days.
Jalpaiguri ...	Lieutenant-Colonel H. Boileau ...	3	5	} 3 7
	B. B. Newbould, Esq. ...	...	2	
Darjeeling ...	R. M. Waller, Esq. ...	...	9	} 3 27
	R. T. Groer, Esq. ...	3	18	
Rangpur ...	E. B. Harris, Esq. ...	4	3	
Bogra ...	A. E. Harward, Esq. ...	2	28	
Pabna ..	Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb ...	3	2	

The tours exceeded the minimum limit prescribed in every case, except that of Mr. Harward who suffered from bad health.

The District Officers enquired as to the condition of the people and the state of crops, inspected the roads, subdivisional offices, jails, dispensaries, thanas and outposts, municipalities, excise shops and ganja golas, sub-registry offices, pounds and ferries, wards' estates, tahsil offices, and settlements, where there were any, and the working of the new Chaukidari Act.

In the rains Mr. Price prosecuted his tours in a boat, thereby having easy access to, and visiting places to which no roads lead, and which are difficult of approach in the dry weather. During his inspection of Rampur Boalia and Nator Municipality he specially considered the distribution of work among the Municipal Commissioners, the assessment, collection and arrears of municipal taxes. He spent more than a week at Nator in August, enquiring judicially into the circumstances of a riot inside the Rajbari during which a man was killed. Mr. Tute prosecuted enquiries as to the condition of the cattle, which eventually resulted in his getting up a movement to import Burma cattle into Dinajpur. He opened a new dispensary at Bocha-ganj founded by Rai Setab Chand Nahar Bahadur, which was specially brought to the notice of Government. On the 10th January Colonel Boileau paid the annual subsidy to the Bhutan Government. Mr. Waller inspected the West Tista Khas Mahals in connection with their resettlement and visited the Maharaja of Sikkim at Kurseong in June, and Mr. Greer also visited the Maharaja in December, and in January tested the maps of the Terai jotes on the ground, examined the workings of the Terai Patrol Police Scheme and the Chaukidari Act. Mr. Harris and Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb visited every part of their respective districts and inspected all the settlements in progress. Kumar Gopendra Krishna visited all the Government and resumed estates under khas management and also enquired into several boundary disputes in respect of land which, though appertaining to certain Government estates, were claimed by private proprietors.

Except in the case of the officer whose health, as has been stated, obliged him to curtail his tour, and also diminished its usefulness, I am satisfied that every Collector performed this part of his work with efficiency and success.

(c) Tours of Joint and Assistant Magistrates.

7. The following table shows the periods spent on tour by Joint and Assistant Magistrates:—

DISTRICTS.	Officers.	PERIOD SPENT ON TOUR.		REMARKS.
		Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5
Rajshahi ...	L. Palit, Esq., Joint-Magistrate	...	13	
Jalpaiguri ...	B. B. Newbould, Esq., Joint-Magistrate ...	3	23	
Darjeeling ...	H. G. W. Herron, Esq. ...	1	10	
Rangpur ...	F. McBlaine, Esq. ...	...	12	

The object of Mr. Palit's tour was to test the works of the Batwara amins; he happened to be at the time in charge of the Batwara Department as Partition Deputy Collector. Mr. Herron was too short a time at Dinajpur to be out on tour. In October Mr. Newbould was out for a day to make a local enquiry as to a sensational cow-killing case between the Muhammadans and the Marwaris at Damdim. From 14th December 1893 to 31st March 1894 he was placed in charge of the territorial subdivision at Mál, where he tried criminal cases and rent suits arising within the jurisdiction of that subdivision. He also inspected some of the Government roads and markets. Mr. Herron, who was employed at the Sadar station of Darjeeling, also held charge of the Kurseong office from 19th August to 8th November. The period during which he was absent from the head-quarters was mainly spent in travelling to and from Kurseong. He spent two days in June in inspecting the excise office at Kurseong, two days in January in inspecting the excise shops at Batamtom, and three

days in March in inspecting the ganja warehouses and excise office at Siliguri. During the period Mr. McBlaine was in camp he visited Kakina, Tusbhundar, and Bhotmari, and made enquiries about chaukidari matters.

8. The following statement shows the period spent on tour by the Sub-  
(d) Tours of Subdivisional Officers. divisional Officers:—

SUBDIVISIONS.	Officers.	PERIOD SPENT ON TOUR.		REMARKS.
		Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5
Nator ...	Babu Jnanendra Nath Lahiri ...	3	10	
Naugaon ...	Babu Ganendra Nath Pal ...	3	9	
Thakurgaon ... {	Babu Baroda Kanta Ganguli ...	1	...	
	„ Purna Chandra Gupta ...	2	27	
		3	27	
Alipur ...	Babu Nibaran Chandra Ghatak...	3	29	
Kurseong ... {	B. B. Newbould, Esq. ...	1	19	
	H. G. W. Herron, Esq. ...	...	...	
	L. F. Morshead, Esq. ...	2	6	
		3	25	
Siliguri ... {	P. T. Rebello, Esq. ...	3	17	
	Babu Benode Behari Sarkar ...	...	1	
		3	18	
Kurigram ...	Babu Jagat Durlabh Bysack ...	3	2	
Gaibanda ... {	Babu Ganga Narain Roy ...	...	22	
	„ Jogendra Nath Bandyapadhya.	2	21	
		3	13	
Nilphamari ... {	Babu Akhoy Kumar Chatterji ...	...	7	
	„ Akhoy Kumar Bose ...	2	20	
		2	27	
Sirajganj ... {	N. D. Beatson-Bell, Esq. ...	...	29	
	C. A. Bell, Esq. ...	2	28	
		3	27	

All the Subdivisional Officers except Babu Akhoy Kumar Bose, whose camping fell short by three days only, made tours of the proscribed length. Babu Akhoy Kumar attributes the deficiency to an attack of fever in December—an explanation which does not appear to be very satisfactory, as he could have made up the arrears in the three months following.

In regard to the employment of Subdivisional Officers on tour, the Collector of Rangpur remarks that they visited all parts of their subdivisions



and inspected schools, outstills, fairs, &c., looked into chaukidari matters, and did their usual criminal business.

I do not myself attribute the same importance to subdivisional as to district tours. The former were necessary when the officers in charge were young Europeans, who had to learn the ways of the country and to perform much of the executive work now entrusted to Boards. Under existing conditions it is very desirable that the Collectors should see that the tours of their subordinates are so arranged as to interfere as little as possible with the hearing of judicial cases, and that a full equivalent is obtained for the inconvenience of this nature which is inevitable. I should certainly like to see greater signs of specific advantage derived from the subdivisional tours. They seem to yield little fruit. I will suggest that during the coming touring season Subdivisional Officers revise the lists of chaukidari panchayats village by village, test the accuracy of the mortuary returns, and examine the income-tax assessment, noting any alterations to be proposed for the ensuing year.

9. The table below shows the number of inspections of district and subdivisional offices and treasuries made by the Commissioner and District Officers during the year:—

(e) Inspection of district and subdivisional offices and treasuries.

DISTRICTS.	District and sub-divisional offices and treasuries.	INSPECTION OF DISTRICT AND SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICES MADE BY—		INSPECTION OF TREASURIES AND SUB-TREASURIES MADE BY—	
		Commis-sioner.	Collector.	Commis-sioner.	Collector.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi ... {	Rajshahi ...	1	2	1	2
	Nator ...	1	3	1	3
	Naugaon ...	1	1	...*	1
Dinajpur ... {	Dinajpur ...	1	2	1	2
	Thakurgaon ...	1	2	1	2
Jalpaiguri ... {	Jalpaiguri ...	1	2	1	2
	Alipur ...	1	1	1	1
Darjeeling ... {	Darjeeling ...	1	2	1	2
	Kurseong ...	1	2	1	2
	Siliguri ...	1	2	1	2
Rangpur ... {	Rangpur ...	1	2	1	2
	Gaibanda ...	...	2	...	2
	Nilphamari ...	1	2	1	2
	Kurigram ...	1	2	1	2
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	1	1	1	1
Pabna ... {	Pabna ...	1	2	1	2
	Scrājganj ...	1	2	1	2

\* The treasury was closed on the day when I inspected the offices.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that all the Collectors observed the standing orders of Government in respect of the inspection of their own and subdivisional offices, treasuries and sub-treasuries, with the exception that the District Officers of Rajshahi and Jalpaiguri did not inspect the Naugaon and Alipur subdivisional offices and treasuries, and that the Collector of Bogra did not inspect his own office and treasury twice, as required by the rules. Mr. Price and Colonel Boileau have furnished no explanation as to their failure to inspect twice the Naugaon and Alipur offices respectively. Mr. Harward was ill, and could not inspect either the office or the treasury during the second-half of the year.

The result of the inspections was generally satisfactory.

In the subdivision of Nator it was ascertained that the poddar had received money irregularly, keeping it in his own hands for a time and afterwards

crediting it to Government. For this he was dismissed, and the head clerk was degraded for failing to stop a practice so irregular and dangerous.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

10. At the commencement of the official year the ground was unusually moist owing to copious showers in the preceding month. In April the rainfall was heavy and the temperature cool. The following figures show that in May and June the conditions of the different districts varied greatly:—

DISTRICTS.	MAY.		JUNE.	
	Actual rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Actual rainfall.	Variation from normal.
1	2	3	4	5
Rajshahi ... ..	11.30	+ 5.43	17.94	+ 6.74
Dinajpur ... ..	7.91	+ 1.81	16.57	+ 2.95
Jalpaiguri ... ..	5.88	— 6.08	15.33	— 13.09
Darjeeling ... ..	7.90	— 2.95	26.56	— 2.55
Rangpur ... ..	5.51	— 5.72	19.80	— 1.50
Bogra ... ..	12.54	+ 4.75	15.37	+ 2.60
Pabna ... ..	16.14	+ 9.03	17.97	+ 6.82

It will be observed that there was an excessive rainfall in the southern districts, Pabna, Rajshahi, and Bogra, accompanied by some defect in the north of the Division. During the remaining part of the monsoon the rainfall was everywhere sufficient, without being so great as to cause floods. It closed somewhat early in October, and the cold season was very dry.

11. The heavy rain in the beginning of the year seems to have damaged the jute crop in Pabna, Bogra, and Rajshahi, where it is estimated at 12 annas only; elsewhere it was up to the average. The bhadoi rice was also poor in these districts, and was good only in Rangpur and Dinajpur. Taking the Division as a whole the outturn of bhadoi rice was 13.8 and jute 14.6 annas only.

The heavy rainfall was favourable to the winter rice crop, and the outturn is variously estimated from 15.5 annas in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling to a bumper crop in Dinajpur, giving a divisional average of a little over 17 annas.

The rabi crops were more or less injured by the failure of the cold-weather rains. Tobacco was adversely affected by the same climatic conditions. Its divisional outturn may be estimated at 12.5 annas. Sugarcane was injured by the excessive rainfall during the monsoon season, and it is estimated to have yielded a crop of 12.5 annas.

The ganja crop in Rajshahi gave a poor outturn (10 annas) owing to the failure of the cold-weather rains.

I commented in last year's report on the tendency among those who originally supply estimates of crops to use the accepted common measure of annas in the commercial and popular as distinguished from the official sense, and of District Officers to fail in making the necessary translation. I believe that this still continues and affects the published estimates, at least in regard to certain localities.

## IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

12. The following table shows the mortality of the year in the several districts of the Division as compared with the preceding year:—

NAMES OF THE PREVAILING DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES.	RAJSHAHÍ.				DINAJPUR.				JALPAIGURI.				DARJEELING.			
	Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cholera ...	1,862	5,355	1·37	4·07	292	700	·19	·44	408	163	·59	·23	132	31	0·30	0·13
Small-pox ...	11	122	·008	0·09	72	11	·04	·04	3	3	·00	·00	18	1	0·06	0·004
Fever ...	48,777	46,533	37·1	35·0	48,169	45,763	30·95	29·41	22,737	19,158	33·37	28·11	6,036	6,058	27·02	27·12
Bowel-complaints.	42	61	·03	·04	152	118	·09	·07	80	406	·13	·59	1,244	1,166	5·57	5·22
Injuries ...	...	...	...	...	619	597	·30	·38	177	100	·25	·25	67	97	0·30	0·43
	(a)															
Other causes ...	3,101	4,815	2·36	3·28	2,979	3,013	1·91	1·93	271	613	·30	·94	1,520	1,643	6·84	7·55
Total ...	53,723	56,386	40·8	42·93	62,273	60,202	33·59	32·36	23,685	20,530	31·70	30·13	9,026	8,996	40·41	40·28

(a) These figures include death from injuries.

NAMES OF THE PREVAILING DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES.	RANGPUR.				BOGRA.				PABNA.				TOTAL.			
	Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Cholera ...	513	856	·24	·41	169	2,161	·19	2·64	2,122	7,335	1·75	5·42	5,569	16,601	·6	2·07
Small-pox ...	9	11	·01	·01	21	132	·02	·05	63	321	0·04	0·23	187	508	·02	·07
Fever ...	61,801	53,931	31·30	29·11	19,647	17,584	24·03	21·51	32,573	31,084	23·91	25·02	242,730	223,110	30·2	27·82
Bowel-complaints.	133	87	·06	·042	44	82	·06	·10	113	557	0·16	0·18	1,922	2,177	·2	·27
Injuries ...	474	404	·22	·20	431	512	·50	·62	412	471	0·30	0·34	2,180	2,241	·2	·27
Other causes ...	2,286	3,524	1·10	1·70	3,715	3,616	4·54	4·42	1,469	2,166	1·98	1·58	15,350	16,920	1·9	2·36
Total ...	68,366	55,812	33·09	29·47	24,018	24,987	29·38	29·46	36,847	44,634	27·04	32·80	267,038	263,797	33·4	32·88

There has been an increase in reported mortality in Rajshahi, Bogra, and Pabna, the three southern districts in which the rainfall was excessive. The Collector of Rajshahi states that the close of the rains was followed by a serious epidemic of fever all over the district both in the Barind and in the low lands. In Bogra the increase is nominal, and registration there is so defective that no inference can be drawn from the variation. There was a very large increase in deaths from cholera in Pabna. On the other hand, health was better in the Terai districts of Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, and Rangpur. The health of the Darjeeling district underwent little change.

The returns can be considered as useful only for the purpose of comparing the results of one year with those of another, on the assumption that in each district the defects in registration are uniform. It must not, for instance, be supposed that because Rajshahi shows a mortality of 43 per thousand and Rangpur of 26 per thousand therefore the former district is the more unhealthy. On the contrary it is probably the better of the two, and the real rate in each may very well have exceeded 45 per thousand. According to the census Rangpur has declined in population during the last 20 years, and this result could have been attained in a country where food is abundant and early marriage a universal custom only by a mortality such as I have indicated. Neither can I attach much value to the classification of deaths which is made by the chaukidars—men who have not the habit of accuracy or any motive for careful discrimination. According to the returns nearly all the deaths are caused by fever. The observations so accurately made in our jails show very different results. If we could trust the reports we would have to believe that bowel-complaints are hardly ever fatal in Rajshahi, whereas they notoriously cause a large proportion of the deaths: many are doubtless set down as caused by cholera; others are brought under the general head of fever.

13. The figures showing the total number of accidental and sudden deaths in 1893 were as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total figures of 1892.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi ...	298	478	69	845	894	
Dinajpur ...	191	223	325	739	787	
Jalpaiguri ...	96	51	97	244	265	
Darjeeling ...	52	30	22	104	76	
Rangpur ...	189	179	313	681	821	
Bogra ...	119	127	248	494	467	
Pabna ...	153	213	321	687	601	
Total ...	1,098	1,301	1,395	3,794	3,911	

(b) Vaccine operations in the districts. 14. The following table shows statistics regarding vaccination in 1893-94 and the previous year:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of thanas in which operations were carried on.		Number of the villages in which the operations were carried on.		Number of persons vaccinated.		Successful.		Unsuccessful.		REMARKS.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahi ...	13	13	1,870	1,870	41,312	36,890	41,259	36,895	62	197	125 unknown.
Dinajpur ...	16	16	2,797	2,791	44,510	41,455	44,389	41,197	114	133	
Jalpaiguri ...	8	8	1,159	(b)	19,775	15,392	19,612	15,121	98	268	122 ditto.
Darjeeling ...	4	4	Not available		18,708	15,143	18,536	14,923	51	99	
Rangpur ...	16	16	1,516	1,637	(a) 40,974	45,092	(a) 46,953	44,092	(a) 41	100	16 ditto.
Bogra ...	9	9	1,169	1,553	20,777	18,371	20,719	18,308	58	47	
Pabna ...	(a) 10	10	(a) 1,230	1,345	(a) 41,843	43,768	(a) 41,761	43,408	(a) 63	360	263 unknown.
Total ...	68	68	9,741	...	233,809	216,111	233,180	214,044	506	1,294	

(a) These are revised figures.

(b) Figures were called for, but not furnished by the District Officers.

15. The following table shows the statistics regarding vaccination in municipalities in 1893-94 and the previous year:—

DISTRICTS.	Name of Municipality.	Number of persons vaccinated.		Successful.		Unsuccessful.		REMARKS.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajshahi ...	Rampur Boalia ...	663	701	663	667	...	34	28 unknown.
Dinajpur ...	Nator ...	142	114	142	114	...	0	
Jalpaiguri ...	Dinajpur ...	310	351	316	314	16	50	35 ditto.
Darjeeling ...	Jalpaiguri ...	505	390	492	250	13	3	
Rangpur ...	Darjeeling ...	1,776	1,092	1,776	1,599	...	14	63 unknown.
Bogra ...	Kurseong ...	239	202	220	213	10	25	
Pabna ...	Rangpur ...	226	695	204	641	18	2	...
	Bogra ...	416	391	402	319	14	2	
	Sherpur ...	86	126	84	124	2	2	...
	Pabna ...	431	535	423	603	8	22	
	Seraiganj ...	705	761	703	738	1	23	63 unknown.
Total ...		5,631	5,729	5,567	5,492	76	184	

#### V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

16. For most administrative purposes the Rajshahi Division may be divided into four regions. On the north is the Himalayan range, which stretches to the plains from the line of perpetual snow dividing the watershed of India from that of Tibet, and is inhabited by races of Mongolian origin or connection. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the labourers in this tract

are as a rule well off. The cultivators he describes as happy and contented when undisturbed by contact with outsiders "and free from the iron fetters of the money-lender." I have observed that authorities as experienced as Sir John Edgar and Mr. Paul have agreed in attaching great importance to the evil done by usurers in the hills, and I quite concur in thinking that the precautions against the abuse of power by this class found useful elsewhere should be extended to Darjeeling; but I hold that modern influences, including that of commercial credit, enforced in regard to just debts by the ordinary courts, have on the whole operated for good in Darjeeling. The population in the hills has increased by 61 per cent. during the last decade, partly by the natural growth which is one of the most obvious signs of prosperity, partly by immigration from Nipal, Bhutan, and Tibet—a movement which indicates the opinion of the people themselves as to the comparative advantages of two rival systems. I should certainly classify the cultivators of the hill tracts, including Sikkim, as prosperous according to the Himalayan standard. They live in a stimulating climate under a Government the protection of which they or their ancestors have in most cases voluntarily sought, and their industry is fairly remunerative. Immediately to the south of the hills, enclosed between them and the rising ground of the Barind, lies an extensive tract of Terai country, including Jalpaiguri and part of the districts of Darjeeling, Rangpur, and Dinajpur. Throughout this tract the raiyats have always enjoyed a full measure of tenant-right, including the privilege of free sale, and their holdings are sufficiently large to yield a comfortable subsistence. They are probably as well off as any members of their class in India. Labourers are few in number and the wages sufficient to attract immigrants from distant places. In the Darjeeling Terai the holdings are too large to be cultivated by one family, their size having been regulated by the facility for clearing jungle attaching to a system of extensive grants to men of some capital, and this has caused the growth of a class of under-raiyats imperfectly protected by the law, and described by the Deputy Commissioner as little better off than labourers. It must, however, be remembered that even labourers are, comparatively speaking, well paid in the Terai. The ease with which subsistence is obtained in this part of the Division is hardly a subject for congratulation with reference to its cause. Population has there attained the stationary state, or, more correctly speaking, there is a slight tendency to a decrease, not entirely counteracted by immigration. All the inhabitants suffer more or less from malaria, and the majority have as a consequence some constitutional disease, such as enlarged spleen. It is this that prevents wages being kept down and holdings unduly subdivided under the influence of competition. The Barind is a slightly elevated country, of older formation than the alluvial plains of Bengal, stretching through parts of Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Bogra. It seems subject to great vicissitudes both as regards health and the success of cultivation, and shows signs of having at one time supported in prosperity a much larger population than it could now maintain. In recent years the tendency is towards the partial restoration of its former satisfactory condition; the raiyats are increasing in numbers, and though ignorant are not poor. On the south of the Division lies the favoured plain of the Ganges, where the most intelligent part of the population has established itself to enjoy the greater amenities which life there presents. It is there that cultivators and labourers feel the pressure of population on the means of subsistence. The crops, moreover, were below the average this year, and the high price of food affected the landless classes. Here, too, the owners of fixed incomes are found in the greatest number; they all suffer from the depreciated value of the rupee.

#### VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

17. The District Officers have not observed any emigration during the year, except a little from Darjeeling on military or police service. Two hundred Nepalis were engaged

(a) Emigration.

in that district for labour on the tea gardens of Chittagong. It appears, however, from the census report that there is considerable emigration from Rangpur to Assam, Kuch Bihar, and Jalpaiguri, apparently for the purpose of reclaiming waste, 55,774 natives of Rangpur having been registered in those places. Nearly eleven thousand persons born in Dinajpur were entered in the

Sonthal Parganas—a clear proof that many descendants of the colonists that district sends forth return to their original country. If the District Officers would refer to the census report before dealing with this subject their remarks would be more to the point. The immigrants found in the Division on the night of the 29th February 1891 numbered 436,239. They may be divided into three classes—in the first are to be placed what the planters call “cold-weather birds,” who come from the west at the commencement of the healthy season and return with their earnings before the rains set in. These I estimate at 124,933. Then there are the coolies employed on tea estates, who come to stay a few years only, but often remain for life. Lastly, there are the cultivators, permanent settlers, by whom the waste land of Darjeeling, the Terai, and the Barind is being rapidly reclaimed. The two latter classes are not easily distinguished in the census returns, as they include many persons from the same districts. Taken together, they number 311,306. The following statement shows the places from which the immigrants come:—

NATIVE PROVINCE.	IMMIGRANTS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Kuch Bihar ... ..	23,855	20,557	44,412
Nepal ... ..	61,248	47,275	108,523
Bhutan ... ..	1,451	1,427	2,878
Sikkim ... ..	3,110	2,946	6,056
Sonthal Parganas and Chota Nagpur ...	37,648	31,348	68,996
Bihar ... ..	72,107	21,275	93,382
North-Western Provinces ...	21,269	4,692	25,961
Central India ... ..	2,046	2,204	4,250
Punjab ... ..	1,205	135	1,340
Bengal ... ..	49,182	29,740	78,922
All other places ... ..	801	718	1,519
Total ... ..	273,922	162,317	436,239

18. The following statement shows in what districts the immigrants settle those only being counted as immigrants who come from other divisions:—

DISTRICTS.	Total population.	Immigrant population.	Percentage of population which has immigrated.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Rajshahi ... ..	1,313,336	42,013	3·2	.
Dinajpur ... ..	1,555,835	79,207	5·09	
Jalpaiguri ... ..	681,352	98,611	14·5	
Darjeeling ... ..	223,314	119,769	53·6	
Rangpur ... ..	2,065,464	36,685	1·8	
Bogra ... ..	817,494	23,670	2·9	
Pabna ... ..	1,362,392	37,284	2·7	
Total ... ..	8,019,187	436,239	5·4	

It will be observed that the current of emigration sets from west to east, and this is true of Upper India generally. The surplus population of the

healthier tracts flows to those malarious districts where sickness is always making room for more.

The large proportion of the population of the northern districts, Darjeeling Jalpaiguri, and Dinajpur, which consists of immigrants is worthy of notice.

VII.—PRICE OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

19. The staple food-grains of the country, and in particular of common

- (a) Prices of food. rice, continued during the year to sell at what in  
(b) Prices of labour. the last generation would have been thought the  
famine rate of twelve to fourteen seers the-rupee.

This is not due to any deficiency in the local harvests, which for two years have been fairly good. There has been partial failure elsewhere, but I have no doubt that the change has been mainly in the value of the rupee. We cannot expect to get as much for a coin worth a shilling as we did for a florin. Wages are also rising, but at a slower rate, and only in some trades and places. In Rangpur, Bogra, and Pabna there has been no increase. Boys and superior carpenters get the same as they did everywhere; in the other occupations a rise may be noticed in one or more of the districts.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

20. The manufactured articles used in this Division are for the most

- (a) Manufactures. part imported, the equivalent being given in  
rice, jute, tea and other agricultural products.

I doubt if the world can show a tract of country with the population of eight millions where so little is produced that requires skill other than that of the cultivator; and I think that the disposition to rely on traffic for the supply of such goods tends to increase rather than to diminish. I observed at the Jalpesh fair in the Duras, where the buyers are all cultivators, that European commodities were most affected by the young. The children's shoes, toys and dolls, for instance, come from England. Some of the most important industries classified as manufactures—those connected with silk, tea and cinchona—are in the hands of European planters, and like the preparation of molasses and sugar are so subsidiary to agriculture as hardly to be counted under any other category. The subjoined table shows the outturn of indigo during the past three years:—

DISTRICTS.	1891.	1892.	1893.	REMARK
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.	
Rajshahi ... ..	1,721 0 0	357 20 0	542 30 0	
Dinajpur ... ..	4 0 0	9 4 8	10 0 0	
Rangpur ... ..	49 20 0	25 17 10	41 25 0	
Pabna ... ..	50 3 12	18 26 8	6 20 0	
Total ... ..	1,824 23 12	410 28 10	600 35 0	

The year 1893 was more favourable for indigo than the preceding year. The outturn of manufactured silk in Rajshahi was 141,406lbs against 79,900 lbs. Endi cloth (coarse silk) is manufactured in small quantities for home consumption in Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, and Jalpaiguri. Molasses are manufactured in all the districts. They are largely exported from Rajshahi. Sugar is made at Pachagar in Jalpaiguri, and after meeting the local demands it is

exported to Bhutan and neighbouring districts. Gunnies are prepared in all the districts of the Division and at the Sirajganj Jute Mills on an extensive scale and exported to Calcutta. It is, however, a fact that most of the gunny-bags used are imported. As stated in the previous year's report, cotton cloth is manufactured by hand-looms in Pabna, but this industry is not in a very thriving condition. Brass and bell-metal utensils are manufactured at Kalam in the sub division of Nator of the district of Rajshahi. These articles are said to be exported to other districts. Lotas and other brass utensils are made at Gomnati in the Nelphamari subdivision of the Rangpur district. Brass utensils are also manufactured to a small extent at Pachagar in Jalpaiguri and in Pabna, principally to supply the local demand.

Setalpati mats are made in Bogra and Pabna to meet the small local demand. Satrangies (carpets) are made in the Sadar subdivision of the Rangpur district.

Beer and porter are brewed in Darjeeling.

21. The number of tea gardens in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, the area under cultivation in acres, gross yield in pounds, and the average yield per acre from mature plants, are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of gardens.			AREA UNDER CULTIVATION IN ACRES.						Gross yield in pounds.			Average yield per acre from mature plants.		
				Mature plants.			Immature plants.								
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jalpaiguri ...	177	183	184	27,901	27,960	33,322	8,400	10,003	0,033	14,731,546	18,278,628	18,524,210	541.5	653.2	575.9
Darjeeling ...	179	184	184	40,880	41,618	54,308	0,329	5,820	5,304	10,058,000	10,581,601	11,145,074	298.01	260.5	208.2
Total	356	367	368	68,080	69,578	87,630	14,735	16,423	14,937	25,689,546	28,860,229	29,669,284	377.3	420.7	338.5

The decrease in average yield per acre from mature plants in Jalpaiguri is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the insufficient rainfall and leaf disease. The decrease in Darjeeling is said to be due to the low outturn in the hills, the weather being exceptionally cold and wet. The bushes were also injuriously affected by blight during a greater part of the year.

22. The following statement shows the condition of cinchona cultivation in Darjeeling during the year of report and previous year:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF PLANTS.			GROSS YIELD IN POUNDS.			PROFITS.			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Darjeeling ...	(Government Plantation	4,368,971	4,087,650	4,426,000	294,336	301,390	425,016	Rs. 7,903	Rs. 3,171	Not fur- nished
	(Private ditto ...	1,429,870	1,270,470	200,000	150,000	154,842	4,000	Not available.		
	Total ...	5,798,841	5,358,120	4,626,000	444,336	456,232	433,016	7,903	3,171	...

A decrease is noticeable in the gross yield in the case of private plantations. The most important of them, viz. Nimbong, owned by the Bhutan Cinchona Association, was relinquished to Government during the year, the fall in the price of the drug having rendered the work unprofitable.

23. No mine was worked during the year. Appendix V is therefore blank.

(b) Mines.

#### IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

24. The trade of the Division is chiefly with Calcutta. From that port

- (a) Exports.  
(b) Imports.

we receive cotton piece-goods and twists, salt, gunny-bags, and kerosine oil, exporting in exchange food-grains, jute, oilseed, tea, silk, sugar, and tobacco.

The statistics are registered with care at the different approaches to Calcutta



by rail and water, and are published in the gazette, from which I have had the following tables compiled:—

### Imports from Calcutta.

DISTRICTS.	COTTON FIBRE-GOODS.				COTTON TWIST.				Salt.		Gunny-bags.		Kerosine oil.	
	European.		Indian.		European.		Indian.							
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	No.	Mds.	Mds.
Cajnahahi ... ..	38,07,004	24,48,244	...	...	2,281	2,530	...	432	1,23,127	1,61,404	112,569	136,530	...	13,070
Dumajpur ... ..	16,24,356	14,80,052	...	...	2,608	1,555	104	192	1,27,774	1,39,807	20,445	194,537	...	24,242
ulpanikuri ... ..	25,11,912	16,89,169	...	...	2,708	2,381	...	580	1,09,214	1,02,003	10,533	11,343	...	30,829
Darjeeling ... ..	19,43,906	11,31,375	...	...	3,941	2,259	6	446	84,715	70,444	12,425	15,419	...	10,970
tanepur ... ..	87,61,064	90,30,068	...	...	4,487	4,033	...	1,069	1,91,283	1,60,783	35,175	40,379	...	29,657
Soyan ... ..	24,73,000	20,44,482	...	324	1,417	1,305	...	102	85,004	77,979	130,770	187,660	...	21,175
abna ... ..	84,30,334	21,59,000	...	...	4,106	3,722	21	100	3,89,450	3,74,793	82,080	78,656	...	60,544
Total ... ..	2,20,71,606	1,40,89,495	...	824	24,748	18,468	131	8,891	12,01,630	10,78,694	464,158	577,556	...	2,90,397

*Exports to Calcutta.*

No.	FOOD-GRAINS.														FIBRE PRODUCTS.			
	Rice and paddy.						Wheat.		Grain and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.		Jute, raw.		Gunny-bags.	
	Rice.		Paddy.		Total in rice.													
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	No.
...	21,225	42,796	...	215	21,225	42,999	2,532	8,467	55,323	59,873	11	430	79,001	1,01,169	6,13,653	4,74,656	22,790	10,040
...	76,227	3,31,794	125	675	76,305	3,32,250	290	1,010	11,302	5,290	588	...	88,305	3,38,556	1,81,715	2,04,689	1,668,070	954,132
...	...	13,885	...	...	...	13,885	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	14,114	3,30,399	5,40,374	1,318,450	1,339,605
...	1,010	3,099	...	...	1,010	3,099	...	...	41	...	...	...	1,051	3,999	19,417	18,862	782,575	614,895
...	2,809	3,723	...	...	2,809	3,723	2,355	2,285	404	...	...	...	6,318	6,008	11,24,181	17,70,405	406,445	385,105
...	47,776	1,66,928	450	1,515	48,063	1,67,876	...	...	1,024	16	...	227	60,087	1,68,218	1,53,530	1,29,506	14,808	11,025
...	16,106	5,120	...	...	16,106	5,120	9,056	0,085	17,438	8,428	281	287	62,902	19,926	28,85,672	35,73,081	7,461,180	7,802,565
...	1,05,213	5,09,241	584	2,306	1,05,608	5,04,782	14,768	16,247	85,613	64,836	880	1,050	2,68,909	6,61,924	53,11,767	67,22,133	11,504,513	11,017,307

CTS.	OILSEED.				Tea, Indian.		Cotton, raw.		Silk, raw.		SUGAR.				TOBACCO.			
	Linseed.		Mustard seed.								Refined.		Unrefined.		Unmanufactured.		Manufactured.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
...	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
...	27,817	32,021	15,079	5,713	...	...	50	18	4,208	4,906	...	...	...	323	285	4	...	2
...	...	2,561	1,160	8,659	...	...	6	58	...	1,249	...	...	...	10	4	819	284	...
...	...	...	131	1.0	1,81,829	1,76,544	2,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15,000	5,559	...	...
...	...	...	303	...	1,67,901	1,66,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,838	1,292	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	617	13,385	15,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,16,606	2,42,233	...	...
...	236	...	25	15,485	9,242	1,132	...	24	167	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	450	1,035	1,074	10,915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,094	22,804	1,53,400	1,04,307	...	...	408	27	...	61	...	...	...	...	15,318	11,714	...	...
...	38,627	59,506	1,87,338	1,30,776	3,50,824	3,36,082	10,737	15,362	4,208	6,313	...	...	10	337	3,50,361	2,00,896	...	2

25. The amount of piece-goods imported should be an index to the degree of prosperity enjoyed by the people, but the trade is affected by other causes with which I am imperfectly acquainted. I regret that I am unable to account for the falling off under this head in all the districts of the Division. No explanation has been offered by the Collectors. It may be that the continued fall in exchange checked imports of this class of commodities, as also of cotton twist and salt. The increase in gunny-bag imports is due to the greater quantity of rice exported.

The increased export of rice is due to the fact that the figures for 1892 were largely affected by the partial failure of the harvest in 1891. In the great staple of jute there has also been a marked increase, particularly noticeable in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Rungpur, the northern districts. Rajshahi and

Bogra show a great falling off, due to the poor outturn of the crop in these places. As to Pabna I suspect that the entries include much jute coming to Sirajganj from other districts in hanks, and these are re-exported in drums; it is doubtful whether there was any increase in the local produce. There was a marked failure in regard to tobacco.

26. The total quantity and value of the articles carried upwards and downwards by this service during the past two years are shown in the following table:—

Sirajganj steamer service.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Export	21,46,228	24,86,703	1,37,58,269	1,72,35,047
Import	6,15,936	7,72,430	26,88,378	36,25,023

The statement given below shows in detail the import and export trade of Sirajganj and other marts of the Pabna district carried by the Sirajganj steamer service:

ARTICLES.	SIRAJGANJ.								MARTS.
	Imports.				Exports.				
	1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
Coal	44,500	22,250	1,69,373	80,436	...	...	...	...	
Cotton, raw	40	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Twist and yarn—									
1.—European—									
(a) In bales	3,137	1,33,480	3,826	1,53,040	...	...	...	...	
(b) In boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Piece-goods—									
2.—European—									
(a) In bales	29,579	8,13,432	29,272	8,19,616	...	...	...	...	
(b) In boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dyes and tans—									
1.—Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grains—									
1.—Wheat	...	...	...	...	5,137	12,948	746	1,868	
2.—Rice	2,266	9,264	5,068	20,272	96,890	3,94,920	46,554	1,70,680	
3.—Joar and bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.—Grains	...	...	2,973	35,944	1,500	4,000	1,000	4,000	
5.—Pulses	120	600	1,254	5,036	10,790	20,567	3,400	11,900	
6.—Others (jera)	1,550	17,880	...	...	...	...	27	84	
Hides and skins—									
(a) Dressed	...	...	...	...	196	4,862	630	15,750	
(b) Undressed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jute—									
1.—Raw	4,715	16,500	2,000	12,000	17,12,574	1,06,66,944	21,69,307	1,41,00,496	
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	336	2,381	1,774	12,840	1,97,331	21,02,111	2,28,811	27,34,142	
Lac—									
1.—Stick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Shell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals—									
1.—Copper, unwrought	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Iron	14,227	58,008	10,990	44,800	...	...	...	...	
3.—Tin	2,908	39,312	6,868	86,378	...	...	...	...	
4.—Other	...	...	2,331	93,240	...	...	22	100	
Oilseeds—									
1.—Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Mustard and rye	...	...	...	...	94,263	4,12,964	11,900	47,000	
3.—Til or jinjili	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	2,300	
4.—Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5.—Poppy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6.—Others	...	...	79,976	2,29,896	...	...	...	...	
Provisions—									
1.—Ghee	185	7,400	820	11,600	10	400	...	...	
2.—Salt	2,09,900	7,36,000	2,96,823	9,26,962	...	...	...	...	
Silk, raw—									
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Piece-goods—									
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar—									
1.—Undrained	8,650	56,228	8,714	70,112	370	3,650	800	2,700	
2.—Drained	2,390	93,300	2,303	13,600	...	...	...	...	
Tea—									
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Indian	...	...	112	1,008	15,074	1,21,512	12,622	1,13,121	
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
All other articles of merchandise	1,98,078	6,71,596	2,06,660	8,76,691	9,444	84,377	11,727	51,580	
GRAND TOTAL	5,16,836	23,88,378	7,72,430	30,25,023	21,46,228	1,37,58,269	24,86,703	1,72,35,047	

There was an increase in the steamer traffic under both the heads of import and export. The Sirajganj jute mill worked almost throughout the year without cessation; hence the increase in the export of gunny-bags. The price of raw jute was low for greater part of the year, and to this fact may be attributed the large increase in the export of this article.

27. No change was made during the year in the system of registering the trade between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan, which continued to be carried on at the three stations of Buxa, Hantoopara, and Ambari. The details of the import and export trade are given in following statement:—

ARTICLES.	TOTAL IMPORTED THROUGH THE DIFFER- ENT REGISTERING STATIONS FROM—		Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL EXPORTED THROUGH THE DIFFERENT REGIS- TERING STATIONS TO—		Increase.	Decrease.	Value of total imports.	Value of total exports.
	Bhutan.				Bhutan.					
	1892.	1893.			1892.	1893.			1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cotton, raw ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—European—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) In bales ... Value	...	...	...	...	44,814	39,189	...	5,625	...	39,189
Dyes and tans—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Indigo ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	145	...	...
2.—Vermilion ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Manjistā ... "	54	39	...	15	...	...	...	...	235	...
Grains—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Wheat ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Rice ... "	...	...	...	...	5,124	6,209	1,085	...	...	22,946
3.—Jowar and bajra. ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Grain ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Stick ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Copper, un- wrought, ... "	...	...	...	...	133	93	...	40	...	3,369
2.—Iron ... "	...	...	...	...	204	532	328	...	...	9,668
Provisions—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Cheese ... "	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...
2.—Butter ... "	100	97	...	3	...	...	...	...	1,069	...
Salt ... "	7	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	76	...
Silk piece-goods—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Foreign ... Value	...	...	...	...	3,512	...	...	3,512	...	...
2.—Indian ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Undrained ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	651	637	...	14	...	3,957
Tea—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Foreign ... "	4	29	25	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	...
Tobacco ... "	...	...	...	...	2,546	1,446	...	1,100	...	15,199
All other articles of { No. ... "	484	491	7	...	4	...	...	4	2,481	...
merchandise. { Mds. ... "	1,980	1,889	...	151	3,798	3,315	...	583	15,196	23,921
{ Value ... "	1,12,712	1,16,079	3,367	...	3,369	14,221	10,852	...	1,16,079	14,221
Total 1893 ... { No. ... "	484	491	7	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
{ Mds. ... "	3,162	2,094	...	138	12,601	12,492	...	109	...	...
{ Value ... "	1,12,712	1,16,079	3,367	...	51,695	53,410	1,715	...	1,30,424	1,32,470
Figures for 1892 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,834	1,16,979

The increase in the value of Bhutanese blankets imported, from Rs. 23,991 last year to Rs. 28,643 this year, is worthy of notice. The Deputy Commissioner observes that Bhutanese are showing more activity in bringing their wares for sale; at all fairs numbers of them are to be seen. The Bhutanese blankets owing to their thickness and durability are much appreciated by the poorer people.

28. The trade of the district of Darjeeling with these States continued to be registered in the registering stations. An additional station was opened from 4th November 1893 at Singla for registering traffic with Sikkim carried across the Raman river. The increase in the traffic passing through that part of Sikkim owing to the construction of a bridge over the Raman river warranted the establishment of this registering station as a tentative measure. The principal article of import from Tibet is wool, raw and manufactured, and those of export to Tibet are cotton piece-goods (European), silk piece-goods, tobacco, and wool (manufactured). The chief articles registered as imported from Sikkim during the past year were coal, Indian piece-goods, grain and pulses, other grains, hides, silk piece-goods, and wool (manufactured). The principal articles of export to Sikkim during 1893 were as follows:—European piece-goods, rice, salt, tobacco, and wool (manufactured).

(c) Trade with Tibet, Sikkim, and Nepal.

The principal commodities of traffic imported from Nepal were Indian cotton piece-goods, grain and pulses, hides, ghee, and wool (manufactured), and the chief items of export to Nepal during the past year were cotton piece-goods (European and Indian) and tobacco.

29. The following statement shows the details of import from and export to Tibet, Sikkim, and Nepal during 1893 as compared with 1892. There was a considerable increase in the trade with these States on the whole;—

ARTICLES.	TOTAL IMPORTED THROUGH THE DIFFERENT REGISTERING STATIONS FROM—										Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL EXPORTED THROUGH THE DIFFERENT REGISTERING STATIONS TO—										Increase.	Decrease.
	Tibet.		Sikkim.		Nepal.		Total imports.		Tibet.				Sikkim.		Nepal.		Total exports.							
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.			1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Coal ... Mds.	...	...	...	738	4,815	...	...	738	4,815	4,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cotton, raw ... "	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cotton twist and yarn—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1.—European ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	142	01	6,200	5,430	1,200	5,672	7,092	3,030	...	...	...	
2.—Indian ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	5,430	68	450	68	6,332	6,264	...	...	...	
Cotton piece-goods—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1.—European—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a) In bales ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,040	80,025	43,120	34,750	60,045	68,021	102,401	180,720	...	2,731	...	...	
(b) In boxes ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Indian—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a) In bales ... "	...	...	...	2,773	3,872	8,325	9,705	11,301	13,577	2,276	...	325	...	112	2,874	18,024	15,050	19,361	18,824	...	53	...	...	
(b) In boxes ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dyes and Tans—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1.—Indigo ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grain—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1.—Wheat ... "	102	426	...	...	...	...	...	102	426	324	...	157	273	265	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Rice ... "	...	...	1,420	1,506	794	1,203	2,224	2,720	571	...	...	158	202	7,104	12,579	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.—Jowar and bajra ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.—Grain ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5.—Pulses ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6.—Others ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hides and skins—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1.—Hides of cattle—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a) Dressed ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Undressed ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jute—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1.—Raw ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Gunny-bags and cloths ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lac—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1.—Stick ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Shell ... "	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1.—Copper, unwrought ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Iron ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.—Tin ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.—Others ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1.—Linseed ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Mustard and rape ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.—Til or jinjili ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.—Castor ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5.—Poppy ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6.—Others ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Provisions—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1.—Ghee ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Salt ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

## X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

30. The opening of five new offices for the registration of deeds is reported—one at Balurghat in the district of Dinajpur, one at Mithapukur, and one at Kishorganj in Rangpur, one at Sara, and one at Ullapara in Pabna. During the cold weather an experiment was made by deputing a judicial officer in Dinajpur and another in Jalpaiguri to live in camp with territorial jurisdiction over a defined tract of country. The system worked well for the

convenience of the localities, but involved in each case the addition of another man to the executive staff, which must have caused a loss in efficiency elsewhere. There is a disposition in more than one of the Government departments to get a special lien on the service of a Deputy Collector in each district as Excise Officer, Treasury Officer, Settlement Officer, and so forth, with the result that no one is available for general duty. This is the great bar to the extension of the territorial arrangement, which is to some extent in conflict with the departmental system. Under this head I may notice the growing difficulty felt by new arrivals in finding house accommodation at the different civil stations, and the consequent pressure for permission to occupy the circuit-house, to the inconvenience of inspecting officers, for whose use these buildings are maintained. Some officers, especially those on small pay, are inclined to avoid the expense of maintaining houses regularly all the year round; they engage for occupation by the month only, and are ready to abandon the arrangement during the camping season, or when they are about to take short leave. When they do so the houses pass to others, and they or their successors find no place in which to live. Under the circumstances Government is occasionally compelled to build houses for its officers. I am by no means sure that this will meet the difficulty, as, when one house is built in this way, there is a probability of another falling out of occupation.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

31. No special statistical enquiries of any importance were undertaken during the year.

32. The following statement shows the number of births and deaths registered in the several municipalities in the Division :—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Name of Municipality.	Number of births registered—		Number of deaths registered—	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi ... {	Rampur Boalia ...	558	725	696	761
	Nator ...	225	239	308	449
Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	214	214	396	382
Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	141	261	203	246
Darjeeling ... {	Darjeeling ...	112	289	204	214
	Kurseong ...	75	93	191	141
Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	226	240	372	424
Bogra ... {	Bogra ...	161	161	268	241
	Sherpur ...	80	82	139	178
Pabna ... {	Pabna ...	495	376	475	387
	Serajganj ...	692	637	459	652
Total ...		2,979	3,317	3,711	4,075

There has been an increase in the number of both births and deaths registered in Rampur Boalia, Nator, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, and Sherpur, and an increase of births only in Kurseong. The Dinajpur, Kurseong, and Bogra Municipalities show decrease in deaths, and Pabna and Serajganj show a decrease in births. Generally speaking, there has been an increase in both births and deaths. The increase may be attributed to better registration.

There were 77 prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 in the Darjeeling Municipality and 3 in Kurseong. Sixty-six persons (66 cases) were convicted, and Rs. 47-14 were realized as fines. There were also three prosecutions in Serajganj, and Rs. 4 were realized as fines.

The number of births registered in rural areas in the several districts of the Rajshahi Division during the year 1893-94 and the previous year is shown in the table given below:—

DISTRICTS.	Births registered in rural areas—		Population of rural areas.	Births registered per mille—		REMARKS.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi ...	41,692	52,225	1,282,744	34·8	40·7	
Dinajpur ...	41,853	66,510	1,543,631	27·1	43·07	
Jalpaiguri ...	18,294	25,905	671,670	27·2	38·5	
Darjeeling ...	2,695	3,489	(b) 205,647	13·1	16·9	
Rangpur ...	52,930	81,002	2,041,248	25·9	39·6	
Bogra ...	(a) 25,472	(a) 28,789	(b) 806,973	31·6	35·6	
Pabna ...	(c) 45,445	(a) 53,207	(b) 1,322,639	34·4	41·22	
Total ...	231,380	311,127	7,874,552	29·4	33·7	

(a) These figures are for calendar year.

(b) Revised figures.

(c) The figures are for official year 1892-93.

Nowhere has the number of births registered reached what is supposed to be the normal rate, 47·8 per mille. In districts where population is stationary or decreasing, such as Rangpur, the death-rate must equal that of births, and if the former has been correctly calculated, it is obvious that our reporting in regard to deaths is generally incomplete.

Measures were taken during the year to ensure the registration of births and deaths occurring on tea estates in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, the reports of such events being transmitted in writing by the agency of chankidars. The Lieutenant-Governor drew special attention to the defective system previously in force in these districts and intimated an expectation that improvement would be effected. In Darjeeling the deaths reported were 40·41 per mille in 1892 and 40·28 in 1893. The proportion is large for a district which includes much healthy country and a population with an unusual number of immigrants in the prime of life. The figures do not suggest that there have occurred many omissions. The Deputy Commissioner observes:—

“The reports do not appear to be untrustworthy. The recent introduction of the Chankidari Act into the Terai has materially aided the work of collecting vital statistics. Under the orders of Government the Act is not applicable to tea gardens, and managers submit reports regularly. The police have devoted attention to the subject and have visited the registering circles. In the Kalimpong subdivision the khas mahal mandals continue to report vital statistics. The district is now provided as far as can be expected with reporting agencies for recording complete statistics.”

As to Jalpaiguri the Civil Surgeon writes:—

“During the year 1893-94, 26,166 cases of births were recorded in district against 19,434 in 1892-93, or a ratio per mille of 38·40 against 29·40 of the previous year. The number of deaths was 22,128 against 20,868 of the previous year, giving a ratio of 32·48 against 30·63 per thousand of population. The ratio of births as compared with that of deaths was 38·40 against 32·48 of 1893-94, and 29·40 against 30·68 of 1892-93. The year under report is the first year in which the ratio of births exceeds that of deaths (by 9 per thousand), which shows that much improvement has been made towards the registration of vital statistics, because from the census of 1881 the population was 582,390, and in 1891 it was 681,349, proving that the population is increasing, whereas up to the present year the number of deaths registered has been in excess of the number of births. The same will be seen as regards the registration in the municipality and in the rural areas as appears in the statement attached. The new scheme has also worked satisfactorily as regards the tea gardens, though,

as this has only been in force for one year, there are no figures for comparison with previous years. The reports have been regularly and punctually received from the tea gardens, and from enquiries I have made from the managers of several gardens, they have told me that they personally supervise the sending of the reports, and that they may be relied upon as correct. The registration has been checked by the vaccination inspecting staff at the various thanas with the following results which have been reported to the Deputy Commissioner from time to time when any discrepancies have been detected, and in those cases where the chaukidars have been found at fault they have been dealt with departmentally by the District Superintendent of Police."

It will be seen from the above that the measures adopted to improve this branch of the district administration have been attended with marked success. Much credit is due to the local officers, and the planters have carried out their agreement in a manner very satisfactory.

33. A model farm was started in November 1892 at Mynaguri in the

Model farms and gardens.

Duars for the experimental cultivation of crops.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 502-9 was spent on this farm, and it is estimated that an income of Rs. 214 will be obtained from the sale of the produce. The sericulture in Kalimpong promises to be successful.

## XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

34. There were altogether 37½ judicial officers in the Division, namely, 4 District Judges, 6½ Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Court Judges, and 27 Munsifs. These officers among them disposed of 58,495 suits and examined 78,481 witnesses, i.e., disposed of 1,570·3 suits and examined 2,106·8 witnesses per officer.

The four District Judges disposed of altogether 43 title suits and 2 money suits, and examined 656 witnesses as shown below:—

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	SUITS DISPOSED OF—		Witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses examined, detained over two days.
	Title.	Money		
1	2	3	4	5
B. C. Seal, Esq. ...	9	...	119	19·3
D. Cameron, Esq. ...	10	...	357	4·2
A. W. Mackie, Esq. ...	10	2	128	3·9
J. F. Bradbury, Esq. ...	14	...	52	...
Total ...	43	2	656	6·5

The 6½ Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Court Judges disposed of altogether 5,316 suits and examined 8,360 witnesses, 3·6 per cent. of whom only were detained over two days. Each officer thus disposed of 850·5 suits and examined 1,337·6 witnesses. The number of cases disposed of and that of witnesses examined by each officer on each working day of the year were therefore 3·6 and 5·7 respectively. Of the 5,316 suits disposed of by this class of officers, 922 were contested. Each officer thus disposed of 147·5 contested suits in the year, or 6·3 case on each working day.

The District Judges and Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Court Judges together disposed of 5,361 suits and examined 9,016 witnesses against 5,858 suits and 8,771 witnesses in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 497 suits disposed of and increase of 245 witnesses examined. The ratio of witnesses detained over two days per cent. of witnesses examined was 7·1 against 13·7,

and the ratio of cases pending per cent. of cases disposed of was 93·8 against 82·6 in the preceding year.

The details of the work done by the District Judges and Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Court Judges are given in Appendix VI.

There were 27 Munsifs in the Division, the number having been the same in the preceding year. Those officers altogether disposed of 35,477 ordinary cases and 17,657 Small Cause Court cases—in all 53,134 against 34,212 ordinary cases and 16,668 Small Cause Court cases—in all 50,880 cases in the preceding year. Of the cases disposed of, 9,069 were contested against 8,797, and 44,065 cases were otherwise disposed of against 42,083 in the preceding year. Thus the same number of Munsifs disposed of 1,265 ordinary cases and 909 Small Cause Court cases—in all 2,254 cases more in 1893 than in 1892. Of these 2,254 cases, 272 were contested, and the remainder, viz. 1,982, were otherwise disposed of. The number of cases disposed of per Munsif was therefore 83·5 more in 1893 than in 1892, the figures of the two years being 1,967·9 and 1,884·4 respectively. The ratio per cent. of cases pending on 31st December 1893 to total disposed of was, however, slightly more than on 31st December 1892, viz. 14·8 against 13·3.

The number of witnesses examined was 69,465 against 69,104, showing an increase of 361 men against the increase of 2,254 cases. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined was 10·4 against 14·8.

The number of cases disposed of by each Munsif was 1,967·9. The number of witnesses examined by each Munsif appears to be 2,572·7. Thus each Munsif disposed of 8·5 cases and examined 11·1 witnesses on each working day of the year. The number of witnesses examined in each case appears to have been 1·3. There were 9,069 contested cases during the year. Thus each Munsif disposed of 335·8 contested cases, i.e., 1·4 contested cases on each working day of the year.

The details of the work done by each Munsif are given in Appendix VII.

35. The following statement compares the work of the year 1893 with that of 1892:—

DISTRICTS.	Year.	Number of officers in the district.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF—			Increase.	Decrease.	CASES IN COLUMNS 4 AND 5 HOW DISPOSED OF.		CLASSES OF CASES IN COLUMNS 4 AND 5.			Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of ordinary and small cause cases pending on 31st December to total disposed of.	Number of cases disposed per Munsif.
			Ordinary.	Small Cause Court.	Total.			Contested.	Otherwise disposed of.	Money.	Rent.	Title.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rajshahi ...	1893	31	3,551	2,031	5,582	...	64	775	4,807	3,090	1,890	310	7,872	11·9	15·8	1,717
	1892	34	3,426	2,220	5,646	...	...	607	4,949	3,663	1,511	272	8,496	31·0	11·9	1,737·2
Dinajpur ...	1893	37	9,047	971	10,018	337	...	1,679	8,339	4,825	5,171	628	14,005	7·6	15·7	2,190
	1892	34	9,543	738	10,281	...	...	1,694	8,587	4,561	5,226	474	12,112	15·01	10·3	1,667·2
Jalpaiguri ...	1893	2	1,349	1,109	2,458	108	...	515	2,043	2,329	...	236	3,347	23·8	17·9	1,270
	1892	2	1,226	864	2,090	...	...	574	1,818	2,720	...	184	2,950	31·9	16·3	1,185
Darjeeling ...	1893	23	148	225	373	19	...	50	315	364	...	9	391	3·9	9·9	151
	1892	24	181	173	354	...	...	44	310	334	...	16	279	6·4	13·1	141·6
Rangpur ...	1893	8	13,158	4,569	17,727	132	...	3,254	14,473	7,326	9,354	977	22,424	13·2	11·4	2,215
	1892	74	12,700	4,435	17,135	...	...	3,089	14,507	8,351	8,726	619	25,523	9·7	9·4	2,270·3
Bogra ...	1893	2	2,970	2,813	5,783	683	...	881	4,908	3,655	1,608	320	8,793	14·0	14·6	2,891·5
	1892	2	2,638	2,682	5,320	...	...	814	4,305	3,483	1,463	304	6,014	22·6	13·7	2,500
Pabna ...	1893	42	4,614	5,479	10,093	990	...	2,015	8,478	7,411	3,269	878	16,738	4·3	23·1	2,405·9
	1892	4	4,234	5,256	9,490	...	...	1,950	7,539	6,762	2,190	569	13,818	0·9	24·2	2,373·5
Divisional Total ...	1893	27	35,477	17,657	53,134	2,318	64	9,069	44,065	29,653	20,128	3,353	69,465	10·4	14·8	1,967·9
	1892	27	34,212	16,668	50,880	2,254	...	8,797	42,083	29,440	19,135	2,305	69,104	14·8	13·3	1,884·4

Except in Rangpur, the ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined was much lower everywhere compared with 1892. In Rangpur the ratio increased from 9·7 to 13·2. The lowest ratio was in Darjeeling (3·9) and highest in Jalpaiguri (23·8).

The number of cases disposed of per Munsif was highest in Bogra (2,891·5), Pabna occupying the second place. But “in Bogra” the District Judge, Mr. Bradbury, writes: “Litigation is comparatively simple;” “it is otherwise with Pabna, where litigation is of a totally different character, and trials,



notably those of suits of the class of title and other suits, are infinitely more protracted than they are in Bogra." Barring Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri occupies the last place.

For the first time in 1893 suits on mortgages were, under the High Court's circular No. 17, dated 6th September 1892, classed as title and other suits instead of suits for money; hence the figures representing cases on money and title disposed of during 1893 bear no fair comparison with the corresponding figures of 1892. Rent suits in the two non-regulation districts are tried by Deputy Collectors, and are shown in a separate Appendix (VIII) which will be reviewed later on. In the five regulation districts rent suits decreased in Dinajpur, and increased more or less in the remaining four districts.

Turning to columns 4 and 5 it is observed that the number of Small Cause Court cases decreased in Rajshahi and Rangpur, and that of ordinary cases decreased in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. With these exceptions, cases increased in every district, resulting in a net decrease of 64 cases in Rajshahi and increase in the other districts, giving a net increase of 2,254 cases in the Division. The increase in Pabna was the largest, Bogra taking the second place.

The increase in the number of suits in Dinajpur is chiefly owing to the increase in the number of suits instituted at Raiganj. The District Judge, Mr. Cameron, considers this to be "mainly due to the growing commercial importance of Raiganj and other villages in the vicinity, and to the high prices of paddy and other produce prevailing since the last scarcity."

The increase in Jalpaiguri was almost entirely in Small Cause Court suits.

There was a large increase in rent suits in Rangpur. Part of this increase is put down to the bad feelings existing between two landlords and their tenants, and to disputes between the sharers in a zamindari and the Maharani Swarnamai.

Regarding the increase in Bogra and Pabna, Mr. Bradbury remarks thus:—

"Litigation continues to increase in the districts of Pabna and Bogra. The increment of 1892 has not been matched. That was hardly to be anticipated, but the excess over 1892 attained the respectable figure of 1,097, and is attributable to the growing indebtedness of the mass of the population. 1893 proved a bad year for all classes. For years the crops have been at best indifferent, but the beginning of 1893 excited hopes of a revival of prosperity. The winter and spring crops were good in both districts and prices fair, but there the good fortune ended.

"Taking the Judgeship as a whole, there was no decline in any class of litigation. Suits for money and moveables, despite the transfer of the 524 mortgage suits to another head, rose from 11,355 to 11,490, and rent suits from 3,728 to 4,114."

The Munsif of Jalpaiguri remarks as follows regarding the nature of suits between landlords and tenants and the propriety of introducing the Bengal Tenancy Act into the district of Jalpaiguri:—

"The suits between landlord and tenant instituted in this Court are title suits which generally fall under the one or other of the following three heads:—

- (1) Suits for ejectment.
- (2) Suits by tenant against landlord to contest the order of the Revenue Court for ejectment on establishment of the tenant's right of occupancy.
- (3) Suits by tenants to set aside the sale of their jot in execution of rent decree of the Revenue Court on the ground of fraud.

"Frequent disputes arise in this district between the jotdar landlord and his tenant in consequence of the unsettled state of the rent law as to which of them would be the occupancy *raiya*, and the *raiya*s or the actual cultivators mostly suffer in such disputes. The last paragraph of my letter No. 4, dated the 10th instant, alluded to suits which fall under the classes Nos. 1 and 2 noticed above wherein the right of occupancy is in dispute. During the short period of two months from the date of my joining my post at this place on 11th November last and the date of my submitting the annual

statements, no less than 14 suits for ejectment came up before me for trial. On examining the register of suits I found that altogether 22 suits of this nature were instituted during the past year. The plaintiffs in such suits are jotdars, and the defendants are cultivators holding land under them. The peculiarity of these suits is that the jotdar landlord and his undertenant, who is the actual cultivator, both claim the right of occupancy, and the point at issue in such cases is which party has the right of occupancy. Such disputes are apparently due to the unsettled state of rent law, for Act X of 1859 is in force in this particular portion of this district on the south (west?) of Tista which was formerly included within the district of Rangpur, and it is a recognised fact that Act X of 1859 placed the right of occupancy on a precarious footing. To remedy that defect the Bengal Tenancy Act, in consideration of the practical difficulty on the part of *raiyats* to prove their occupancy right, created a presumption in favour of the raiyat, and threw the onus on the landlord of disproving the raiyat's claim to the right of occupancy. Again, there is nothing in Act X of 1859 to prevent the jotdar from calling himself a tenure-holder or an occupancy raiyat just as it suits his purpose. He will set up all the rights of a permanent tenure-holder when there is dispute between him and the superior landlord who is the proprietor of the estate; but when the jotdar seeks to eject his under-tenant, the rights of the latter are ignored, for the jotdar himself claims the right of occupancy. The Bengal Tenancy Act has made an improvement of the law on this point by enacting that a tenant holding over 100 bighas of land is to be considered as a tenure-holder. Thus the right of occupancy in such cases is given to his under-tenants."

The result of appeals is shown in Appendix IX. The average ratio per cent. of number of appeals confirmed to total disposed of was 59·8 against 56·9. It was 65·2 in Pabna and 48·1 in Jalpaiguri.

The rent cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Collectors in the two non-regulation districts are shown in Appendix VIII. Three and-a-half officers (to adopt the usual mode of reckoning) in Jalpaiguri disposed of 2,965 cases and examined 4,825 witnesses. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained more than two days to total examined was only 6. Babu Harendra Kumar Ghose disposed of the largest number of cases and examined the largest number of witnesses. Babu Shyama Pada Chaudhri disposed of 758 cases and examined 1,322 witnesses, none of whom were detained over two days. The number of cases disposed of per officer was 847·1.

In Darjeeling one and-a-half officers disposed of 22 cases and examined 69 witnesses, of whom 36·2 per cent. were detained more than two days. One officer examined only five witnesses, all of whom were detained over two days. When inspecting the Darjeeling office, I expressed dissatisfaction with the delay which had occurred during a part of the year in dealing with all civil court business. This is attributed to paucity of officers, but the explanation does not appear to me sufficient. With reference to its smaller population and the simpler character of the business done, Darjeeling seems to me to have been better supplied with officers than any other district of this Division.

The civil work disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Collectors of Jalpaiguri under the Bhutan Duars Act XVI of 1869 is shown in Appendix VIIIA. Three and three-fourth officers disposed of 228 cases and examined 354 witnesses, 4·5 per cent. of whom were detained over two days.

Under the power vested in the Deputy Commissioner by Government orders Nos. 3639J. and 887J.D., dated 22nd August and 17th October 1892, respectively, the Deputy Commissioner has empowered the Deputy Collectors to receive and take up without reference all cases under Acts X of 1859 and XVI of 1869 arising within the territorial limits of the thanas assigned to each of them. Babu Fatik Chandra Das, Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the Alipur tahsil, has also been empowered to try rent suits in the Alipur subdivision as may be made over to him by the Subdivisional Officer of Alipur for trial under Government notification dated 12th June 1893.

Appendices IXA and IXB show appeals under Acts X of 1859 and XVI of 1869. The ratio per cent. of number of appeals confirmed to total disposed of was 67·7 and 58·5 respectively.

XIII.—CRIME.

36. The following statement shows the crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in each district during the year 1893, as compared with the year 1892 :—

DISTRICTS.	Cognizable crime.		Increase.	Decrease.	Non-cognizable crime.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total crime.	
	1892.	1893.			1892.	1893.			1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajshahi ... ..	2,137	2,465	348	...	1,507	1,799	292	...	3,644	4,264
Dinajpur ... ..	2,786	2,412	...	374	1,637	1,745	108	...	4,423	4,157
Jalpaiguri ... ..	1,425	1,451	26	...	775	933	158	...	2,200	2,384
Darjeeling ... ..	1,667	1,570	...	117	1,117	964	...	153	2,804	2,534
Rangpur ... ..	3,030	2,968	...	362	2,051	3,085	1,034	...	5,081	5,765
Hogra ... ..	1,312	1,515	203	...	1,200	1,368	78	...	2,602	2,883
Pabna ... ..	1,900	1,995	95	...	1,927	1,988	61	...	3,827	3,983
Total ... ..	14,277	14,096	672	853	10,304	11,882	1,731	163	24,581	25,978

Net decrease 181. | Net increase 1,578. | Net increase 1,897.

37. The subjoined statement shows the number of offences reported under each class during the years 1892 and 1893 in the Division :—

CASES.		Cognizable.		Non-cognizable.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1		2	3	4	5
Abetment ... ..	...	...	2	...	...
I.—Offences against public tranquillity ...	...	351	337	795	835
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	...	637	568	4	1
III.—Ditto ditto property ...	...	3,959	3,496	264	315
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	...	337	345	3,768	5,278
V.—Ditto ditto property ...	...	6,556	5,945	1,031	1,024
VI.—Other offences ... ..	...	2,284	3,257	2,021	2,283
Special laws ... ..	...	153	146	2,421	2,146
Total ... ..	...	14,277	14,096	10,304	11,882

Decrease ... 181 | Increase ... 1,578

38. The following statement shows the proportion of crime to population in the several districts :—

DISTRICTS.	Total cognizable cases.	Population to each cognizable case.	Total non-cognizable cases.	Population to each non-cognizable case.	Total of both cognizable and non-cognizable cases.	Population to each case.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi ... ..	2,465	528	1,799	730	4,264	306	
Dinajpur ... ..	2,412	645	1,745	896	4,157	374	
Jalpaiguri ... ..	1,451	469	933	730	2,384	285	
Darjeeling ... ..	1,570	141	964	231	2,534	88	
Rangpur ... ..	2,968	774	3,085	609	5,753	359	
Hogra ... ..	1,463	558	1,368	517	2,832	288	
Pabna ... ..	1,995	682	1,988	645	3,983	343	
Divisional Total ...	14,045	570	11,882	674	25,927	309	

The district of Darjeeling shows the largest proportion of crime to population. The offences are, however, of a petty character, and their unusual

number is due to the conditions of life at a hill station which are very different from those which prevail in Bengal generally.

In the year 1892 there was an increase in cognizable and a decrease in non-cognizable crime. This was attributed by me to the high prices and agricultural depression. In the year 1893 the variations have been in the opposite direction owing to better harvests. Other causes were at work, but they were not of general operations and seem to have counteracted each other. The increase in Bogra is attributable to the change made in the arrangements for receiving complaints made to the police. Five new reporting centres were opened during the year, thus affording increased facilities for complaint.

There was a slight decrease in the number of cognizable offences against public tranquillity, class I. This Division has not been troubled appreciably by the knife-killing disturbances so prevalent in other parts of the province. A more satisfactory improvement is indicated under class II in regard to serious crime against the person. I am unable to assign any special cause for this.

There was a marked decrease under classes III and V, offences against property, the figures under these heads being 9,441 against 10,515. I attribute it mainly to the cessation of the distress which aggravated crime of this kind in 1892. It is mainly noticeable in the districts which then suffered, particularly in Dinajpur and Rangpur.

The only other marked variation is in class VI, and is due to greater activity in prosecuting for nuisances and other offences of a minor character.

The total number of non-cognizable offences reported during 1893 was 11,882 against 10,304 in 1892, showing an increase of 1,578 cases. This increase occurred chiefly under classes IV and VI. I have always found that such changes are most numerous in years of plenty. It is only then that the poorer classes have the means of seeking legal redress for minor injuries.

#### XIV.—POLICE.

39. I do not wish to offer any comment on the figures given in Appendix X to show the working of the police; they present no unusual features, and their general purport is dealt with in my remarks on the criminal returns.

The following statement shows the number of serious charges instituted against police officers during 1893:—

DISTRICTS.	TORTURE CASES.		EXTORTION CASES.		EMBEZZLEMENT CASES.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajshahi ... ..	3	2	...	2	...	...	3	4	* Pending.
Dinajpur ... ..	7	2	35	20	...	...	42	22	
Jalpaiguri ... ..	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	
Darjeeling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rangpur ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Bogra ... ..	...	1*	9	7	...	...	9	8	
Panna ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	
Total ... ..	12	5	48	29	1	...	61	34	

The charges of torture as to which enquiry has been completed proved to be false. In Dinajpur the complainants were prosecuted, and in one instance convicted.

Of the Rajshahi extortion cases, one was declared false. In the other it was shown that a constable of Naugaon police-station, while on beat duty in a village, wrongfully confined a man and extorted Rs. 5 in collusion with the pound-keeper of the village, on the plea that the accused illegally released cattle which he had been taking to the pound. The constable was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. I noticed last year that the growing custom of deputing constables to isolated places in order to prevent crime led to great abuse.

In Dinajpur there were 20 cases of extortion, against 35 in the preceding year. Eight cases were declared false, nine true, and three were pending at the close

of the year. The district of Dinajpur requires the closest watching in this respect. Nowhere else are there so many true charges against the police to be prosecuted or so many false charges to be exposed.

In regard to Bogra I had to complain, when I made my inspection, that the extortion cases were not specially reported, and that the principle requiring the District Superintendent of Police to enquire at once as to serious charges against the police was not observed. Neglect of rule in this respect had much to do with leading to the frequent charges which characterise the returns as to the Dinajpur police. In the latter district there has been a reform in procedure, followed by a substantial decrease in the number of charges.

The Magistrate of Dinajpur observes that the whole tone of the force has improved in his district. The Magistrate of Rangpur and the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri also express themselves satisfied. I agree in thinking that these districts, and also Darjeeling, have done comparatively well. With the work in Pabna and Rajshahi I am less satisfied, while Bogra has, in my opinion, done badly during the year. I cannot, however, fail to realise that the general standard of police efficiency in the country is low, and to feel concerned at the slow rate of improvement. In all other departments of Government the work done is at least honest, the suspicion of deliberate unfairness being quite exceptional. In dealing with the police, on the other hand, the Courts have to be constantly on their guard against actual corruption. And looking back over the long series of years during which I have been connected with this Division, I recognise in other branches of the administration a progress which in the case of the Police is not discernible. The officers are drawn from the section of society which furnishes Government with faithful servants in every other department, and I see no prospect of improvement in moral tone from any change which may be made in that direction. Bad traditions, not only in the force, but prevalent also among the public as regards, what is to be expected from the force, account for much of what is objectionable, exceptional temptation for more, and these are conditions not easily altered. But I think that much good may be done by making the treatment of police officers in regard to punishments and promotion accord with that prevalent in other departments. It is a pain to me to inspect the two conduct registers—one for the office, one kept in a manner more confidential—which are maintained at every district head-quarters. The record of punishments inflicted from year to year on an officer who has risen by slow steps to the top of his service and occupies a position of great trust, often reads like the life history of some notorious criminal. The promotions also have not the regularity which elsewhere gives an assured prospect to public servants. Chance and favour seem to count for too much, steady good service for too little in the service. I am aware that the severe punishments and irregular promotions to which I object are most frequently due to the zeal of District Superintendents to produce good results; but I think that in this respect there is too much zeal and too little justice. In my opinion District Magistrates should see to this by taking a much more active part in the internal administration of the police, at least until they are satisfied that promotions, transfers, and above all punishments are made on a system of which they approve. At present they do little more than hear appeals—a procedure which can only check gross irregularities.

40. In Jalpaiguri the Act was introduced in 19 villages within the Nagrakata outpost. In April 1893 a deputation of the tea planters waited upon His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Jalpaiguri, and it was arranged that managers of tea gardens should appoint their own chaukidars and furnish statistics of deaths, &c. The arrangement has been brought into force since August last, and death returns are submitted by the planters regularly.

Panchayats and chaukidars were appointed for the working of the Act in the Darjeeling Terai. The Deputy Commissioner reports that an opinion on the success of the system would be premature. A special force of "Village Police" remunerated by the grant of land is still maintained in the Terai, but it is proposed to utilise them more directly as patrols on main roads, and to bring them into more close connection with the regular police.

I paid considerable attention during my tour to the working of the system in the regulation districts. In my opinion the existing tendency to centralise the chaukidari force has not been judiciously guided. In pursuit of this ideal the advantage of village control through headmen selected for the purpose has been very generally overlooked. In Bogra the term of office prescribed by law for panchayats expired some years ago, and no new appointments have since been made. In Rajshahi the system of beats composed of many chaukidars acting under police supervision has been established so extensively as to supersede to a great extent the village watch, directed by the panchayat, which is the only arrangement recognised by the Act. Many District Superintendents of Police constituted district funds, supplied by deductions from the chaukidars' pay on the contributions of panchayats, from which uniforms were purchased and some other expenses defrayed. The statutory right of panchayats to nominate chaukidars is not always respected, the police interfering too much in the selection. These defects are of some standing, and have in part been removed during the year on my suggestion; but the desire to ignore the panchayats and work solely through the chaukidars, who can be brought by weekly parades under the immediate orders of the local policeman, remains as strong as ever. My own experience is that panchayats selected with care can be so managed as to constitute a very efficient agency.

## XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

41. The following statement shows the criminal work disposed of by the Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates in the several districts of the Division during 1893:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number pending at close of year.	Number of persons disposed of.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.	Number pending at close of year.	Number of witnesses examined.	Number of those in whom it was decided more than two days.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Number of appeals decided by Magistrate or District Judge.	Number of decisions confirmed in appeal.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appealed.	Average number of cases disposed of per month.	Average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.															
Rajshahi ... ..	82	2,219	24	2,475	1,841	837	29	6,812	110	1.7	132	80	60.6	253.6	3.06
Dinajpur ... ..	72	1,840	25	2,577	1,692	885	36	5,575	144	2.5	145	103	71.7	253.9	3.02
Jalpaiguri ... ..	82	1,107	22	1,547	835	712	41	4,359	120	2.7	70	58	82.8	134.1	3.9
Darjeeling ... ..	51	1,155	9	1,565	1,069	494	11	5,044	215	7.06	43	30	69.7	216.1	2.6
Rangpur ... ..	72	1,715	53	2,507	1,570	937	56	7,533	462	6.1	194	151	79.3	290.2	5.6
Bogra ... ..	42	1,070	47	1,744	836	908	54	6,235	854	13.6	167	105	62.8	225.2	5.9
Patna ... ..	64	1,712	57	2,523	1,576	977	38	9,117	390	4.1	277	233	84.1	263.3	5.3
Total for the Division, 1893 ... ..	484	10,819	237	15,181	9,469	5,740	405	42,065	2,274	5.3	1,028	763	74.2	223.07	3.9
Total for the Division, 1892 ... ..	47	9,122	225	13,465	8,317	5,129	418	51,724	1,282	3.07	1,118	824	73.7	194.08	4.5
HONORARY MAGISTRATES.															
Rajshahi ... ..	4	145	1	193	106	87	2	472	17	3.6	10	5	50	36.2	3.2
Dinajpur ... ..	2	40	1	65	11	54	1	181	5	3.8	...	...	...	24.5	2.6
Jalpaiguri ... ..	4	241	6	373	239	135	12	1,015	32	2.2	15	8	53.3	60.2	4.2
Darjeeling ... ..	104	980	4	1,124	930	192	5	1,432	32	2.2	10	7	70.7	91.1	1.4
Rangpur ... ..	11	722	14	939	573	561	40	2,707	434	16.0	67	48	71.0	65.6	4.6
Bogra ... ..	2	290	15	346	152	194	27	785	61	7.7	17	11	64.7	119.5	2.6
Patna ... ..	3	327	16	373	207	166	21	709	115	15.1	2	1	50.0	100	2.3
Divisional Total for 1893 ... ..	364	2,763	96	3,410	1,869	1,409	114	7,392	664	9.09	123	80	65.04	75.1	2.6
Divisional Total for 1892 ... ..	334	3,333	107	3,942	2,535	1,407	136	7,747	310	4.0	98	71	72.4	100.2	2.3

It will be observed that each Stipendiary Magistrate heard on the average three witnesses each working day, and disposed of the business of one person. The criminal work does not appear to be heavy judged by the test of figures, and I am much surprised by the allegations made as to the impossibility of dealing with it without resorting either to frequent postponements or protracting the sitting of the courts until long after darkness has set in. I went closely into the business of one Deputy Magistrate, a Subdivisional Officer, whose diary showed that he remained in office until hours to which his Sessions Judge

objected as unduly late. I found that he had very little to do in any department, and that he was unable to explain how the greater part of his time was employed. In some instances Deputy Magistrates seem to find their offices by no means the least pleasant place in which to sit out the afternoon, and there is a general feeling that a diary showing long hours of attendance is a certificate of diligence which may be useful at need.

The average number of cases disposed of per officer was largest in Pabna and smallest in Jalpaiguri, where Act X cases are tried by Deputy Collectors, the figures being 263·3 and 134·1 respectively. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to the total number examined was 5·3 against 3·07 last year. The general result is unfavourably affected by the districts of Bogra and Darjeeling. In the former I found on inspection that the District Magistrate was inefficient, owing to the state of his health, and he had to take sick leave; while at Darjeeling I had to find serious fault with the arrangements for hearing cases.

The average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of was 3·9. The largest number was in Bogra and the smallest in Darjeeling, the figures being 5·9 and 2·6 respectively. In Bogra I think that the courts were somewhat lax in exercising control over the summoning of witnesses whose evidence is not material.

The ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appealed was 74·2 against 73·7 in the preceding year. The best results were obtained in Pabna, 84·1 per cent., the worst in Rajshahi and Bogra.

The 36½ Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of 2,763 cases and 3,410 persons against 3,333 cases and 3,942 persons, and examined 7,302 witnesses against 7,747. The average number of cases disposed of per Bench and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly was 75·1 against 100·2. It was highest in Bogra and lowest in Dinajpur, the figures being 149·5 and 24·5 respectively.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of was 58·6 against 64·3.

The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined was 9·09 against 4·0 in the preceding year. The ratio was highest in Rangpur and Pabna and nil in Jalpaiguri.

The average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of was 2·6 against 2·3; the largest number was in Rangpur and smallest in Darjeeling, the figures being 4·6 and 1·4 respectively.

The ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed on appeal to total appealed was 65·04 against 72·4 in the preceding year. The best results were obtained in Rangpur and the worst in Rajshahi and Pabna, the figures being 71·6 and 50 respectively. I may observe that at Serajganj the Subdivisional Officer disposed of more cases than any other Magistrate, and that the results from that subdivision proved the best on appeal.

In the district of Dinajpur the experiment was tried of creating a territorial jurisdiction for a Deputy Magistrate at head-quarters without actually opening a subdivision. Certain thanas are committed to his charge, he hears the cases that come from these, and camps through them in the cold weather. I think that the arrangement is a good one. It was my practice as District Magistrate to distribute cases in this way on the territorial system, and I have always found it produced better results than the daily division of complaints among the courts at the discretion of the senior officer. The latter is a procedure generally liked by the gentleman who distributes the cases, who is not necessarily the District Magistrate. I never knew it to command the approval of any one else—certainly not that of the junior Magistrates, the Pleaders, or the public. The tour of the Dinajpur Magistrate through his territorial jurisdiction was of much use, but such a proceeding is seldom practicable, owing to the paucity of officers.

A similar territorial subdivision was opened in the district of Jalpaiguri in that part of the district which is the chief seat of planting operations. Mr. Newbould was appointed to the office, which he held during the cold season. The result of his work has been specially reported to Government. It was contemplated to station a European officer of the standing of a Joint-Magistrate at Jalpaiguri permanently to deal with the portion of the district occupied by

tea planters, but the arrangement was interrupted in April, because a suitable officer was not available to replace Mr. Newbould. I hope that the plan may be resumed next cold season, or if possible at an earlier date.

The Honorary Magistrates disposed of 20·3 per cent. of the number of cases in the Division against 36·5 per cent. in the preceding year. These cases were generally of simple character, and probably do not represent more than five per cent. of the work. Messrs. Warnicke, Sutherland, and Captain Power, however, heard several important cases at Darjeeling. As in 1892, the Honorary Magistrates of Darjeeling and Rangpur disposed of the largest number of cases, the figures being 980 and 722 respectively. The Honorary Magistrates of Dinajpur heard 49 cases only.

From Appendix XII, which shows details of criminal work disposed of by Honorary Magistrates, it appears that Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterji, an Honorary Magistrate of Nilphamari, who sits singly, and the Nilphamari Bench detained 50 and 39 per cent. and the Serajganj Independent Bench detained 18·7 per cent. of witnesses examined by them over two days.

Raja Janaki Ballab Sen, an Honorary Magistrate of Rangpur, who sits singly, disposed of 30 cases altogether, in which he examined 11·5 witnesses per case, while Captain Power and the Bench exercising third class powers, Darjeeling, disposed of 210 and 216 cases respectively and examined 1·2 witnesses per case only.

The results of appeals were best in the case of the third class Bench of Darjeeling, Babu Annada Prosad Sen, an Honorary Magistrate of Rangpur, who sits singly, and the Serajganj Independent Bench, and the worst result in the case of Chandanbari Bench.

The total number of persons dealt with by the Benches of Dinajpur was 65, of whom 54 were acquitted and 11 convicted.

42. The remands in A form cases in the several districts are shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICTS.	Class of Magistrate.	Number of A cases sent up during the year, including those pending from preceding year.	Number disposed of on first day.	NUMBER POSTPONED -							Number pending at close of year.	Ratio per cent. of A cases remanded six times and more to A cases disposed of.
				Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Over six times.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajshahi ... ..	Total Stipendiary ...	630	321	151	79	37	18	8	1	2	13	4
	Total Honorary ...	12	1	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	642	322	154	85	39	18	8	1	2	13	4
Dinajpur ... ..	Total Stipendiary ...	451	205	129	58	23	14	7	5	1	4	2·0
	Total Honorary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	451	205	129	58	23	14	7	5	1	4	2·0
Jalpaiguri ... ..	Total Stipendiary ...	382	182	81	65	23	13	5	3	...	5	2·06
	Total Honorary ...	66	12	9	25	4	6	4	2	...	3	4·7
	Total ...	448	194	90	90	27	19	9	5	...	8	2·5
Darjeeling ... ..	Total Stipendiary ...	517	268	103	67	25	13	12	11	9	9	3·9
	Total Honorary ...	89	61	17	6	...	2	1	...	1	1	1·1
	Total ...	606	329	120	73	25	15	13	11	10	10	5·5
Rangpur ... ..	Total Stipendiary ...	685	189	168	154	67	47	21	10	9	21	2·8
	Total Honorary ...	62	17	23	13	6	1	...	2	...	...	3·2
	Total ...	747	205	191	167	73	48	21	12	9	21	2·8
Bogra ... ..	Total Stipendiary ...	405	56	105	81	43	34	20	9	40	17	12·6
	Total Honorary ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Total ...	407	56	105	81	43	34	21	9	40	18	12·5
Pabna ... ..	Total Stipendiary ...	431	100	99	88	60	30	12	7	...	20	1·6
	Total Honorary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	431	100	99	88	60	30	12	7	...	20	1·6



DISTRICTS.	Class of Magistrate.	Number of A cases sent up during the year, including those pending from pre-ceeding year.	Number disposed of on first day.	NUMBER POSTPONED—							Number pending at close of year.	Ratio per cent. of A cases remanded six times and more to A cases disposed of.
				Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Over six times.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bajshahi ... ..	Stipendiary ... ..	630	321	151	79	37	18	8	1	2	13	4
Dinajpur ... ..		451	203	129	64	23	14	7	5	3	4	3.9
Jalpaiguri ... ..		382	182	81	63	23	13	5	3	5	5	2.08
Darjeeling ... ..		517	248	103	67	25	13	12	11	9	9	3.9
Rangpur ... ..		645	188	104	104	67	47	21	10	4	21	2.8
Bogra ... ..		405	56	105	81	43	34	20	9	40	17	12.6
Pabna ... ..		431	100	99	88	60	30	12	7	...	20	10
Total Stipendiary for the Division ...		3,501	1,327	836	502	278	175	85	46	73	89	3.4
Bajshahi ... ..	Honorary ... ..	12	1	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri ... ..		66	12	9	25	4	...	4	...	...	1	4.7
Darjeeling ... ..		80	61	17	6	...	2	1	...	1	1	1.1
Rangpur ... ..		63	17	23	13	6	1	...	2	...	...	3.2
Bogra ... ..		2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Pabna ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Honorary for the Division ...		231	91	52	50	12	9	6	4	2	5	2.0
Total Stipendiary ... ..		3,501	1,327	836	502	278	175	85	46	73	89	3.4
Total Honorary ... ..		231	91	52	50	12	9	6	4	2	5	2.0
Divisional Total for { 1893		3,732	1,418	888	552	290	184	91	50	75	94	3.4
{ 1892		3,663	1,422	884	567	332	179	97	34	35	103	1.9

The proportion of these cases adjourned more than six times is large, 3.4 per cent. of the whole, against 1.9 per cent. last year, and 6.5 per cent. in 1891. There was at one time a tendency to refuse adjournments necessary for proving previous convictions through dread of an entry in column 11 of this return. In so far as the increase in the number of adjournments is due to the disappearance of this apprehension, it is to be welcomed. I have no fault to find with the other five districts of the division in regard to the adjournment of police cases, but in Bogra certainly, and in Darjeeling probably, the delay was the result of inefficiency. More than half the cases adjourned more than six times occurred in Bogra, a small district where the work could have been easily kept in hand.

43. In Jalpaiguri there were five cases during the year in which European British subjects were involved. Three of these were charges of criminal force and assault and two of wrongful restraint. Two persons were convicted—one of wrongful restraint, the other of assault.

The following table shows the details of the trial of European British subjects during the year in Darjeeling:—

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	TOTAL NUMBER BROUGHT TO TRIAL.		TOTAL DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.		PERSONS HOW DISPOSED OF.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(1) Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants (Chapter X).	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
(2) Offences affecting public health, safety and convenience (Chapter XIV).	3	3	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
(3) Criminal force and assault ... ..	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
(4) Theft ... ..	4	4	4	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	4
(5) Offences relating to marriage (Chapter XX).	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
(6) Defamation (Chapter XXI) ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
(7) Offences under special and local laws.	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Total for 1893 ...	15	15	15	15	...	...	4	11	...	...	15
Total for 1892 ...	18	19	18	19	...	...	8	11	...	...	19

Bad livelihood cases.

44. The subjoined table shows the bad livelihood cases during the year 1893:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in which acquittal followed.	Longest period from date on which process issued to conclusion of case.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi ...	20	18	3	55	* 3 trans-ferred to Jalpaiguri.
Dinajpur ...	23	22	1	29	
Jalpaiguri ...	13	4	2	195	
Darjeeling ...	21*	14	4	200	
Rangpur ...	34	22	12	50	
Bogra ...	37	29	7	280	
Pabna ...	112	82	30	211	
Total for 1893 ...	260	191	58	...	
Total for 1892 ...	253	169	90	...	

From the proportion of acquittals it would appear that demands for security were made somewhat rashly in Rangpur. In Pabna this provision of the law was resorted to freely.

Result of Sessions trials.

45. The following statement shows the results of the Sessions trials in the several districts:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases committed, but pending at commencement of year.	Number committed during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Number in which conviction obtained.	Number of cases in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge.	Number of cases otherwise disposed of.	Percentage of cases resulting in conviction to total cases disposed of.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajshahi ...	5	31	36	23	16	1	7	...	69.5	
Dinajpur ...	7	13	20	19	14	...	6	...	73.6	
Jalpaiguri ...	...	10	10	10	9	...	1	...	90	
Darjeeling ...	2	14	16	15	11	3	4	...	73.3	
Rangpur ...	1	50	51	41	29	3	12	...	70.7	
Bogra ...	...	24	24	24	18	...	6	...	75	
Pabna ...	4	23	27	23	18	...	6	...	78.2	
Total for the Division for 1893 ...	19	165	184	155	115	7	40	...	74.1	
Total for the Division for 1892 ...	36	189	225	205	129	29	74	2	62.9	

The result is satisfactory, as it does not indicate that commitments were made rashly in any district.

46. Appendix XV shows the condition of the Fine Register in the several districts during 1893. The year commenced with a balance of Rs. 33,274; the amount

imposed during the year was Rs. 78,672, making a total of Rs. 1,11,946, of which Rs. 67,622 were collected and Rs. 9,934 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,390 at the close of the year. The District Officer of Darjeeling observes that "sufficient thought has not been given by courts to the capacity of the accused to pay. I have had occasion to notice several cases in which owing to his neglect the result of the order of the courts has been to swell the arrear list without any advantage." Mr. Harris writes:—"I have frequently had to point out to Subordinate Magistrates the necessity of exercising discretion in the imposition of fines. There is a tendency to impose fines far in excess of what an offender can pay, especially in opium and excise cases." In these remarks

I concur. It is by no means satisfactory to find that of the fines imposed about one-eighth have to be written off as irrecoverable. The tendency to press for heavy fines in excise cases is connected with the fact that officials receive a portion of the proceeds, and I found on inspection that it led to abuses in the subdivision of Kurseong.

47. The following abstract statement shows the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates. The details are given in Appendix XVI:—

DISTRICTS.	Subdivision.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates were asked to attend.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates actually attended.	NUMBER OF TIMES THE HONORARY MAGISTRATES WERE ABSENT—			REMARKS.
				With leave.	Without leave.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi ...	Sadar sub-division ...	163	105	15	43	58	
	Nator ...	329	172	1	156	157	
	Naugaon ...	103	86	17	...	17	
	Total ...	595	363	33	199	232	
Dinajpur ...	Sadar sub-division ...	194	67	68	59	127	
	Raiganj ...	143	143	...	...	...	
	Total ...	337	210	68	59	127	
Jalpaiguri ...	Sadar sub-division ...	835	651	48	136	184	
	Total ...	835	651	48	136	184	
Darjeeling..	Sadar sub-division ...	220	207	9	4	13	
	Kurseong ...	131	85	46	...	46	
	Total ...	351	292	55	4	59	
Rangpur ...	Sadar sub-division ...	396	377	33	16	49	
	Gaibanda ...	347	280	8	96	104	
	Kurigram ...	71	25	2	44	46	
	Nilphamari	206	141	42	23	65	
	Total ...	1,020	823	85	179	264	
Bogra ...	Sadar sub-division ...	343	707	8	62	70	
	Total ...	343	707	8	62	70	
Pabna ...	Sadar sub-division ...	350	312	11	27	38	
	Seraiganj ...	519	245	16	258	274	
	Total ...	869	557	27	285	312	
	Divisional Total, 1893	4,350	3,603	324	924	1,248	
	Ditto, 1892	4,147	3,650	434	843	1,277	

The result indicated does not greatly differ from that attained last year. At Kurigram only was the attendance bad. It is stated that there is a difficulty in finding persons suitable for strengthening that Bench.

## XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

48. The number of deeds registered during the year, as shown in Appendix XVII, was 98,742, against 87,034 in the previous year, showing an increase of 11,708. The increase is due to several causes, the general development of business, the growing popularity of the department, and the opening of new registration offices.

All the sub-registry offices in this Division are reported to have worked well, except one, as to the efficiency of which enquiries are now pending.

## XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS THE LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

49. Appendix XVIII shows district by district the demand, collections and balances of the land revenue and cesses. The regular annual income on account of land revenue (current demand) is Rs. 51,58,665, and there was at the commencement of the year an arrear of Rs. 1,10,340; the collections amounted to Rs. 51,78,388, and the arrears were reduced to Rs. 87,168. The year was therefore, in regard to income, better than the average of years can possibly be; it was one of progress, in which arrears were not added to, but diminished. The balances on temporarily-settled estates were reduced from Rs. 3,954 to Rs. 1,106; on estates directly held by Government from Rs. 84,864 to Rs. 55,598. On the other hand there was a falling off in the collections in regard to permanently-settled estates: this is a matter of less ultimate importance, as revenue of that class is always realised in the end, and generally with very brief delay. Looking at the different districts, I find that ground was lost in Darjeeling and Bogra, and gained in each of the other five. It will be shown afterwards that the loss is connected with a peculiarity in our account system. The percentage of collections was 100·3 per cent. on current demand and 98·2 per cent. on total demand. I do not, however, accept the demand figures as quite fair to the Collectors, for they include sums not really due. Thus the rent of certain land in the Terai appears as a demand and again as a remission, the fact being that the fields to which it relates have been granted for the support of a local police force. Allowances made to the heirs of the late Chebu Lama have been similarly treated and other items of this kind. In my opinion nothing should be shown against the Collector as a demand unless it was due, so that he could collect it; it is only when accounts are made on this principle that we can state without qualification that the collections amounted to such a percentage of the demand. The road cess collections were deficient, and the outstanding balances increased in Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, and Pabna.

The difference between the amounts shown in Appendix XVIII of the report for 1892-93 as balance of land revenue and the amounts now shown as the arrear demand is due to readjustment of accounts, settlements with retrospective effect, and the like.

The increase in the current demand is chiefly on account of the resettlement of the Western Duars.

50. The following table shows the percentage of current collection on current demand and the percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand under each class in each district:—

DISTRICTS.	Class I— Permanently- settled estates.		Class II—Temporarily-settled estates.						Class III—Estates directly managed.						REMARKS
			(a) Settled for periods with proprietors.		(b) Private estates leased to farmers for periods.		(c) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.		(a) Those managed for proprie- tors.		(b) Those owned by Govern- ment as proprietor.				
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rajshahi ...	99·64	100	100	100	100	...	100	...	65·87	92·30	43·69	78·88			
Dinajpur ...	99·7	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·0	...	99·4	100			
Jalpaiguri ...	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	90·08	88·20			
Darjeeling ...	62·00	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	90·09	95·30			
Rangpur ...	99·12	100	100	100	21·39	100	77·46	...	...	...	61·90	...			
Bogra ...	90·9	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87·18	95·70			
Pabna ...	99·8	100	90·1	100	93·4	89·7	90·5	100	68·9	95	62·1	98·1			

On permanently-settled estates the percentage of collection was above the prescribed standard in all districts except Darjeeling and Bogra. The low percentage in the first of these districts is owing to the system which I have referred to of entering as demand that which is not to be demanded. Half of the assessment on the late Chebu Lama's estate, which used hitherto to be deducted from the total demand, has been, under orders of the Board, shown as a remission during the year under report. In Bogra Rs. 12,609 out of a total arrear of Rs. 13,443 were collected in other districts during the year, but not credited in the Bogra treasury accounts until after its close. From a Provincial point of view this is not an arrear at all. Government received the money within the year, and whether at one treasury or at another is not a matter affecting the general revenue.

The short collections in Rangpur on private estates temporarily settled with farmers are due to the default of a man said to hold at a very high rent. Certificates have been filed for the realisation of the balances. I do not regard the explanation as satisfactory. Collectors are not bound to let out Government estates in farm, but if they do adopt this form of collection they are responsible for seeing that the settlement is on fair terms, and that the farmer is a person who can be trusted to pay to the day, or for exacting such conditions as to prepayment or security as will prevent default. The short collections of arrears in Pabna were chiefly on account of diluvion.

In estates directly managed for the proprietors the collections were indifferent in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Pabna. In Rajshahi this is attributed to bad harvests. In Dinajpur the annual demand on account of this class of estates is Rs. 12 only, of which Rs. 4, the demand for the March kist, was received just after the close of the year by rent money-order.

In Pabna the raiyats of estate Namzad Bahirchar having been dissatisfied with the assessment under the Bengal Tenancy Act combined not to pay rent and asked for reduction. I may observe that the assessments under the Act which I saw were, in my opinion, defective, so that the raiyats probably had some cause. I have referred to the Board the question whether settlements of this class should be brought into operation until they have been duly approved by the sanctioning authority. Reduction of rent on account of lands under water, or covered with sand, was directed towards the close of the year. The amount that will have to be remitted on this account is about Rs. 1,000. In the Mirkutia Digar estates, with an annual demand of about Rs. 8,000, there being a partial failure of crops, the raiyats could not pay.

The collections on Government estates managed direct were satisfactory in Dinajpur and also in Darjeeling. In Rajshahi the short collections are attributed to bad harvests and poverty of the raiyats. In Jalpaiguri the percentage of current collections on current demand has reached the prescribed standard. The low percentage on the arrear collection is attributed to the facts that Rs. 6,082 due from the heirs of the late Colonel Hedayet Ali are payable by instalments under the orders of Government, and that Rs. 388 were not collected pending enquiry into objections raised, apparently with justice, on the ground of diluvion. In Darjeeling a small portion of the arrear demand remained outstanding from the cardamom fields settled during the year under report with retrospective effect from 1st April 1892. The amount has since been collected. In Rangpur the low percentage is on account of an estate purchased on behalf of Government at a revenue sale. The greater portion of the estate had been washed away and the remainder is sandy and unfit for cultivation. Nothing could therefore be realised during the year, but I am inclined to think that the demands might have been readjusted to the altered conditions to prevent the occurrence of nominal arrears. The low percentage in Bogra is attributed to the fact that Rs. 3,066 collected during the year by the Manager could not be credited in the treasury before 31st March. In Pabna the short collections were chiefly on account of diluvion.

There has been a further increase in the current demand of the cesses due chiefly to revaluations. The difference between the balance shown in Appendix XVIII of the previous report and the arrear demand now shown in the Appendix is chiefly due to valuation of rent-free tenures, to transfer of estates from one district to another and to readjustment of accounts. There has been a slight falling off in the collections as compared with the previous year.

The result of collection of the zamindari dák cess was poor in Jalpaiguri and Pabna. In the former district the arrears are chiefly due from the tea planters. The Deputy Commissioner reports that he is seeing to the matter. Steps are being taken for the realisation of the balances, and in no case is the balance irrecoverable. The department appears to have worked smoothly and satisfactorily during the year.

51. The following table shows the number of sales and exemptions from Operation of the sale laws. sales in the several districts during the year:—

DISTRICTS.	SALES.				Exemption from sales.	Sales annulled.	REMARKS.
	Whole estate.	Shares.	Rights and interests.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi ...	3	1	...	4	59	...	
Dinajpur ...	2	...	...	2	24	...	
Jalpaiguri ...	1	...	...	1	8	...	
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	63	...	
Rangpur ...	3	...	...	3	16	...	
Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	51	...	
Pabna ...	12	10	...	22	157	2	
Total, 1893-94 ...	21	11	...	32	378	2	
Total, 1892-93 ...	7	15	...	22	474	...	

The causes which led to the sale were of the usual character—the unprofitableness of the estates themselves, disputes among shareholders, and diluvion. The Act appears to have been administered with moderation.

Appendix XIX shows the dates on which the periodical sales were conducted in the several districts of the Division during the year. It seems to call for no comment.

52. Particulars of settlements of temporarily-settled estates, whether belonging to Government or to proprietors, will be found in Appendix XX, which excludes the settlements that were under the supervision of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

The settlement of the Western Duars, Jalpaiguri, was carried on during the year under the Bhutan Duars Act XVI of 1869. The settlements of the Mainaguri and Bhalka Tahsils were confirmed by me in notifications published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 13th December 1893 and 21st March 1894, respectively. The confirmations of the settlements of the Falakata and Alipur Tahsils are pending the disposal of certain appeals in connection with the jots in those tahsils. The records of jots in pargana Ambari Falakata were published on 27th February 1894. The settlement brings in an increased revenue of Rs. 1,36,317, or Rs. 58·20 per cent. over the revenue of Rs. 2,33,999 paid under the previous settlement. The Jalpaiguri collections during the year were so far satisfactory that the realisations exceeded the annual demand; the settlement slightly retarded payments, many pattas being granted late in the year, but in no instance ultimately prevented the satisfaction of the public dues. The increase in the revenue gained without friction or objection is satisfactory. It has resulted from a valuation made on the basis of the rent actually charged by the jotdars when they underlet the lands, and therefore can hardly be considered by them to be excessive.

The resettlement of the West Tista Khas Mahals in Darjeeling was sanctioned by Government towards the close of the year. It now remains to distribute the pattas, &c.

In Bogra the traverse survey of 173 villages appertaining to the Jaipur Government estates (60 square miles) was made and 22 villages (13·15 square

miles) were cadastrally surveyed. The cost of survey was Rs. 6,225. during the year. Towards the close of the year a Special Settlement Officer was sent by Government for the resettlement of these estates. The work of regular settlement was not commenced till after the close of the year, and when I inspected at the end of March but little progress had been made.

Estates held under direct management.

53. The following table will show the state of collections from these estates during the year:—

Districts.	NUMBER OF ESTATES—			Total demand, arrear and current.	Total collections, arrear and current.	Total remissions, arrear and current.	Total balances.	PERCENTAGE ON COLLECTIONS OF DEMAND.			REMARKS.
	Belonging to Government.	Belonging to private individuals.	Total.					Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahi ...	20	10	30	Rs. 9,476	Rs. 7,870	Rs. 255	Rs. 1,461	78.6	82.6	82.1	
Dinajpur ...	11	2	13	486	470	...	7	100	98.9	98.5	
Jalpaiguri ...	5	...	5	4,41,337	3,04,364	1,511	43,468	83.3	90.0	89.8	
Darjeeling ...	22	...	22	1,98,942	1,07,884	430	628	95.3	99.0	99.0	
Rangpur ...	3	...	3	42	26	...	16	...	61.9	67.2	
Bogra ...	8	...	8	47,523	41,998	37	5,488	95.7	87.1	88.3	
Pabna ...	24	21	45	18,177	12,883	742	4,546	94.7	63.9	70.9	
Total, 1893-94	97	33	130	6,26,083	5,67,510	2,075	55,598	89.4	90.8	90.4	
Total, 1892-93	90	27	117	6,23,780	5,33,462	7,405	82,865	72.0	94.6	83.5	

The collections were satisfactory in Dinajpur and Darjeeling. The reasons of the short collections in the other districts have already been explained.

Agency and mode of management.

54. There has been no change during the year in the agency and mode of management.

Costs of management.

55. The following table shows the cost of management in the several districts:—

Districts.			Revenue demand of estates for which the expenditure in column 3 was incurred.	Cost of management, including contingencies.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi ...	...	...	Rs. 8,389	Rs. 405	4.8
Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	3,68,991	16,498	4.4
Darjeeling ...	...	...	1,07,109	9,570	8.9
Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra ...	...	...	40,611	5,461	13.4
Pabna ...	...	...	15,602	1,555	9.9
Total for 1893-94	...	...	5,40,702	33,489	6.1
Total for 1892-93	...	...	5,64,530	32,181	5.7

The percentage cost of management was higher than in the previous year. This is chiefly owing to the fact that the demands on account of tea grants in Jalpaiguri, which are now treated as estates under orders of the Board, have not been shown in column 2 of the above table.

56. The Government estates of this Division, and indeed of Bengal generally, are scattered all over the country, in Condition of raiyats, desortions, &c. healthy places and malarious, secure and exposed, fertile and sterile; and the condition of the raiyats in each can be compared only with that of cultivators holding under similar conditions in the immediate neighbourhood. Indeed, there is some tendency towards the accumulation in the hands of Government of the worst lands in the country, those which were originally waste, being situated in places too feverish for occupation, or which private owners have had to throw up because, owing to deterioration in

value, they could not pay the revenue permanently assessed. By comparison with estates possessing the same natural advantages, those in the hands of Government are somewhat above the average in regard to the prosperity of tenants. This is a fact as to which I have satisfied myself by protracted observation, but I admit that it is not one that is very obvious, or which can be discerned without considering a large number of instances. In Jalpaiguri, where Government estates are most extensive, it might be disputed on the ground that the Government jotdars are in no way better off than those on the neighbouring properties—that of His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar and of the Raikat of Bykantpur, the explanation being that these two estates are well managed from a tenant's point of view. Where this is the case, the raiyats on a private land are as well off as those who hold from Government, though they possess less assurance of the continuance of the conditions on which their prosperity depends, that is to say, fixity of tenure at a moderate rent. Under the operation of the Bengal Tenancy Act, all tenants are now in great measures protected, and thus their condition approximates each year more closely to that of the raiyats holding from Government. Mr. Greer has pointed out that the protection of the law extends very imperfectly to the under-raiyats on the Government estate of the Darjeeling plains; they hold from the jotdars, and are in no way privileged. In their interests I have recommended the extension of the Bengal Tenancy Act to the Terai, but it is to be observed that the cultivators referred to are not the tenants of Government. The expenditure from the 10 per cent. Improvement Fund on such works as the construction of wells, small as it is, compares favourably with the outlay of private proprietors, and is of appreciable use. On the other hand, when a zamindar resides, he helps to relieve the somewhat sombre conditions of agricultural life in Bengal, affording a social centre, and bearing the expense of the festivals in which the people seek amusement as well as an outlet for their religious feelings. The tendency at present is towards residence in towns, particularly in Calcutta, and the advantage of private proprietorship in this respect is therefore on the wane.

During the year there were nine desertions and five relinquishments in the Government estates in Rajshahi. The former were mainly due to diluviation of holdings, and no special cause can be assigned for the latter, the number being small.

57. The following statement shows the expenditure from the grant for the management of, and miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement in, Government estates during the year:—

## AMOUNT EXPENDED FROM—

DIVISION.	Districts.	7½ per cent.		Two per cent. for sanitary improvement.	Grant for agricultural public works.	REMARKS.
		Manage- ment proper.	Miscellaneous improvements (including agri- cultural im- provements and experiments).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJ- SHAHI.	Rajshahi ...	Rs. 405	Rs. 340	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,000	
	Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalpaiguri ...	16,498	9,221	7,012	...	
	Darjeeling ..	9,570	660	...	...	
	Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Bogra ...	5,461	325	799	...	
	Pabna ...	1,555	188	410	...	
	Total ...	33,489	10,734	8,221	1,000	



Details of the expenditure shown in columns 4, 5, and 6 of the foregoing statement are given in the following table:—

Districts.	AMOUNT EXPENDED—						
	In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drainage and irrigation.	In planting trees.	On drains and embankments.	On roads.	On sundry works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajshahi ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	840	1,340
Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	2,022	6,126	...	...	3,161	4,924	16,233
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	660	660
Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra ...	809	...	16	10	207	82	1,124
Pabna ...	410	...	...	...	...	188	598
Total ...	4,241	6,126	16	10	3,368	6,194	19,955

Besides the above, Rs. 12,112 were expended during the year out of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund on the construction of a hospital at Kalimpong, improvements of hâts and bazars, maintenance of dispensary at Siliguri and on primary education.

58. In Jalpaiguri Rs. 52,044 and Rs. 15,164, respectively, were expended on construction and maintenance of roads. The expenditure of Rs. 52,044 was met from various sources, while Rs. 15,164 were wholly met from the District Fund. There was an extraordinary heavy flood of the river Jaldhaka in July 1893, which swept away a portion of the road from Mainaguri to Nagrakata with its stone bund constructed in the previous year at a cost of Rs. 8,200. Prompt measures were taken to preserve the road from further encroachment and to restore communications. Rupees 26 only were spent on village roads, as little money was available. In Darjeeling the total expenditure for the repairs of roads in the Terai, paid from the District Road Cess Fund, amounted to Rs. 6,173. A bridge was constructed on the Rilli river in Kalimpong khas mahals at a cost of Rs. 293 from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund. In Bogra a new village road was constructed during the year. The fair-weather road leading to the Government market at Rukindipur has been completed at a cost of Rs. 207. The village roads are constructed and repaired from the funds of the District Board placed for the purpose at the disposal of the Manager of the Jaipur Government estates.

59. In Jalpaiguri a sum of Rs. 502 has been expended on the model farm started at Mainaguri for agricultural experiments and cultivation of new staples. The cultivation of Naini Tal potato was successful. The result of cultivation of potato in Pabna was fairly good in some places, and in others the crops failed entirely. The cultivation of wheat in some estates was a failure, but on one the outturn was satisfactory.

Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c. 60. No agricultural implements were tried during the year.

61. A statement showing the working of the certificate procedure in each district of the Division is given in Appendix XXI. The number of certificates issued was almost the same as in the preceding year, but disposals were somewhat less, so that the entries in the pending column increased from 2,418

to 3,151. The increase is mainly in Jalpaiguri, and is due to the substitution in that district of the certificate procedure for that of summary sale in realising land revenue. The realisations were generally made before sale of property, only Rs. 4,808 having been recovered by the latter method, against Rs. 17,200 last year.

62. On a reference to Appendix XXII (land acquisition work) it will be observed that the number of institutions and disposals was fewer than in the previous year. In the case pending since 1888 in Rajshahi the final report has been submitted since the close of the year. In Jalpaiguri the case pending since December 1890 refers to the land taken up for the Bengal-Duars Railway. Some changes in the line having been decided on, fresh requisitions were received from the Engineer-in-Chief, for which the final report of the case could not be submitted. In Darjeeling the two cases are pending before the civil court. In Rangpur the three cases pending from the preceding year were all disposed of during the year under report, but the final reports could not be submitted owing to the non-appearance of some of the parties to take payment of the compensation awarded to them. Of the two cases pending in Bogra, one has since been disposed of and the other is before the High Court. In Pabna six out of the nine cases are pending more than one year. Of these in four the final reports have been submitted. In one the necessary enquiries for making an award have been completed.

63. Appendix XXIII shows partition work in the several districts of this Division during the year of report. It is satisfactory to observe that disposals exceed institutions, and that some progress is being made in reducing the number of pending cases. In Pabna, although only one case is shown as finally completed, the partition of five estates out of the eight pending cases was sanctioned by this office during the year. In one of these, further proceedings are pending before the Board: but the remaining four cases are entered as pending only until possession be given to the parties of their several shares. Pabna was one of the worst districts in this Division for partition work, and the Collector, Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb, deserves credit for having put this part of the administration in order. There has been an improvement clearly indicated on my inspections in the other districts, except Rajshahi. As to it I can report no progress actually made, but the Collector states that he is now giving special attention to the subject, and hopes to complete a large number of cases during the current year.

64. Appendix XXIV shows the number of mutation cases instituted and disposed of in the several districts of the Division during the year. The disposals were larger than the institutions, and the number of cases pending at the close of the year was smaller than that with which it opened. Of the pending cases only four are of more than six months' duration, viz., two in Rajshahi and two in Darjeeling. In Rajshahi the two cases are pending at the request of the parties. In Darjeeling the two are hotly contested cases. The parties being absent from the station owing to unavoidable causes, the case had to be put off for some time. They are now approaching completion.

The instructions contained in the Board's circular order No. 3 of September 1891 dispensing with the necessity of recording evidence of possession in uncontested land registration cases have been duly observed by the registering officers. The change has been satisfactory, in as much as it leads to speedy disposal of cases and saves much trouble and expense to the applicants. It has not occasioned any fraudulent registration.

The registers prescribed by the Act are generally in good order.

65. The Collectors report that the elaborate form of rent receipt prescribed by the Bengal Tenancy Act has come into general use. The receipts form the chief evidence in all suits for arrears, or involving the issue so common in Bengal, what is the customary rent in a particular holding, village or pargana? Their completeness has been guaranteed, as far as it is possible so to do, by a provision in section 56 of the Act, that a receipt which does not contain

the prescribed particulars shall be taken as an acquittance in full of all demands. We are thus gradually obtaining in Bengal, by an automatic system involving no expense, much of the benefit which is secured elsewhere only by a costly establishment, including an accountant in every village. The other provisions made by the Act for the protection of raiyats have proved effectual, and it is to their operation that we owe the cessation of the attempts to enforce the surrender of occupancy rights, or the enhancement of rent beyond customary limits, which at one time disturbed the tranquillity of this Division. The law has thus attained its main object, and it has also proved an efficient instrument for the realisation of rent.

66. The following statement shows details as to some operations under the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885 :—

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	TRANSFER OF TENURES.												
		(a) Voluntary, section 12 (3).	(b) By decree sale, sections 13 (2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 46.	Appraising of produce and rent paid in kind, sections 49 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificate of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land under section 84.	Applications by Collectors for appointment of commission manager under section 85.	Applications made for the survey and record of rights under Chapter X.	Applications made for the survey and record of produce, private lands under Chapter XI.	Local enquiries held by the order of a Court, section 133.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RAJSHAH.	Rajshahi ... ..	110	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinajpur ... ..	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Rangpur ... ..	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ... ..	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Pabna ... ..	206	271	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, 1893-94	600	282	4	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	2	...	...
RAJSHAH.	Total, 1892-93	675	97	5	...	...	12	...	8	...	...	4	...	1

In Pabna eight settlements under the provisions of Chapter X of the Act were carried on during the year, two of which were completed. I did not accept the final reports of the latter as satisfactory, inasmuch as they failed to explain on what principle the rent was fixed. The matter is under discussion. I fear that in that district we have, with reference to the difficulty of finding senior officers who can spare the time, allowed work of this class to fall into the hands of Sub-Deputies hardly fit to perform it.

In Rangpur the survey and settlement of estates Joydeb, Gobda, Borobil, Padamsahar and Goregram are being carried on by a Special Deputy Collector. The work was better done in Rangpur than in Pabna, but the officers employed are rather junior to decide the judicial issues which will come before them. This is the objection which I find to the practical working of the Act. The Collectors have from the first decided that its administration is extra work, not to be done by the regular establishment—a view in which they are entirely supported by their Deputies, who prefer head-quarters to the camp. These officers have had their way, and the smaller settlements fall to Sub-Deputies. For myself I would much sooner see these Sub-Deputies in charge of the treasury and excise, or trying petty criminal cases. Fixing judicial rents is more difficult work than these, and requires more experienced men.

67. Appendix XXV shows deposit and acceptance of landlords' fees under sections 12-13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885 during the year.

Landlords' fees.

It will be observed that the amount of fees paid was very nearly the same as in the previous year, but in a fewer cases was payment accepted by the landlords. It is reported by the Collectors of Rajshahi and Pabna that most of the landlords are under the impression that their acceptance of the fees would be regarded as confirmation by them of the transfers.

68. As stated in my Land Revenue Administration Report, the relations between landlords and tenants were exceptionally smooth during the year. With the falling value of the rupee rents have become easy, and are paid

Relations between landlords and tenants.

without difficulty; while there has been no general tendency to enhancement. The Collector of Rajshahi refers to a subject of contention which may give considerable trouble hereafter. He writes:—"Towards the end of the year complaints were made by the Muhammadan raiyats of Pananagar in the jurisdiction of the Durgapur outpost that their zamindar had abused, beaten, and otherwise maltreated some of them for alleged slaughter of kine. A discreet Police Inspector was promptly sent to enquire into the condition of affairs; but before he could complete his investigations the parties had made up their differences, and there has been no recrudescence of any disagreement. As the Muhammadans had really killed cows, though in a very unostentatious and perfectly legitimate manner, it is probable that the zamindars had begun to fine, confine and assault the offending raiyats, for they, the zamindars, have always hitherto arbitrarily arrogated to themselves the power to prevent all slaughter of kine in their zamindaris. Very little of what has actually transpired, however, came to light owing to the compromise arrived at. In like manner towards the very end of the year the Muhammadan raiyats of Khoksa and other villages in the Putha police-station jurisdiction complained of ill-treatment exercised on them by their zamindars for a similar reason. The District Superintendent of Police and a sharp Inspector both made careful enquiries: not much, if any, oppression seems to have been exercised,—at any rate the action of the Magistrate, who called upon the zamindars' people to show cause why they should not be bound down to keep the peace, has effectually quieted matters down, and peace prevails throughout the district." It is a fact that most of the Hindu zamindars endeavour to prevent the slaughter of cattle by their tenants, while the raiyats are generally Musalmans, having a predilection for the consumption of beef. This has always been a source of occasional conflict, as the landlords have no legal means of enforcing their wishes so far as occupancy tenants are concerned. It may in the near future lead to a serious collision, but there is no local indication at present of the approach of such an event. The danger is that an agitation originating elsewhere may at any moment spread to this Division.

69. In Darjeeling Mr. L. F. Morshead made certain preliminary enquiries as ordered by Government in connection with the revision of the Terai jots. The Lieutenant-Governor, on visiting the locality, was pleased to express approbation of the work done. In Pabna Mr. Beatson-Bell conducted the settlement of some petty estates in the Seraiganj subdivision. Mr. C. A. Bell, the present Subdivisional Officer, is acting as Settlement and Revenue Officer of certain estates brought under the operations of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The settlement work of a petty resumed estate is also in his charge. The Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, Syed Abdul Salek, was employed in Rajshahi from 19th June to 19th November 1893. He specially devoted himself under orders of the Collector to classify the old correspondence in the Collector's record-room. Ample opportunity had also been given to learn the routine of office and court work. The Government orders in regard to training of Sub-Deputy Collectorships were given effect to as far as possible.

70. Appendix XXVI shows the names of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors employed in each district on the last day of the financial year with details of work distributed to them on that day. There is nothing fresh to be recorded under this head. A statement showing the duties on which Sub-Deputy Collectors were employed during the year and the manner in which they performed them has been separately submitted to Government in the Appointment Department.

#### XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

71. There were 11 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the commencement of the year, of which 3 were released towards its close—that of the Dighapatiya Kumar, that of his younger brothers, and that of

**Paddamati.** The four Dighapatiya heirs are young men of great promise, a credit to those who directed their education under the orders of the Court. The Collector remarks: "The eldest ward, Kumar Promoda Nath Roy, attained his majority on the 29th January 1894, on which date the estate was released. He has quite recently travelled extensively all over India, visiting the most important places, and those that have become famous in history. Of the three junior wards, the second, Kumar Basanta Kumar Roy, has passed the B.A. examination successfully with double honours in English and Philosophy. The other two wards, Kumar Sarat Kumar Roy and Kumar Hemendra Kumar Roy, are receiving their education in the Presidency College, and will appear in the next First Arts examination." Both the wards of the Maldwar estate in Dinajpur have obtained their annual class remove in the school. The survey and settlement operations under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, were carried on in Lat Lotijhari belonging to the Maldwar Ward's Estate in Dinajpur. The operations were taken in hand in November 1893, and it is reported that the work will be soon completed.

Most of the estates carry considerable arrear, which makes the proportion of collections to total demand appear unsatisfactory; but the year was a good one for realisation on the whole, inasmuch as the collections exceeded the yearly income (current demand) in every district except Rajshahi, and in Rajshahi except on the Dighapatiya estates. As regards the latter, the Collector observes that the time for suing the patnidars came round after the estate was released, and that the tenants preferred to put off payment until that date. It is always impossible to hold a manager responsible for good collections during the last few months of a minority; the raiyats generally wish to keep something in hand with which to greet the landlord on his coming of age, and the expiring authority of an agent is not sufficient to overcome this natural tendency. I am not satisfied with the degree of activity shown in examining old arrears with a view to writing off those which are irrecoverable. Many entries in this account relate to money never in fact due, many to sums long since barred by limitation, but it is hard to induce Collectors or Managers to take the trouble necessary to clear the account. The latter regard such labour as worse than wasted, inasmuch as it can at best result in reducing the claims of their wards. They also object to the responsibility and drudgery of the task, but until it is performed no estate account can be considered satisfactory.

#### XIX.—EXCISE.

72. The statements bearing No. XXVIII, which are appendices to this report, show the work of the districts and the Division in the Excise Department for the year 1893-94. The total revenue realised under this head in 1893-94, exclusive of the cost price of opium, was Rs. 9,48,572 against Rs. 8,87,549 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 61,023. If the amount of Rs. 3,840, the duty of 15 maunds of ganja issued to the North-Western Provinces from Rajshahi, be deducted from the total receipts, the divisional increase would come to Rs. 57,183. This increase was obtained from all heads except pachwai, under which there was a decrease of Rs. 322 only. There were 113,908 gallons of country spirit consumed during the year against 123,955 gallons of the previous year, showing a decrease of 10,047 gallons. The consumption of ganja and opium was 462 maunds and about 190 maunds against 469 and 189 maunds respectively in the preceding year.

The rate per head of the population of the total excise revenue was as follows in the several districts:—

		As.	P.			As.	P.
Rajshahi	...	1	5	Rangpur	...	1	4
Dinajpur	...	1	3	Bogra	...	1	3
Jalpaiguri	...	3	8	Pabna	...	1	3
Darjeeling	...	12	5				

The consumption of country spirit is highest in Darjeeling and of opium in Rangpur. The increase in excise revenue is generally attributed to better settlement and to the increased rate of duty on ganja.

73. The subjoined table gives particulars regarding ganja cultivation during two years, viz. 1893-94 and 1892-93 :—

*Particulars regarding ganja cultivation.*

DISTRICTS.	Area cultivated in bighas.		Number of cultivators.		Produce in maunds.		Average produce per bigha.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajshahi ...	2,298	2,244	2,082	1,811	4,417	5,917	Mds.s. ch. 1 36 14	Mds.s. ch. 2 25 7
Dinajpur...	674	578	639	566	1,878	2,436	2 31 7	4 9 2
Bogra ...	566	475	708	502	1,279	1,402	2 10 6	2 38 1
Total ...	3,538	3,295	3,429	2,879	7,574	9,755	2 5 10	2 38 6

I quote at length the remarks made by Mr. Price, Collector of Rajshahi, in connection with ganja cultivation, the subject being of special interest at the present time :—

“ In the year of report 70 persons were licensed to act as ganja brokers against 75, 75, 67 and 69 in 1892-93, 1891-92, 1890-91 and 1889-90, respectively. These men are also themselves cultivators of ganja, and generally are of good character. These brokers are a sort of middlemen between the cultivators and the wholesale dealers. Those wholesale dealers who cannot come themselves authorise these brokers to purchase ganja for them in Naugaon. One rupee in court-fee stamp is realised as fee from every broker. The court-fee stamp is affixed to the broker's licenses and duly punched.

“ The ganja mahal comprises a compact tract about 64 square miles in area situated in the districts of Rajshahi, Bogra, and Dinajpur. Within this area about 800 to 1,000 acres of land are cultivated each year for the production of ganja. Only high lands are fit for ganja cultivation. The tract was divided into three blocks for the purposes of administration, and each block or circle was placed in charge of a supervisor. The decrease in the cultivation is due chiefly to the following causes :—

- (1) The excessive production of the previous year's crop.
- (2) The low price secured in the previous year by the cultivators owing to excessive production.
- (3) The excessive rain of the past year, which kept the land too moist for a long time.

“ Of the area for which cultivation licenses were granted 45 bighas produced no ganja. The actual producing area therefore was 3,295 bighas, viz., in Rajshahi 2,244 bighas, in Bogra 475, and in Dinajpur 576 bighas as shown in the statement. This area produced 9,755 maunds of ganja. The average yield was 2·96 maunds per bigha against 2·14 maunds of the previous year. As usual five kinds of ganja were manufactured during the year under report, viz., round, flat small twigs, flat large twigs, chur (round), and chur flat). The quantity of each kind of ganja manufactured is shown below :—

		Mds. s.
Round	...	2,628 8
Flat small twigs	...	4,485 14
Flat large twigs	...	1,036 37
Chur, round...	...	1,604 4
Chur, flat ...	...	
Total	...	9,754 23

“ It will thus be seen that the manufacture of chur ganja produced 1,604 maunds and 4 seers against 1,410 maunds and 34 seers of the previous year.

On account of disproportionate difference of duty between chur and flat ganja, there was a great demand for the former, and the cultivators deliberately converted flat into chur. This attracted my notice, and I recommended an increase of duty on chur ganja in order that the rates of duty on the intoxicant parts of the plant might be equalised. My recommendation was accepted by the Government, and the result was that the duties on chur and round ganja were raised from Rs. 8 and Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 9 and Rs. 7-8 per seer, respectively, from 1st January 1894.

"The quantity of ganja exported during the year from Naugaon to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, including Assam, Kuch Bihar, and the North-West Provinces, was 7,434 maunds 1 seer 1 chitak against 7,136 maunds 3 seers 8 chitaks in the previous year. The increase is due to the low price asked by the cultivators on account of the good outturn of the crop in 1892.

"Ganja was exported to all the districts in Bengal. The quantity of ganja exported to the different countries during the year under review is given below:—

		Mds.	s.	c.
Bengal	...	6,616	32	7
Assam	...	725	38	6
Kuch Bihar	...	76	10	4
North-West Provinces	...	15	0	0
Total	...	7,434	1	1

"The duty levied on ganja exported to the North-West Provinces amounted to Rs. 3,840, which sum was realised and credited into the Naugaon sub-treasury. The duties on ganja exported to Assam and Kuch Bihar are not realised at Naugaon."

The rates of duty from 1st April to 31st December 1893 were—

In the districts of Lower Provinces of Bengal—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Chur	...	8	0	0
Round	...	7	4	0
Flat small twigs	...	7	4	0
Flat large twigs	...	6	0	0

In Orissa Division—

Chur	...	6	8	0
Round	...	6	0	0
Flat	...	4	8	0

These rates were increased from the 1st January 1894, and the present rates are given below:—

In Bengal and Bihar—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Chur	...	9	0	0
Round	...	7	8	0
Flat small twigs	...	7	4	0
Flat large twigs	...	6	0	0

In Orissa Division—

Chur	...	7	8	0
Round	...	6	4	0
Flat	...	4	8	0

During the year under report 40 cases were brought to trial in connection with ganja against 43 of the previous year, of which 8 were for illegal possession, 1 for illegal sale, 1 for failing to account for stock, and 30 for breach of condition of license. Out of 40 cases Sub-Deputy Collector detected 1, Supervisors 35, Excise Sub-Inspector 1, and Police 3. All the cases ended in conviction excepting one detected by the Excise Sub-Inspector. It is reported that the Hemp Drugs Commission visited Naugaon in January last and saw the ganja in the fields and inspected the different processes of manufacture.

Enquiries were also made by them to ascertain whether it would be possible by an extension of the cultivation of ganja to supply the whole of India from the ganja manufactured at Naugaon.

The average outturn of ganja per bigha in Dinajpur was almost double that in Rajshahi and Bogra. This is attributed to the fact that a plot of waste land in Kirtipur in the district of Dinajpur was reclaimed during the year for ganja cultivation. Plants sown on this new soil had a marked exuberance of growth and yielded an abundant crop.

With regard to the small amount of the ganja exported to the North-West Provinces I attribute it to the operation of the rule requiring the prepayment of duty in such cases. That rule is opposed to an elementary principle of political economy, and is also at variance with the practice generally adopted in regard to districts supplied from Rajshahi. I have suggested its abolition.

*The following statement shows the quantity of ganja passed through the ganja weighing office, with the duty leviable on it, during the year 1893-94 as compared with the figures of preceding year 1892-93.*

YEARS.	Rate of duty at Rs. 5 per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 5½ per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 6 per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 6½ per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 6¾ per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 7 per seer.	
	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1892-93 ...	Mds. s. c. 3,212 31 8	Rs. A. P. 0,42,557 8 0	Mds. s. c. 3 10 0	Rs. A. P. 715 0 0	Mds. s. c. 148 5 8	Rs. A. P. 35,073 0 0	Mds. s. c. 1,329 16 0	Rs. A. P. 4,82,350 0 0	Mds. s. c. 3 7 0	Rs. A. P. 825 8 0	Mds. s. c. 1,596 5 8	Rs. 4,40,013 ...
1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

YEARS.	Rate of duty at Rs. 7½ per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 7¾ per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 8 per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 9 per seer.		Total.	
	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1892-93 ...	Mds. s. c. 198 21 0	Rs. A. P. 54,672 10 0	Mds. s. c. 336 31 12	Rs. A. P. 1,01,038 2 0	Mds. s. c. 59 34 0	Rs. A. P. 10,162 0 0	Mds. s. c. 152 0 13	Rs. A. P. 54,727 5 0	Mds. s. c. 7,136 5 8	Rs. 16,51,489
1893-94 ...	1,914 1 0	5,55,069 15 6	336 31 12	1,01,038 2 0	1,487 33 4	4,76,106 0 0	152 0 13	54,727 5 0	7,434 1 1	20,37,884

## XX.—STAMPS.

74. The subjoined table shows the stamp revenue derived during the year 1893-94 :—

DISTRICTS.	Court-fees.	Copies.	Non-judicial adhesive.	Receipt.	Non-judicial impressed.	General.	Court papers.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajshahi ...	Rs. 1,10,241	Rs. 10,405	Rs. 7	Rs. 3,106	Rs. 41,173	Rs. 2,368	Rs. 2,752	Rs. 1,70,077	
Dinajpur ...	1,61,574	6,925	27	6,382	73,112	3,477	3,647	2,64,748	
Jalpaiguri ...	55,003	4,589	71	4,277	28,705	1,922	1,592	1,26,330	
Darjeeling ...	22,590	764	20	4,801	8,045	102	277	37,189	
Rangpur ...	2,64,032	15,037	18	4,836	1,07,148	4,029	6,480	4,06,440	
Bogra ...	88,267	5,163	...	1,462	44,360	1,400	2,107	1,42,828	
Palna ...	12,206	12,206	4	2,051	68,695	7,930	3,907	3,01,406	
Total for 1893-94 ...	9,51,318	54,789	147	27,755	3,71,928	21,268	20,772	16,47,077	
Total for 1892-93 ...	9,42,344	48,275	140	24,308	3,00,564	19,424	19,777	14,14,053	

Compared with the previous year there was an increase of Rs. 33,025 in the sale of stamps of all descriptions. The moderate growth of the revenue from year to year is due to the progress of the country in wealth and population.

The proportion of revenue to population in the case of non-judicial stamps is Re. .05 for all the districts, except in Rajshahi and Darjeeling, where it is .03 and .06 respectively. As regards court-fees, including copies, the divisional average is Re. .1 per head. Taking each district separately, the proportion comes to Re. .1 everywhere, except in Rajshahi, where it is .09.



The number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Civil Courts under section 34 of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 was 275 against 252 in the previous year, showing an increase of 23 cases. The amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 2,026 against Rs. 1,796 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 230. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by Collectors under section 37 was 306 against 232, showing an increase of 74 cases, and the amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 2,553 against Rs. 1,638, showing an increase of Rs. 915.

A case occurred in the district of Bogra in which duty and penalty to the amount of Rs. 347 were realised during the year under sections 19E and 19G of the Court-fees Act VII of 1870. This is the only instance of the kind.

The number of prosecutions instituted for the infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act was 118 against 192, the number of persons convicted was 90 against 127, the amount of fines imposed was Rs. 460 against Rs. 608, and the amount disbursed as rewards was Rs. 124 against Rs. 186 in the preceding year.

# XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

75. The general result of income-tax operations is summarised in the following abstract:—

YEARS.	Number of persons assessed.	Demand (tax).	Collections.	Percentage of collections to demand.	Distress warrants.	Penalties.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to collections.	Objections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.				Rs.		
1892-93	12,689	2,98,695	2,94,700	98.6	700	3,928	17,344	5.8	993
1893-94	12,942	3,03,559	3,01,608	99.3	539	2,315	16,754	5.5	773
Increase or decrease	+253	+4,864	+6,908	+7	-161	-1,613	-590	-3	-220

These figures indicate improvement in every part of the work. The assessment was larger than in the previous year, the percentage of collections better, yet there was a decrease in expenses, in the number of distress warrants issued, of penalties inflicted, and of objections made.

The following statement shows the percentage of collections on account of current and arrear demand, including tax, penalties, &c., in the several districts during the year under report:—

Rajshahi	...	98.6	Darjeeling	...	99.4
Dinajpur	...	98.3	Rangpur	...	97.2
Jalpaiguri	...	97.4	Bogra	...	99.8
		Pabna	...	99.8	

The percentage of collections on the final demand of the current year on account of tax only in the different districts is shown below:—

Rajshahi	...	99.7	Darjeeling	...	99.7
Dinajpur	...	98.7	Rangpur	...	98.6
Jalpaiguri	...	99.7	Bogra	...	99.9
		Pabna	...	99.9	

It will be observed from the above statement that the collections exceeded the standard of 95 per cent. in all the districts of this Division.

The proportion of persons assessed to population for the Division was 1 to 619 against 1 to 632 in the preceding year, and the average incidence of tax was 1 to every 26 persons against every 27 persons in the preceding year.

The number of cases in which taxes were realised by the sale of property was 70 against 126 in the preceding year.

## XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

76. The circulation of currency notes during the year and the preceding year will be seen from the following statement:—

	RAJSHAHI.				DINAJPUR.				JALPAIGURI.				DARJEELING.			
	Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1. Government Treasury, Bank of Bengal.	Rs. 31,850	Rs. 69,750	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 16,000	Rs. 500	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 21,000	Rs. 20,500	Rs. 5,13,110	Rs. 6,33,530	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,06,596	4
2. Other treasuries	...	...	2,00,785	1,50,250	...	...	8,54,630	10,55,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Public in payment of Government dues.	3,61,665	1,87,715	2,65,430	1,79,785	7,99,340	7,55,030	1,11,745	1,20,000	8,56,963	9,75,250	2,07,145	2,08,085	6,75,485	7,08,275	2,82,015	3
4. Ditto for silver	2,01,365	2,01,365	1,82,795	1,37,530	2,93,755	4,97,860	1,17,155	1,45,045	19,415	56,165	1,88,320	2,08,925	1,37,400	1,39,475	74,315	
5. Exchange for notes of other values.	12,320	19,200	12,530	19,200	9,170	4,300	9,170	4,300	44,630	7,310	44,630	7,310	1,38,440	1,27,010	1,38,440	1
Total ...	6,07,300	4,78,020	6,01,530	4,46,735	11,18,165	12,50,090	10,92,700	13,25,645	9,42,010	10,50,225	9,53,205	10,48,430	9,41,385	9,74,700	9,01,365	9
Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	2,77,000	2,01,000	3,10,000	2,10,500	8,32,000	9,39,000	8,86,000	10,98,000	8,19,500	3,38,000	3,31,500	3,35,500	2,53,000	2,53,000	2,46,500	2
Ditto of smaller values.	3,30,300	2,77,020	3,61,530	2,76,235	2,86,165	3,11,090	1,97,700	2,29,645	6,22,510	7,20,225	6,21,705	7,14,930	6,88,385	7,42,700	6,52,865	7
Total ...	6,07,300	4,78,020	6,01,530	4,46,735	11,18,165	12,50,090	10,92,700	13,25,645	9,42,010	10,50,225	9,53,205	10,48,430	9,41,385	9,74,700	9,01,365	9

	RANGPUR.				BOGRA.				PABNA.				TOTAL.			
	Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
1. Government Treasury, Bank of Bengal.	Rs. 58,000	Rs. 40,000	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 37,000	Rs. 63,000	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 13,750	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 76,000	Rs. 1,57,850	Rs. 2,07,800	Rs. 9,65,705	11
2. Other treasuries	...	...	10,34,160	5,07,380	...	...	1,19,000	1,29,000	...	1,500	...	3,500	...	1,600	32,08,575	16
3. Public in payment of Government dues.	5,44,000	5,63,485	1,42,510	1,01,680	94,240	1,23,245	63,235	74,160	1,74,360	1,31,630	1,16,165	1,35,830	35,06,335	34,97,630	11,90,295	12
4. Ditto for silver	7,51,900	1,13,305	2,92,515	2,41,000	1,25,705	78,130	67,030	69,170	3,510	35,075	15,700	54,500	15,22,130	11,08,965	9,27,835	9
5. Exchange for notes of other values.	61,995	46,370	51,995	46,370	6,165	4,870	6,165	4,870	50	...	50	...	2,62,960	2,11,760	2,63,960	2
Total ...	13,99,895	7,66,160	15,21,180	7,59,490	2,53,100	2,06,945	2,45,450	2,60,900	1,87,420	2,32,755	1,73,940	2,68,800	54,40,275	50,28,585	55,40,370	51
Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	9,46,500	4,04,000	10,33,000	3,95,000	1,17,000	1,36,000	1,15,500	1,22,500	68,500	1,37,500	53,000	1,39,500	28,15,500	23,73,000	20,80,500	25
Ditto of smaller values.	4,51,395	3,61,660	4,88,180	3,64,490	1,36,100	1,40,945	1,29,950	1,47,400	1,18,920	95,255	1,20,940	1,27,800	30,33,775	2,65,585	25,62,870	26
Total ...	13,99,895	7,66,160	15,21,180	7,59,490	2,53,100	2,06,945	2,45,450	2,60,900	1,87,420	2,32,755	1,73,940	2,68,800	54,40,275	50,28,585	55,40,370	51

It will be seen from the above figures that there has been a falling off during the year both under the heads of receipts and issues of about four lakhs in each case. The decrease in the receipts is chiefly owing to the fact that in Rangpur under the order of the Accountant-General the Collector ceased to cash currency notes. The decrease in issues was owing to a smaller amount of notes having been issued from the same district to "other treasuries." There was a considerable increase in the receipt of notes in Dinajpur. This is said to be due to the fact that the *mahajans* carried on extensive jute and rice trade which the district produced abundantly during the year of report by cashing notes at the treasury.

77. The following table shows the number of depositors and the amount of deposits in the Savings Banks at the close of the year 1893-94 as compared with the previous year :—

Savings Banks.

DISTRICTS.	Number of depositors at the close of—		Amount of deposit at the close of—		REMARKS.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	2,686*	2,999	4,50,164*	4,96,456	
Dinajpur ...	3,029	3,229	3,91,871	4,45,403	
Jalpaiguri ...	1,704	1,970	1,57,538	1,87,204	
Darjeeling ...	1,446	1,705	1,49,465	1,83,346	
Rangpur ...	4,246	4,616	5,74,492	6,15,522	
Bogra ...	1,663	1,813	2,50,047	2,46,522	
Pabna ...	6,197	5,565	2,31,096	2,11,838	
Total ...	20,971	21,897	22,04,673	23,85,791	

\* Revised figures.

The increase appears to be normal. I observe that it does not extend to Pabna or Bogra, which have not shared in the prosperity of the rest of the Division during the year.

78. The following table shows the total number and amount of money-orders issued and received during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :—

Money-orders.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF ORDERS ISSUED.				NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF ORDERS RECEIVED.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rajshahi ...	51,630	9,38,150	56,530	11,30,198	25,732	6,48,806	26,226	8,05,842
Dinajpur ...	51,409	18,46,603	61,613	12,04,110	15,908	3,37,408	26,052	6,24,763
Jalpaiguri ...	55,224*	18,00,719*	62,770	13,00,543	10,398*	3,58,903*	10,752	4,07,155
Darjeeling ...	52,142	10,34,200	53,242	10,60,883	14,747	6,41,999	15,075	7,06,834
Rangpur ...	95,487	18,00,082	109,835	20,24,404	22,785	10,60,871	27,679	9,35,330
Bogra ...	38,080	8,20,160	44,144	9,34,827	16,433	2,40,440	10,398	2,76,496
Pabna ...	63,778	14,31,061*	70,947	14,30,380	46,356	9,72,375	40,676	11,56,407
Total	407,060	97,40,950	466,087	91,90,425	151,216	42,75,802	166,158	48,96,627

\* Revised figures. \*

The figures show an increase in the number of money-orders issued and received, except as regards Bogra, where there has been a falling off in regard to receipts. The amount remitted in this form has also increased everywhere, except in regard to the issues in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Pabna. Apparently the trades making large remittance to these districts found some cheaper agency. The tendency everywhere is to the growth of this department of public business, particularly as a means of transmitting small amounts.

#### XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

79. A proposal for constructing a branch railway from Nilphamari to the neighbouring jute mart at Joyganj was under consideration during the year. The route has been surveyed at the cost of the zamindar who promotes the scheme, and an application for leave to form a company has recently been received by me for transmission to Government.

(a) Railways and Railway feeder-roads.

The platelaying of the Bengal Dnars Railway was practically completed by the end of March last, but on the section from Mal Bazar to Damdim several bridges were still in progress and others not commenced. The work has been pushed on vigorously. One new feeder road from Ramshaihat to Gaikata is nearly completed, and one old one from Ramshaihat to Nagrakata was much improved. The Northern Bengal State Railway and the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway continued to work satisfactorily. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that more stringent regulations are required for the safety of the public on the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road in and outside the train. Two feeder roads were added to the list of feeder roads in the district of Rangpur, viz. Gaibanda to Ghoraghat and Rangpur to Baluabandar.

There is no irrigation or other public works of importance in this Division.

The Imperial and Provincial buildings transferred to the District Boards for maintenance were generally kept up economically. The Boards also undertook the construction of some original works which they were asked to do by Government. The requisite funds for the works were placed at their disposal by Government.

80. The India General Steam Navigation Company's steamers ply daily between Rampur Boalia and Damukdia and bi-weekly between the former station and Malda.

(b) Steamer service.

The District Board of Rajshahi has withdrawn the subsidy for the Malda service, which it thinks is no longer required, as the Company seems to have been making a profit in the business. The District Board of Pabna continues to pay a subsidy of Rs. 300 for the steamer service between Pabna and Kushtea. The service was more regularly maintained during the year of report than in the previous year.

81. The total number of tanks and wells and roads and bridges constructed and repaired by private individuals during the year 1893 and the cost of their construction and repairs in the several districts of the Division

(c) Tanks, wells, and roads constructed by private individuals.

are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of tanks and wells.	Cost.	Number of roads and bridges.	Cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	
Rajshahi ... ..	52	35,568	2	600	
Dinajpur ... ..	9	5,100	2	800	
Jalpaiguri ... ..	...	...	14	7,822	
Darjeeling ... ..	1	5,000	...	...	
Rangpur ... ..	9	4,400	...	...	
Bogra ... ..	24	14,488	...	...	
Pabna ... ..	6	8,300	...	...	
Total ... ..	101	72,856	18	9,222	
Total for 1892 ...	140	88,213	3	2,600	

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

82. The amount spent on original works and repairs by the several District Boards and the Darjeeling District Road Cess Committee is shown in his table:—

DISTRICTS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		Total proposed amount (columns 2 and 4).	Total actual expenditure (columns 3 and 5).	Percent- age.
	Total amount proposed to be spent.	Total actual expenditure.	Total amount proposed to be spent	Total actual expenditure.			
	3	4					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi	12,008	12,042	38 272	34,978	50,280	47,020	93.5
Dinajpur	53,294	49,760	40,005	30,258	93,559	69,018	95.4
Jalpaiguri	64,865	62,547	28,065	26,736	92,930	89,283	96.
Darjeeling	3,068	21,387(a)	13,085	11,545	16,753	32,932	196.5
Rangpur	40,148	41,140	39,314	36,944	79,462	77,484	97.5
Bogra	4,143	4,148(b)	23,360	14,400	69,503	18,548	26.6
Pabna	12,322	11,966	23,461	23,008	35,783	34,964	97.7
Total for 1893-94	2,32,448	2,02,980	2,05,622	1,86,269	4,38,070	3,89,249	88.8
Total for 1892-93	2,72,395	2,01,710	2,30,436	2,15,483	5,02,881	4,17,148	82.9

(a) This amount includes Rs. 31,176 on account of the Paniaghata suspension bridge which had been actually spent in 1892-93, but accounted for in the year under report. Excluding this sum the percentage of expenditure comes to 70.1.

(b) No explanation has been offered of this small expenditure compared with the amount proposed to be spent.

The roads in the districts of Rajshahi and Dinajpur were kept in fair order. The important roads in the district of Jalpaiguri were kept in good condition and all others in passable order throughout the year, with the exception of one important feeder road from Ramshaihat to Nagrakata which was severely damaged and washed away by the extraordinary floods of the Jaldhaka river. Prompt steps were, however, taken to restore communication, and this was done with great trouble and difficulty. Many new roads have been constructed in the Duars during the last few years, but more are still wanted.

The important roads in the district of Darjeeling, both in the Terai and Hills, are in charge of the Public Works Department. The condition of the roads in this district is generally good. Some of the Public Works Department roads require to be bridged.

The district of Rangpur is well provided with roads which are generally in good condition.

The state of communication in Bogra is fair. Some of the roads are good and others fair except in the rainy season.

The district of Pabna is subject to annual inundations, and the cost for repairs is a very heavy annual charge, thus there is very little money left for original works or for improvements and bridging. The general condition of the roads is not satisfactory. I was particularly struck by the failure to connect the town of Pabna with the railway by a raised and bridged road; it is so breached as to be worse than the unambitious track by which communications were maintained twenty years ago.

83. The amounts spent in the construction and repairs of village roads in each district during the year are shown below:—

	Rs.
Rajshahi ... ..	5,864
Dinajpur .. ..	3,160
Jalpaiguri .. ..	158
Darjeeling .. ..	20
Rangpur .. ..	9,517
Bogra .. ..	714
Pabna .. ..	2,809
Total ... ..	22,242

As stated in the previous year, little can be gained by comparing these figures, as the system of classifying village roads is different in each district.

There are 12 village roads in the Terai which were newly taken over by the Darjeeling District Road Cess Committee under its control during the year. One of these was repaired at a cost of Rs. 20 by a member of the Terai Branch Road Cess Committee. The village roads in the hill khas mahals are repaired by the raiyats themselves at their own cost under a condition of their patta. The amount spent by the Jalpaiguri District Board on village roads is also very small, viz. Rs. 158 only. It is explained that more money was not available for such work, as heavy expenditure was incurred in constructing new roads and repairing old ones. The sums of Rs. 1,652 and Rs. 400 were advanced to the Manager of the Jaipur Khas Mahal and Munshi Mobarakali Choudhuri, a member of the Bogra District Board, respectively, for the construction and repairs of the khas mahal village roads and Dupchachia-Gaibandha village road. The advance could not be adjusted during the year of report; hence the small expenditure in Bogra under this head.

The agencies employed in the construction and repairs of village roads were generally headmen of villages. In Dinajpur, Rangpur and Pabna the work was executed by contractors.

84. In Rajshahi no new trees were planted on roadsides. The existing trees were maintained at a cost of Rs. 17-10. In addition to this Re. 1-8 was spent in looking after trees in the Naugaon dispensary compound. The claims upon this district for the maintenance of existing roads are large, and it is difficult to undertake any new work. The Dinajpur District Board spent Rs. 999 in planting mango, jack, jam, bakul, mahogany, debdara, semul and foreign trees and in maintaining 3,347 trees. The Jalpaiguri District Board planted 350 mango and jack trees on the sides of the road from Jalpaiguri to Damdim Central Emigration road and the Ganges-Darjeeling road at a cost of Rs. 350, and maintained 5,550 trees at a cost of Rs. 587. Nothing was done by the Darjeeling Road Cess Committee in this direction. One thousand two hundred and twelve new plants of various sorts in the nursery gardens and 9,557 existing trees on roadsides were maintained by the Rangpur District Board at a cost of Rs. 931. The existing trees were maintained in Bogra at a cost of Rs. 53. There is much room for increased enterprise in this direction. The Pabna District Board spent Rs. 611 in planting new fruit trees and Rs. 1,004 in maintaining existing trees.

Arboriculture.

#### XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

85. The Act is not in force in any district in this Division.

#### XXVI.—EDUCATION.

86. The educational statistics of the year will be found in Appendix XXX. The following table brings together some of the more prominent results:—

[Division Rajshahi; number of boys of school-going age 616,909.]

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools at the end of March.		Number of pupils at the end of March.		Cost per head per pupil.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
High English ...	19	21	4,001	4,096	Rs. 23 0 4	Rs. 25 11 3
Middle do. ...	87	95	6,020	6,269	11 13 8	11 7 4
Middle vernacular ...	136	138	7,162	7,127	7 3 6	7 4 0
Primary schools ...	3,101	3,292	80,808	85,994	2 7 2	2 7 4
Special do. ...	18	17	448	583	38 13 2	38 1 10
Total ...	3,361	3,563	98,439	104,069	4 6 0	4 7 1

The increase of some 6 per cent. in the number of pupils during the year is satisfactory, and last year also there was an increase of between 2 and 3 per cent. Considering that five-sixths of the male population and almost all girls continue to grow up in ignorance, there is ample room for future progress. The districts rank as follows in the order of educational merit as indicated by the proportion of those under instructions to boys of school-going age:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to boys of school-going age.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi ... ..	98,151	13,694	13,486	13·9	13·7
Dinajpur ... ..	121,807	21,039	22,046	17·2	18·0
Jalpaiguri ... ..	54,699	7,519	8,655	13·7	15·8
Darjeeling ... ..	18,457	3,229	3,474	17·4	18·8
Rangpur ... ..	159,272	22,477	24,038	14·1	15·0
Bogra ... ..	62,837	11,150	12,487	17·7	19·8
Pabna ... ..	101,686	19,331	19,883	19·0	19·5
Total ... ..	616,909	98,439	104,069	15·9	16·8

The low place occupied by Rajshahi on the list is remarkable. For many years there has been noticed in that district a want of zeal and success in dealing with primary education. I observe that in Rajshahi no rewards are given to patshalas which do not present ten pupils for examination, and that a maximum has been fixed of Rs. 18 the half-year for a lower and Rs. 21 for an upper primary school. The effect is to stint the larger and starve the smaller schools. The arrangement probably accounts for the failure of the district to progress with others in this respect.

87. University teaching is represented in the Division by the Rajshahi College. As to this institution the District Magistrate, Mr. Price, writes:—

“The year was remarkable for the very large increase in the number of students of this College, which advanced from 103 on the 31st March 1893 to 166 in the following December, the largest register ever known in the history of the College, though it again declined to 138 at the close of the year in consequence of the withdrawal of students from the 2nd and 4th year classes, after the completion of the term of six months’ further study required by the University from those who have previously failed. The average number on the rolls monthly was 163 against 130 of the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 84 against 86 in 1892-93. The total expenditure for the year under report amounted to Rs. 24,042-13-6, showing a decrease of Rs. 28-14-10 as compared with the expenditure of the previous year. During the year of report Rs. 7,239-3-6 were paid from the Provincial revenues for the maintenance of the College, and the rest of the expenditure was met from endowments and fees. Twenty students appeared at the B.A. examination, of whom two passed. Of the 20 students 11 took up the A. course, of whom none passed, and nine the B. course, of whom two passed. Of the 64 students that presented themselves for the F.A. examination 24 passed, 4 being placed in the 2nd and 20 in the 3rd division.

“The number of students on the rolls of the Law Department on the 31st March 1894 was 16 against 5 on the same date of the previous year. The average monthly roll number rose from 10 to 17. There has been a total failure in the year under report in the B.L. examination. Of the three candidates who were sent up all failed. Of the three students who presented themselves at the Pleadership examination two were successful in passing.

"The Oriental Department is now in a flourishing condition, and has gained much popularity. The number of students on the rolls of the Oriental Department on the 31st March 1894 was 79 against 51 and 74 on the corresponding date of 1892 and 1893 respectively. The average daily attendance of the students was 69 per cent. against 78 in the preceding year."

The College is evidently making great progress in the matter of attendance, and it is to be hoped that better results may hereafter be obtained at the examinations.

88. The number of high English schools has increased from 19 to 21, but I observe with surprise that there has been but the nominal addition of 95 to the attendance. The increase in unaided middle English schools from 13 with 819 pupils to 22 with 1,185 pupils indicates that there is no falling off in the demand for the very remunerative form of education. Primary teaching is progressing slowly, but at a rate more rapid than education of other classes. Mr. Greer, of Darjeeling, observes:—"Primary schools in the Hills, as far as I have seen on tour, work satisfactorily. There is room for a considerable extension of operations if teachers were forthcoming. The mission schools at Kalimpong do excellent work. Dr. Ponder established a class for medical students during the year. There appears to be a great opening for intelligent pupils in this direction. The Terai schools compare most unfavourably. The teachers appear to have little interest in the work, and the inspections of departmental officers are frequently carried out in a perfunctory manner." The Rajshahi figures show a decline from 13,694 to 13,486 pupils, which the District Magistrate explains was due to the unhealthiness of the autumn season. In Jalpaiguri, where progress is satisfactory, His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar contributes Rs. 1,824 towards aiding primary schools in his zamindari—an excellent example to be commended to all landowners in a position to show liberality. In Rangpur primary school pupils have increased from 18,191 to 19,626. Mr. Harris observes:—"The teachers are striving hard to raise and improve the status of their schools on hopes of their earning rewards at the standard examinations." As to Dinajpur Mr. Tute writes:—"I am glad to see any increase in primary education, but it is yet very backward. When I was on tour this year I found a number of schools which do not get recognition as primary schools. These are short-time schools, that is to say schools to which pupils go when they are not engaged in agriculture. The policy has been hitherto to ignore these schools and to debar them from the privileges extending to other primary schools. This I consider to be a very wrong policy. By attending schools when they can the pupils show a desire for instruction, and this desire must be encouraged. It will involve some extra trouble to the Sub-Inspector to prevent bogus institutions claiming stipends, but this is not unsurmountable. At any rate it must be forced. I am now considering a plan for recognising and encouraging these half-time schools. They will form the nucleus of a widespread system of primary education. Partial it may be, but half a loaf is better than no bread." In these remarks I concur. With five-sixths of the male population altogether unassisted we cannot prudently neglect even very humble auxiliaries in the work.

89. There are two technical schools in the Division—one at Rangpur, the other at Pabna. The first cost the District Board Rs. 1,874 against Rs. 1,099 last year, while the expenditure from private sources decreased from Rs. 1,774 to Rs. 1,197. The daily attendance diminished from 74 to 54; but this may be because the boarding-house was burned down. At Pabna there were only 24 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March. The cost to the District Board is very considerable. I have asked the Magistrate to see whether private aid can be collected for its support. It seems too much of an experiment to be conducted entirely at the rate-payers' expense. I found the instructions given in Rangpur very suitable, but Pabna has not as yet achieved any success.

90. There were 2,308 girls attending 133 female schools against 2,024 attending 118 schools last year. The number of girls at boys' schools increased from 1,604 to 2,027. Female education is thus making good progress.



## XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

91. The following table shows the working of the dispensaries in the several districts. The details are given in Appendix XXXI:—

CTRS.	Number of dispensary.	INCOME FROM—					Expenditure.	TOTAL NUMBER TREATED.			Daily average number of in-patients.	Daily average number of out-patients.	Cost of diet per in-patient.	REMARKS.
		Municipal grant.	District Board grant.	Government.	Private subscriptions, &c.	Total.		In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.				
	8	9	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	
...	8	2,325 15 8	600 0 0	76 0 9	8,641 15 11	11,644 0 4	11,644 12 4	858	39,716	40,574	29'0	292'71	0 2 7	3'02
...	9	3,212 2 7	755 9 3	172 15 6	6,942 13 3	11,083 8 7	10,742 1 6	839	25,913	26,752	25'80	178'54	0 1 11	1'7
...	6	1,397 14 0	850 0 0	464 11 0	4,697 8 9	7,290 2 3	6,272 15 6	320	29,780	21,100	11'56	119'30	0 2 5	3'04
...	4	5,008 15 11	1,500 2 6	913 9 3	1,818 7 7	9,337 3 3	9,297 3 3	637	25,368	26,005	29'93	112'81	0 2 4	11'35
...	12	3,211 15 9	1,000 0 0	143 13 0	9,635 3 11	13,891 0 8	12,294 6 4	563	54,005	55,473	18'41	273'21	0 5 0	2'68
...	6	1,659 12 9	2,278 8 1	247 5 8	1,414 11 1	5,594 8 7	5,594 8 7	307	22,218	21,585	10'08	143'68	0 1 9	2'71
...	6	3,215 16 2	916 0 0	250 10 1	5,212 15 9	9,595 9 0	9,595 9 0	740	22,460	23,200	29'73	158'67	0 1 10	1'61
Total for	49	19,642 11 10	7,990 3 10	2,269 4 9	38,233 12 3	68,436 0 9	65,681 8 6	4,278	211,360	215,034	154'71	1,276'92	0 2 3	2'63
Total for	50	20,793 12 8	6,472 0 7	2,040 15 4	34,345 11 7	64,297 8 2	61,563 5 0	4,293	201,971	206,173	151'48	1,175'82	0 2 1	3'21

There were 49 dispensaries against 50 in the preceding year. A new dispensary was opened at Haripur in Dinajpur, and the Kushimpur dispensary in Rajshahi ceased to exist. The Domer dispensary being a private institution, not under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, has been excluded from the statement.

On the whole there was increase in the number of admissions of both indoor and outdoor patients. The increase was marked in Dinajpur, where altogether there were 26,752 admissions against 18,951. Nearly 4,000 of this increase was owing to the opening of a dispensary at Haripur. There was considerable increase in the number of admissions in the dispensaries of Alipur, Mainaguri and Falakata. The District Officer says that the increase may be attributed to European medicine being appreciated more and more by the inhabitants of the Duars. The increase in admissions in the Siliguri and Kalimpong dispensaries is chiefly due to the prevalence of disease.

In addition to the 12 dispensaries in the district of Rangpur named in Appendix XXXI, there are dispensaries at Govindganj and Dimla maintained by the Tagore Estate and the Raja of Dimla, and dispensaries at Domer and Jaldhaka supported by private contributions. There are also dispensaries at Saidpur and Kaunia maintained by the Railway. The District Officer of Pabna attributes the increase of admissions in his district to be owing to the general unhealthiness of the year.

A detached female hospital with a female doctor was added to the Sadar dispensary of Dinajpur. This hospital is on the separate cottage ward system with two wards for the poorer class and a receiving room. It has accommodation for 12 in the common ward and 6 in the cottages.

## XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

92. As stated in the reports of previous years, the number of public libraries in this Division is very limited, notably so in the large town of Dinajpur, where there is no institution of the kind. That at Rampur Boalia was maintained efficiently, and the Ananda Nath Library, with nearly 1,500 copies of valuable English books, has been amalgamated with it. Owing to this amalgamation the library accommodation has become very insufficient, and Kumar Promoda Nath Ray Bahadur, of Dighapatia, has made the very handsome donation of Rs. 3,481 for the addition of an upper storey to the existing library building. There are two public libraries in the district of Rangpur—one at the Sadar station and the other at Nilphamari. Both are maintained by public subscriptions. The public library in Bogra, which is also entirely supported by private subscriptions, is reported to be in good condition. As stated in the previous year's report, there are three public libraries in the district of Pabna—one at Pabna, another at Serajganj, and the third at Porjona in the Serajganj subdivision. They are reported to have been managed efficiently. An addition of books worth Rs. 91-2 was made to the Serajganj library. There is no public library of any importance in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

## XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

93. There are no museums in this Division.

## XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

94. The average attendance at the important Committees was as follows in the several districts in this Division:—

DISTRICTS.	Names of Committees.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.									NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING.					
		Municipal Commissioners.			District and Local Boards.			Education Committee.			Municipal Committee.	District and Local Boards.	Education Committee.	Municipal.		District and Local Boards.		Education.	
		Elected.	Nominated.	Total.	Elected.	Nominated.	Total.	Official.	Non-official.	Total.				Elected.	Nominated.	Elected.	Nominated.	Official.	Non-official.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rajshahi	District Board	...	...	...	10	11	21	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	5.4	3.9	...	...
	Bosalia	...	...	...	10	5	15	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	3.1	2.9	...	...
	Nator	...	...	...	8	5	13	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	3.7	2.1	...	...
	Nanganon	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	3.3	3	...	...
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	...	...	...	10	5	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	...	...	...	(a)	(b)	12	18	7	7	14	17	5	5	...	(a)	(b)	2.2	3.4
	Kurseong	...	...	...	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board	...	...	...	10	11	21	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	...	...	...	12	6	18	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangpur	Gaibanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karigram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nilphamari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	...	...	...	10	5	15	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	Sherpur	...	...	...	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board	...	...	...	8	8	16	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	Pabna	...	...	...	12	6	18	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seraiganj	...	...	...	12	6	18	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		98	87	185	74	152	226	7	7	14	205	195	5	5.7	3.2	...	...	3.2	3.4
Total for 1892-93		97	88	185	74	151	225	7	7	14	205	196	8	5.8	3.5	...	...	2.6	3.3

(a) Official.

(b) Non-official. The figures shown in columns 6, 7, 8, 13, 17, 18 against Darjeeling refer to the District Road Cess Committee

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was a very little alteration in the number of meetings held by local bodies and in the average attendance at each meeting in comparison with those of the previous year. As little change can be noticed in the efficiency of these institutions. A general election of Municipal Commissioners, Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen took place during the year, and there was also a meeting to nominate by votes a member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council. I was struck by the keenness with which technical objections to the results of such elections are pressed upon Government.

## XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

95. Appendix XXXII shows the offices held by Muhammadans in each district of this Division. As the form has been recast, the figures do not readily admit of comparison with those given in previous years. It would appear that 17.6 per cent. of the ministerial posts are held by Muhammadans against 16.6 in 1892-93, a small proportion in a Division where the majority are of that creed. The causes which have led to this result are well known.

## XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

96. I have little to note under this head. A new imperial line extending over 12 miles was opened during the year from Joygunge to Gagra with a branch post office at Bahin. Of the Rs. 900 reported to have been misappropriated last year by the branch postmaster of Bangshihari, Rs. 300 have been received within the year of report by certificate. The accused is still at large, and no clue to his whereabouts is known. One new imperial post office was also opened at Lata-guri near the Bengal Duars Railway station in Jalpaiguri. A currency note for Rs. 100 was alleged to have been abstracted during transit by post from a registered letter posted at Dhupguri for a post office in the Faridpur district. Enquiry in the matter is still going on. There was a case of fraud at the

Gaibanda sub-office. The officiating clerk committed suicide after misappropriating Rs. 165-2 from the value-payable parcels received by him. Steps have been taken for the recovery of the money. There was one case of defalcation of Rs. 195 in the Savings Bank branch by the schoolmaster in charge of Dhopadaha branch office in account with Dulai in the district of Pabna. The man was prosecuted by the Postal Department and punished under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. On the whole the department worked satisfactorily.

97. The Telegraph Department worked well during the year. Four new offices were opened at Darwani, Domar, Kalidahar-ghat and Saidpur in the district of Rangpur. A new combined post and telegraph office was opened at Bera in the district of Pabna in July 1893.

## XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DAK.

98. The following statement shows the demands and collections on account of the zamindari dak cess in the districts of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1893-94:—

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Excess payment made during the previous year.		Remissions.	Net demand.	COLLECTIONS.								Total collections on all account.	BALANCE (Column 7 minus 10)		
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.					Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Advance collection for next year.	Otherwise collected.			Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.
												Fines realised under section 9 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1862.	Miscellaneous receipts.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
ghazal ... ..	8,709	751	9,460	2,813	...	6,647	5,038	682	6,340	1,358	686	43	729	8,427	238	69	307		
rajshahi ... ..	14,710	625	15,335	135	...	13,206	12,512	625	13,137	355	783	30	813	14,305	69	69	69		
bagura ... ..	4,080	307	4,387	1,304	...	2,083	2,452	4	2,456	2,760	51	51	51	5,267	234	303	537		
rajshahi ... ..	10,080	141	10,220	...	...	10,230	10,042	99	10,141	98	417	72	489	10,728	47	42	89		
bagura ... ..	5,476	249	5,725	860	...	4,864	4,441	148	4,589	924	201	...	201	5,716	176	101	277		
ghazal ... ..	8,204	909	9,113	2,020	...	6,553	4,542	874	5,416	2,881	465	628	1,093	9,390	1,042	85	1,127		
Total ... ..	49,274	3,042	52,316	7,821	..	44,495	39,047	2,432	42,079	8,378	2,693	773	3,376	53,833	1,809	610	2,419		
tal for 1892-93	42,677	4,098	47,075	...	...	...	40,514	4,119	44,633	8,272	1,728	704	2,402	55,397	2,163	879	3,042		

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the collections were very good in Dinajpur and Rangpur, fair in Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, and Bogra, and bad in Pabna.

The following statement shows the expenditure and balance of the Zamindari Dak Fund in the districts of the Rajshahi Division during the year 1893-94.—

DISTRICTS.	Collection on all accounts.	Balance in hand from the previous year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi ...	Rs. 8,427	Rs. 3,970	Rs. 12,397	Rs. 9,941	Rs. 2,456	
Dinajpur ...	14,305	3,702	18,007	9,277	8,730	
Jalpaiguri ...	5,267	6,133	11,400	3,869	7,531	
Rangpur ...	10,728	6,655	17,383	10,195	7,188	
Bogra ...	5,716	1,255	6,971	5,475	1,496	
Pabna ...	9,390	5,596	14,986	9,226	5,760	
Total ...	53,833	27,311	81,144	47,983	33,161	
Total for 1892-93	55,397	20,160	75,557	48,248	27,310	

The rates at which the cess was levied were as follow :

		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rajshahi	...	1 0 0	Rangpur	1 0 0
Dinajpur	...	0 10 0	Bogra	1 4 0
Jalpaiguri	...	2 0 0	Pabna	2 4 0

These rates have been fixed by Government for the five years commencing from the 1st January 1893.

99. The most important fair in the Division is that held at Nekmurd in Dinajpur during the month of April. In regard to it the following statistics are furnished by the District Officer :—

DESCRIPTION OF ANIMALS SOLD.	NUMBER SOLD.		TOTAL PRICES REALISED.		AVERAGE PRICES PER HEAD.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Elephants ...	50	145	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 1,16,000	Rs. 600	Rs. 800
Camels ...	125	170	3,750	5,100	30	30
Oxen and cows ...	18,400	20,400	4,60,000	6,12,000	25	30
Buffaloes ...	100	1,000	1,500	20,000	15	20
Horses ...	1,100	1,675	33,000	67,000	30	40
Ponies, superior ...						
Ponies, small ...						
Sheep ...	115	150	1,380	2,250	12	15
Total ...	19,890	23,540	5,29,630	8,22,350	712	935

The following are the details of shops opened for sale :—

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Number of shops.	Value of articles offered for sale.	Value of articles sold.
1	2	3	4
English cloth ...	212	Rs. 1,12,000	Rs. 75,500
Country do. ...		60,000	35,000
Brass utensils ...		25,000	15,000
Spices, &c. ...	51	8,000	5,000
Ironware ...	26	4,500	3,000
Wood cart wheels, boxes, &c. ...	46	32,650	18,500
Articles of food, sweetmeats, &c. ...	144	1,60,400	72,700
Miscellaneous, including fancy articles, blankets, durries, &c. ...	409	2,000	1,500
Earthenware ...	35		
Total ...	977	4,04,550	2,26,200
Total for 1892 ...	850	4,06,205	1,20,500

It is stated by the District Officer that "these statistics are collected by the police, and he cannot say how far they are reliable."

The only important fair in the district of Rajshahi is the one annually held at Khetur in thana Godagari. About 40,000 persons (male and female) are reported to have attended the fair. The Collector states that the number of persons who assembled at this fair during the previous year was

grossly under-estimated. He says from his personal experience that it approached 60,000.

As stated last year three fairs are held in the district of Jalpaiguri. The principal and the oldest one is the Jalpesh fair, which took its name from the idol Jalpeswar: it commenced on the "Sivaratri" festival, and lasted for three weeks. The collection of tolls amounted to Rs. 1,154-4 against Rs. 977-13-6 last year, and the expenditure incurred in its management (Rs. 125) was met from the Duars Market Fund. The Alipur fair, which was removed from the Santrabari to Alipur last year, commenced on the 10th January 1894, and lasted till 31st idem. It is stated by the Deputy Commissioner that the fair will be more successful if it be commenced in future from the 20th January, by which time the fair at Haldibari in the territory of Kuch Bihar breaks up. Out of Rs. 200 sanctioned by Government this year for the fair Rs. 129-9 were expended, and the public subscribed Rs. 58-2.

The Falakata fair was held from 10th February to 2nd March 1894. The Government grant of Rs. 300 was expended for erecting mēla booths, making conservancy arrangements, &c. No fees were levied either at Alipur or Falakata. These two fairs in the Duars are intended to encourage trade with Bhutan, as well as to bring within reach of the people articles which would not otherwise find their way to these remote parts.

There are no important fairs in Darjeeling. The agricultural show at Kalimpong was held on the 28th and 29th November 1893, at which about 4,000 persons assembled. A large number of articles were exhibited. The Deputy Commissioner presided at the opening of the show, which was attended by many visitors, European and others. The mēla has been held for the third time and showed a distinct advance of its predecessors. Rupees 200 were contributed by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund and Rs. 300 by Government. The receipts from subscription and other sources amounted to Rs. 1,444-4; Rs. 1,066-8 were paid for prizes.

Most of the fairs held in the districts of Bogra and Rangpur are unimportant.

No regular fairs were held in the district of Pabna. The "Basanta mēla" was held for the third time from the 2nd to 17th March 1894, at which specimens of agricultural produce as well as fancy goods locally available were exhibited.

Sanitary arrangements, where necessary, were made, and there was no outbreak of any disease in any of the fairs mentioned.

100. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of ferries in the several districts in this Division:—

DISTRICTS.	Authorities by whom managed.	Number of ferries farmed out.		Number of ferries managed direct.		Total.		Receipts from ferries farmed out.		Receipts from ferries managed direct.		Total receipts.		Total expenditure.		REMARKS.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Dinajpur	District Board	14	16	2	...	16	16	Rs. 7,139	Rs. 10,204	Rs. 3,404	Rs. 253	Rs. 10,543	Rs. 10,543	...	37	
	Government	3	3	...	...	3	3	2,775	2,775	...	...	2,775	2,775	...	...	(a) Half of amount is credited to Government the other half Municipality.
	Total	17	19	2	...	19	19	9,914	12,979	3,404	...	13,318	13,318	...	37	
Bogra	District Board	23	26	...	...	23	26	4,830	3,983	...	...	4,830	3,983	...	...	(b) Remained unaltered.
	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	23	26	...	...	23	26	4,830	3,983	...	...	4,830	3,983	...	...	
Jalpaiguri	District Board	90	93	...	...	90	92	20,938	23,704	...	...	20,938	23,704	...	3,113	(c) No toll collected from this ferry.
	Government	9	9	...	...	9	9	827	601	...	...	827	601	...	...	
	Total	90	101	...	...	90	101	27,765	24,306	...	...	27,765	24,306	...	3,113	
Darjeeling	Government	9	9	...	...	9	9	1,108	2,544	...	...	1,108	2,544	...	...	(d) These ferries are on account of two ferries which were managed direct for a few days at the beginning of the year.
	District Board	124	120	...	...	124	120	28,290	30,000	...	...	28,290	30,000	...	147	
	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Munshiganj	District Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) These ferries are on account of two ferries which were managed direct for a few days at the beginning of the year.
	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	124	120	...	...	124	120	28,290	30,000	...	...	28,290	30,000	...	147	
Bogra	District Board	6	5	...	(b) 1	6	6	1,408	15,284	(d) 9	(d) 94	1,408	15,284	...	1,553	(e) These ferries are on account of two ferries which were managed direct for a few days at the beginning of the year.
	Government	15	15	...	...	15	15	16,484	...	...	...	16,484	...	...	...	
	Total	21	20	...	1	21	21	17,892	16,400	9	94	17,892	16,400	...	1,553	
Munshiganj	District Board	29	30	...	...	29	30	10,189	8,574	...	...	10,189	8,574	...	575	(e) These ferries are on account of two ferries which were managed direct for a few days at the beginning of the year.
	Municipalities	6	6	...	(c) 1	6	7	2,274	2,654	...	...	2,274	2,654	...	64	
	Total	34	36	...	1	34	37	12,463	11,228	...	...	12,463	11,228	...	639	
DIVISIONAL TOTAL		327	337	2	2	329	339	1,689	1,01,618	3,413	347	1,05,031	1,01,960	5,337		

The ferries in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur were, on the whole, well managed during the year. I am not satisfied that sufficient attention is given to the subject in the other districts. Ferries there are not, as a rule, served by platform boats, or provided with suitable approaches, even where the revenues admit of such conveniences. The tendency is to look on them too much as a means of raising revenue by taxing traffic, too little as public works of primary importance. I have often pointed out that where unbridged rivers have to be crossed the ferry is the most important part of the route, that to which the greatest attention should be paid. In Rajshahi one farmer was fined for levying excessive tolls. In Dinajpur there were six prosecutions by the District Board under the Ferry Act—two for establishing private ferries within two miles of public ferries and four for neglect of duties. In all these cases the accused was punished. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, Mr. Greer, reports that complaints were made against the farmer of the ferry over the Balasan river at the height of the working season. He was prosecuted, and the ferry was leased to another. The farming system has failed to operate satisfactorily at this place, and the ferry is now being worked under the order of the Deputy Magistrate of Siliguri. It is hoped that a bridge will be constructed at an early date, which will remove the causes of complaints. In my opinion there is a distinction very generally overlooked between farming the proceeds of a ferry and leaving to the farmer the duty of supplying the plant. The former is desirable, as it is impossible to check the account of receipts rendered by a salaried officer. The latter system is responsible for the unsuitable boats and defective approaches common in most districts. For a ferry a boat is required of special construction; and this can seldom be provided by a farmer, to whom it may become useless if his lease is not renewed. The District Board ought, I think, to supply the flat and farm out the right to use it.

101. The table given below shows the receipts and expenditure of pounds in the several districts in this Division:—

DISTRICTS.	Authorities by whom managed.	Number of pounds farmed out.		Number of pounds managed direct.		Total.		Receipts from pounds farmed out.		Receipts from pounds managed direct.		Total receipts.		Total expenditure.	REMARKS.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajshahi	District Board	84	82	...	...	84	82	Rs. 12,127	Rs. 9,327	...	...	Rs. 12,127	Rs. 9,327	1,342	(a) Fines real from a pot before set ment.
	Municipalities	2	2	4	4	6	6	407	374	1,062	1,048	1,460	1,422	567	
	Total	86	84	4	4	90	88	12,534	9,701	1,062	1,050	13,586	10,751	1,709	(b) These could be farmed for want heads.
Dinajpur	District Board	110	110	...	...	110	110	21,359	21,534	...	...	21,359	21,534	1,275	
	Municipalities	2	2	...	...	2	2	1,336	833	...	...	1,336	833	2	(c) Rent of 1891 but credited 1892-93.
	Total	112	112	...	...	112	112	22,695	22,367	...	...	22,695	22,367	1,277	
Jalpaiguri	District Board	57	64	...	...	57	64	9,364	12,392	...	...	9,364	12,392	...	
	Municipality	1	1	...	...	1	1	820	700	...	...	820	700	...	
	Total	58	65	...	...	58	65	10,184	13,092	...	...	10,184	13,092	...	
Rangpur	District Board	153	151	...	...	153	151	12,583	12,630	...	...	12,583	12,630	4	
	Municipality	3	3	...	...	3	3	832	700	...	...	832	700	...	
	Total	156	154	...	...	156	154	13,415	13,330	...	...	13,415	13,330	4	
Darjeeling	Government	12	13	7	6	19	19	4,757	3,063	387	284	5,154	4,247	292	
Hogra	District Board	62	66	6(6)	2(6)	68	68	10,015	9,831	3(6)	...	10,018	9,831	...	
	Municipalities	2	1	...	...	2	2	743	619	107	294	910	913	81	
	Total	64	67	6	3	70	70	10,758	10,450	200	294	10,928	10,744	81	
Pabna	District Board	106	107	5	...	111	107	12,736	10,931	33	15	12,769	10,706	588	
	Municipalities	...	3	5	2	...	5	...	465	534	310	526	781	151	
	Total	106	110	10	2	116	112	12,736	11,396	537	331	13,293	11,487	739	
	Divisional Total	694	696	24	15	621	620	87,079	84,079	2,216	1,950	89,295	86,038	4,102	

The pounds situated in municipalities are managed by the Municipal Commissioners and all others by the District Boards, except those in the district of Darjeeling, which are under the management of Government. Mr. Price, Magistrate-Collector of Rajshahi, writes:—

“Notwithstanding constant inspection by the Inspectors, and occasionally by the District Magistrate and Collector, it was often noticed that sufficient

food and water were not supplied to impounded cattle by the farmers. Cattle-pound farmers are as a rule a very bad set of people and give constant trouble. They fee people to bring cattle to the pounds. They overcharge on account of fees, and also on account of the feeding expenses of the impounded cattle. They refuse to give any or proper receipts and generally misbehave themselves."

In Rajshahi one pound farmer was found to have misappropriated an impounded cow, and on conviction was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Another man was prosecuted for holding an unauthorised pound and levying unauthorised fines. He was fined by the Subdivisional Officer of Naugaon. Three other farmers were fined by the Chairman of the Boalia Local Board for not taking care of the cattle impounded.

In Dinajpur eight farmers were prosecuted for neglect of duties, of whom seven were punished and one discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

In my opinion the abuses incidental to the system of farming pounds, the improper seizure of animals to get the fees, overcharges, and the neglect of cattle impounded, are so great as to be more important than the fiscal considerations which are put forward in favour of its maintenance. On the old plan of salaried agents it was possible to secure respectable pound-keepers, and the checking of collections can be carried to a certain degree of perfection.

#### XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

102. The following table shows the number of social and political institutions maintained in this Division during the year 1893-94:—

DISTRICTS.	Serial No.	Names of Institutions.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Rajshahi ...	1	Boalia Hindu Dharma Sabha.	Besides the institutions mentioned in column 3 there is a Brahmo Samaj in each district.
	2	Rajshahi Association.	
Dinajpur ...	3	Dinajpur Dharma Sabha.	
	4	Rate-payers' Association.	
	5	Branch Indian Association.	
	6	Branch Indian Association.	
Jalpaiguri	7	Rate-payers' Association.	
	8	Hindu Dharma Rakhini Sabha.	
	9	Duars Planters' Association.	
	10	The Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association.	
Darjeeling	11	The Terai Planters' Association.	
	12	The Darjeeling Association.	
	13	The Kurseong Association.	
	14	Dharma Sabha.	
Rangpur ...	15	Muhammadan Association.	
	16	Branch Committee of the Indian Association.	
	17	Nilphamari Sammilani Sabha.	
Bogra ...	18	People's Association.	
	19	Standing Congress Committee.	

The Dinajpur Dharma Sabha is a religious institution supported by the members of the Hindu community. Hindu priests resort to it from different parts of the country and deliver lectures on Hindu religion. The names of the Darjeeling and Kurseong Associations were not mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner in his last year's report, though they had been in existence; nothing is reported to have been done by these two Associations. The Boalia Dharma Sabha provides for discussions on Hindu theology, recitation of Vedas, examination of students of Sanskrit tols, and conferring titles to successful candidates. In regard to the Rajshahi Association the Magistrate reports:—"The Bills introduced for the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act and the Bengal Municipal Act were hotly discussed, and many important suggestions were made by the various members of this respectable body composed of the *elite* of the district." The Darjeeling Planters' Association keeps a watch over matters affecting tea interests in the district and occasionally submits suggestions to the District Officer. Accordingly correspondence took place on the subject of

recruitment and charges incurred in proceedings in the Civil Court. The Terai Planters' Association came to notice with the Balasan ferry.

103. The European residents and the natives of English education have very clear views on most public subjects, which they take great care to impress on Government

State of public feeling. through their accredited organs. The opinions of these classes are uniform throughout Bengal, and certainly have no local colouring in this Division. The District Officers comment on the absence of public feeling of any kind among the people at large, by which phrase I mean to designate all those who have not received an English education. In this country the tendency is strong to make each occupation the speciality of a caste, and the impression gains ground that those who know English constitute a class having the exclusive right to hold all public offices, whether paid or honorary, and also to criticise public measures. Interference by others is regarded with the prejudice which attaches to encroachments on caste occupations, and it is seldom so conducted as to be altogether free from the ridicule which experts love to direct against inexperienced intruders on their ground. An exception is made in regard to religious matters; for judging of which from a Hindu, or even a Muhammadan point of view, it is felt that an education exclusively English confers no special advantage. A topic of this class came under general discussion during the year—the slaughter of kine. It interests everybody, and may at any moment lead to serious trouble. In this Division it is somewhat less dangerous than elsewhere, as the Muhammadans are in the majority, but the other party possesses considerable strength, and the utmost vigilance is necessary.

The public press: Its tone and influence.

104. The subjoined table exhibits the newspapers published during the year:—

DISTRICTS.	Serial No.	Names of Newspapers.	How often published and in what language.
1	2	3	4
Rajshahi ...	{ 1	<i>Hindu Ranjika</i> ...	Weekly, Bengali.
	2	<i>Shilpa and Krishi Patrika</i> ...	Fortnightly, ditto.
Dinajpur ...	3	<i>Dinajpur Masik Patrika</i> ...	Monthly, ditto.
	4	<i>The Darjeeling News</i> ...	Weekly, English.
Darjeeling ...	{ 5	<i>Masik Patrika</i> ...	Monthly, Hindi.
	6	<i>Darjeeling Standard</i> ...	Weekly, English.
	7	<i>Eastern Himalayan Mission, Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Sikkim News</i> ...	Monthly, ditto.
Rangpur ...	8	<i>Rangpur Dik Prakash</i> ...	Weekly, Bengali.

No changes took place in the number of the newspapers published, and none of them has a wide circulation. This Division, with the obvious exception of the Darjeeling hills, is eminently a part of Bengal, and looks to Calcutta as its sole centre. The papers read by all classes are those which find favour in the capital, among which I may mention, as possessing a circulation among the native community, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Statesman*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Bengali*, the *Indian Nation*, the *Bangabasi*, and the *Sanjibani*.

#### XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

106. The remarks made by me under this head in my last annual report are applicable on the present occasion also. Monmohini Debi, of Puthia, has distinguished herself by sinking about thirty wells in different parts of the Rajshahi district, both in her own lands and elsewhere. They are made of masonry, and have proved very useful. In Dinajpur the Haripur zamindars and Rai Shetabchand opened two charitable dispensaries. His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar is again mentioned for his liberality, as also the Maharani Sarnamoyi and the Tagore family.



**FORMATION OF VILLAGE UNIONS IN CERTAIN SELECTED RURAL AREAS IN BENGAL.**

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

*Calcutta, the 1st September 1894.*

RESOLUTION—No. 3600L.S.G.

READ—

- (1) Resolution No. 2803, dated the 11th December 1891, on the working of District and Local Boards in Bengal during 1890-91.
- (2) Letter No. 8, dated the 2nd February 1892, from the Government of India, Home Department, regarding the organization of Union Committees in Bengal.
- (3) Letter No. 6T.M., dated 28th April 1892, to the Government of India, Home Department, communicating the views of this Government in the matter.
- (4) Letter No. 3, dated 21st February 1894, from the Government of India, Home Department, regarding the formation of village Unions in certain selected and advanced rural areas in Bengal.
- (5) Letter to Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency and Dacca Divisions, Nos. 873-5, dated the 11th March 1893, asking them to submit proposals in accordance with the orders of the Government of India.
- (6) Letter from the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency and Dacca Divisions, submitting their proposals.

It was part of the original scheme of Local Self-Government for these Provinces, when the Bill for its introduction was under consideration, that village Unions should be the unit of administration, that Union Committees should be formed everywhere, and that the work of the Committees should be controlled by a central District Board. By the passing of the Bengal Act III of 1885, however, this part of the scheme was changed, the District Board became the unit of administration, with Local Boards in subordination to it, and the Union, instead of being the basis of the whole fabric, became an optional appendage of the Local Board. Objections were urged from many quarters to the establishment of Union Committees. The objections arose mostly out of the difficulty of obtaining competent men to fill the Committees and of giving them work to do which should satisfy their self-respect and call out their sense of responsibility. This again sprang from the smallness of the funds which could be placed in the hands of the Committees, a result which is due to the lightness of the local taxation in Bengal, the local (or Road and Public Works) cess being imposed at a much lower rate than that which exists in any other Province in India. It was mainly for these reasons that no further measures were taken for their introduction.

2. In his review of the administration of the District Boards in Bengal during 1890-91, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked that no Union Committees had been appointed, and that there was great divergence of opinion among officers as to the advisability of forming them. He did not himself anticipate that any immediate necessity would arise for appointing such Committees, and thought that it would be premature to take any step in that direction until the relations of District and Local Boards had been finally settled, and had stood the test of several years' experience. This view was not, however, accepted by the Government of India, who pointed out that the importance of the village organization as an essential element of success in sanitary improvement in rural areas had been recognized in other provinces; and although, in deference to the opinion of this Government, they did not press for the formation of Union Committees generally throughout the province, the question of establishing a few such Committees experimentally in selected and advanced rural areas, before deciding whether the system should or should not be more largely introduced, was commended to the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, and Dacca Divisions were accordingly asked to submit proposals for the tentative and experimental introduction of the system in selected areas in those divisions, and their replies having been received, the Lieutenant-Governor is now in a position to issue orders on the subject.

3. It will be convenient in the first place to bring together and explain the various provisions of the Local Self-Government Act relating to Union Committees. Part I, Chapter II (sections 37-44) deals with their formation. Any village or group of villages may be constituted into a Union by a written order of the Lieutenant-Governor, and he may prescribe the number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist, such number not being less than

five or more than nine. The members will ordinarily be elected, and will remain in office for two years, but the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the Committee shall consist wholly or in part of members appointed by the Commissioner.

4. The duties and powers of Union Committees are laid down in Part III, Chapter III of the Act (sections 104-119). Section 104 provides that "a Union Committee as the agent of, and subject to the control of, the Local Board shall, within the Union, have the control and administration of, and be responsible for, all matters specified in this chapter, except such of those matters as the Local Board may think fit to take under its direct control and administration." The matters consist of (a) the construction, repair and maintenance of village roads, (b) the repair and maintenance of portions of other roads lying within the Union Committee's jurisdiction which may be made over to it by the Local Board, (c) the charge of pounds, (d) the management of primary schools, (e) the charge of dispensaries, (f) the registration of vital statistics, and (g) sanitation, including drainage and water-supply. The Union Committee, it will be observed, is vested with powers in all these matters as the agent of the Local Board, and no power devolves on it in respect of those matters which have not been placed under the control and administration of the Local Board itself, with one exception. That exception is contained in section 118 of the Act, which empowers the Union Committee to levy a rate similar to that levied for the support of village *chaukidars*, for the purpose of cleaning or repairing public tanks, streams, well or drains within the Union. This useful provision will make it possible to procure funds for what has long been felt to be one of the most crying wants of rural Bengal—a pure water-supply for the villages in the interior, which cannot be provided with it under the Municipal law.

5. The Union Committee is to be placed in possession of means for carrying out its duties by the creation of a Union Fund, which will be composed of receipts from the following sources:—

- (1) all sums accruing within the Union under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871;
- (2) all sums assigned by the Lieutenant-Governor or District Board, whether as a contribution towards the cost of making village roads, or otherwise;
- (3) all other sums received by the Committee in the execution of the Act, including the rate leviable under section 118.

The Union Fund is applicable to the payment, first, of the establishment employed and expenses incurred for the purposes of the Act, and, next, of the expenses incurred in respect of the duties imposed and powers conferred in the matters specified above. Under section 36 of the Act the Committee cannot create an appointment with a monthly salary of ten rupees or more without the consent of the Local Board.

6. Provision for the control of Union Committees by the Local Boards is made in various sections of the Act. Section 103 provides that the Local Board shall exercise general powers of supervision and control over the Committee; section 130 confers on the Local Board, in respect of Union Committees, the power vested in the Commissioner of the Division and the Magistrate of the district of suspending the execution of any order or resolution of, or the doing of any act by, a local authority, if injury or annoyance to the public, or any class or body of persons, or a breach of the peace is likely to result, and also the power vested in the Magistrate of the district of providing in cases of emergency for the execution of any work or the doing of any act at the cost of the District Board; and section 58 requires the submission of quarterly and yearly accounts of the Union Fund to the Local Board.

7. The way for the creation of Union Committees has been facilitated by the intelligent use which some Magistrates have made of the powers conferred on them by section 4 of the amended *Chaukidari Act*, according to which they are able to prescribe what is to be called a village under the Act. The Magistrates in the Dacca Division, under Mr. Luttmann-Johnson's guidance, have taken the lead in this measure, and in the Backergunge district Mr. Savage has grouped his people together in "villages" which on an average contain 1,000 houses, and are served by about 10 *chaukidars* with a *jamadar* of *chaukidars* over them. Such "villages," or several of them, when the circumstances are in other respects convenient would form suitable areas for the new Unions; and the fact that the taxation which it is proposed to levy

under section 118 conforms entirely to that under the Chaukidari Act, leads to the suggestion that the Chaukidari Panchayat should as far as possible be utilised as the nucleus of the Union Committee. Their appointment would be an inducement to the better class of residents to serve on the Panchayats, and thus tend to effect a much-needed improvement in the constitution of those bodies.

8. After careful consideration of the reports received, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to introduce the system of Union Committees experimentally in localities which offer the best conditions for its success. Caution is essential in the first instance, and it is inadvisable to apply these provisions of the Local Self-Government Act generally so as to bring into existence at once a large number of Unions. It will be sufficient to create one or two Union Committees in each sub-division of the districts of the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, except Bankura and Birbhum, in such places as the Magistrates and the Commissioners may select. The places chosen should be villages verging on the status of towns, though not quite large enough to be municipalities, or groups of villages, in which (a) there are men of such social standing and education as to fit them to take the lead in the administration of the Union, (b) the population is dense, and (c) great need of sanitary improvements exists. As a general town, whether a small mufassal town or a group of villages is taken, the limits should be so fixed that the population should be about 10,000 and the area about 10 square miles. It should, if possible, be constituted one "village" under the Chaukidari Act, or, if there is any objection to this, at all events it should be continuous with a group of two or more such villages. It will rest with the local officers to consider and recommend whether some of the members should be elected or whether all should be appointed. Some must in any case be appointed; but partial election and partial appointment are permissible under section 41. The Lieutenant-Governor is doubtful whether, in the experimental stage, it is expedient to leave the constitution of the Committees (even in part) to election. It is important that the best men available, including members of the Chaukidari Panchayats, should be secured, and of this there might be no guarantee under the elective system until the people have become familiarised with the functions entrusted to the Committees. The Union Committees should elect one of their number to be the Chairman. Special provision for the appointment of a Chairman is not made in the Act. Rules of business are unnecessary. The proceedings can be regulated by the Chairman in consultation with the members.

9. The Union Fund will consist of the net income of the Union pound, of grants from the District Board, and of the sums which will be levied by the Union Committee under section 118 of the Act. There should be a pound in each Union. It should be periodically settled by the Local or District Board, along with other pounds of the district, according to the existing practice; but the supervision of the farmer if it is farmed, or the manager if it is held "khas," should remain with the Union Committee, and the Committee should receive the net income of the pound after deduction of the cost of management and of any other expenses which may have been incurred by the District or Local Board. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the grants made by the District Board should be on the basis of the average amount spent within the Union during the past three years under the heads of expenditure of which the Committee is to have charge, but the assignments may be on a more liberal scale, if they are found to be inadequate on this method of calculation. Section 118 of the Act authorizes the Union Committees to cleanse or repair any public tank, stream, well or drain, within a cost of Rs. 100, out of the Union Fund, or, if such fund be not sufficient, to levy the cost from the residents of the Union in the manner provided for the levying of the chaukidari tax. The Committees would, under this provision, be able to obtain the means of improving the water-supply of their Unions, and could do much useful work in that direction.

10. In view of the large demands on the District Funds for the general requirements of the districts, the funds which will be placed at the disposal of the Union Committees cannot be large. Care must, therefore, be taken to avoid extravagance in establishment, and expenditure on works must be closely supervised. The employment of any permanent establishment will, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, be avoided, and the work of keeping up the accounts and the proceedings of the meeting will perhaps be voluntarily undertaken by a member of the Committee, whose position would be analogous

to that of the collecting member of the Chaukidari Panchayat. The accounts of the Union Fund may be kept in English or the vernacular, and will be subject to the audit of the Local Board. The Accountant-General will be requested to prescribe a simple form of accounts. For the carrying out of works any establishment required should be temporary, and the cost should be debited to the particular work. Ordinarily, however, the supervision of works might be divided between the members of the Committee. It will also be hardly necessary to employ a peon or chaprasi. For the service of any notice, the village chaukidars might be employed, but it would be understood that they are not to be utilised to the detriment of their police duties.

11. Of the matters which may be made over to the Union Committees, the collection of vital statistics is already carried out through the police, and the management of public dispensaries has remained with the District Boards in most districts, subject to the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon. In neither case would a change be advantageous. The control of primary education has in many districts not been transferred to the Local Boards, its retention in the hands of the District Boards themselves being deemed more conducive to efficiency. In such districts Union Committees will necessarily not be entrusted with the charge of primary schools; and even where the Local Boards possess powers in respect of such schools, it would perhaps be inadvisable to delegate them to the Union Committees in the first instance. Some aid might, however, be obtained from the Committees by the appointment of their members as visitors. The repair of village roads lying within the Union area, and of such other roads passing through the Union as the Local Board may delegate, and the charge of sanitation and water-supply, should be given over to the Union Committees, and should form their principal duties. The necessary powers, where this has not already been done, should now be conferred on the Local Boards of the sub-divisions in which Union Committees are to be established, in order that they may be delegated to the Committees.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions may as soon as possible submit proposals for the establishment of Union Committees. The District Officers should select the villages or groups of villages which are to be formed into Unions, and which in every case should be identical with one or more villages framed under the Chaukidari Act, and submit a report to the Commissioner, showing the position of the Unions on the District map, giving the area and population of the proposed Unions, and an estimate of the funds which are likely to be available for each Committee, explaining what work each Committee is likely to have under the different heads, and offering suggestions on the mode of forming the Committees, whether by appointment only, or by a combination of appointment and election, and on any other matter which it may appear desirable to consider. It is necessary, under section 37 of the Act, to notify in each case the extension of the Act to the area included in the Union, but it will be sufficient to mention in the notification the name of the "village" or "villages" under the Chaukidari Act. Rules for the election of members of Union Committees will be found in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th December 1885, and these can be used in drawing up schemes for election if the District Officer desire to adopt that method; but in every case the Lieutenant-Governor directs that some members at least should be appointed, and that some of the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat should be on the Union Committee. The District Officers' reports should be promptly forwarded to Government by the Commissioners, with their own remarks. The Accountant-General will be requested to frame rules of account under section 58 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885 for the approval of Government.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioners named therein, and that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Accountant-General for information and for submission of draft account rules for the guidance of Union Committees. His attention is drawn to paragraph 10.

Ordered also that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of the Bengal Secretariat and to the Sanitary Board, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and the Sanitary Commissioner.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

# RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL RETURNS SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE VACCINATION DEPARTMENT IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—SANITATION.

*Calcutta, the 4th September 1894.*

RESOLUTION—No. 3647S.

READ—

The Statistical Returns of Vaccination in Bengal for 1893-94, with brief notes by the Sanitary Commissioner.

These returns were due on the 15th June, but reached Government on the 8th August. The delay, although less than it was last year, is still very unsatisfactory. It is attributed to the late submission of the returns from certain districts, and the receipt of incomplete and incorrect figures from others. The Provincial returns, it is stated, could not be closed until the figures were complete. It is, however, a mistake to conceive that a report cannot be begun till the last return comes in. If they are received and tabulated month by month, errors and discrepancies would be detected in good time, and the Lieutenant-Governor fears that it is to a want of proper management in the office that the unpunctuality of the report is due. The work of the department is said to have been greatly interfered with during the year by constant changes among the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Superintendents of Vaccination. These changes were unfortunate, but they were presumably unavoidable. It is hoped that the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals will co-operate with the Sanitary Commissioner in future in trying to minimise such changes.

2. *Strength of local working and supervising staff.*—The following table shows the strength of the local working and supervising establishment during 1893-94 as compared with the previous year:—

YEAR.	INSPECTING STAFF.						OPERATORS.					REMARKS.
	Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head vaccinators.	Total of inspecting staff.	Vaccinators.		Apprentices.		Total of operators.	
							Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893-94	50	1	63	137	14	205	458	1,830	13	985	3,266	
1892-93	50	2	61	135	11	259	405	1,750	14	864	3,039	

The decrease of one Deputy Superintendent is only apparent, being due to the change of designation of the officer in charge of the Calcutta Animal Vaccination Depôt from Deputy Superintendent to Inspector. The increase of head vaccinators was found to be necessary to provide for extra supervision in the Orissa Tributary States. The inclusion of the staff of paid vaccinators employed in those States, which was omitted from the last year's returns for want of information, the employment for the first time of special establishments paid by the District Boards of Puri and Noakhali and by zamindars in Tippera, and also the appointment of a small extra Government staff in certain districts where small-pox broke out, account for the increase in the number of paid vaccinators. It appears from the report to be the practice to include in the number of paid operators Civil and Assistant Surgeons who perform any operations with their own hands. The regular operators only should be shown in future. The Commissioner of Orissa has reported in his General Administration Report of the Division that a decrease took place in the number of vaccinators in Balasore owing to the demand of a security deposit of Rs. 10. The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to report what necessity exists for this security, whether it is taken elsewhere, and whether it deters men from offering their services as vaccinators.

3. *Number of operations and average per man.*—The total number of vaccinations, and the average number performed by each operator during the year, as compared with the previous year, were :—

Year.	Total number of vaccinations performed.	Average number of operations per man.
1893-94 ... ..	1,844,304	560
1892-93 ... ..	1,836,411	603

The average number of operations per man compares unfavourably with that for 1892-93. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, notices with pleasure an increase in the number of operations in some districts, especially Dacca, Chittagong, Shahabad, Champaran, and Monghyr, the Civil Surgeons of which merit commendation for their good work. It should have been explained whether there were any special causes accounting for the increase which in Dacca is exceptionally large, an increase of 30,000 operations or 30 per cent. In the case of the South Lushai Hills, the return of 16,962 operations is suspicious and hard to credit. The number is very large for so small and scattered a population, and implies that each of the nine vaccinators employed vaccinated 1,885 people—a far larger figure than that returned for any other district.

4. *Protection afforded to infants.*—The total number of infants under one year of age was estimated at 2,461,862, of whom 363,942 or 147·83 per thousand were vaccinated, this result being a little better than that of the previous year, when the degree of protection was only 125·49 per mille. A comparison with the percentages attained in other Provinces, however, shows that far less success has been achieved by the Department in Bengal than in most parts of India, and that attention should be specially directed to such changes in the system here as are likely to smooth down opposition and popularise vaccination. The best results have been obtained in Lohardaga, Malda, Palamau, and Darjeeling, while Backergunge, Cuttack, Patna, and Puri show the worst. There are marked differences between districts which differ but little, if at all, in the character of their population, and these are apparently to be accounted for only by very unequal activity in carrying on operations in the various parts of the Circles.

5. *Primary operations.*—The ratio per cent. of successful cases for the entire Province is returned at 99·20, against 99·32 in the previous year. These figures appear to the Lieutenant-Governor incredibly high, but it does not appear that they have awakened distrust in the minds of the Sanitary Commissioner or the Civil Surgeon, or have been subjected to any special examination. Indeed, save in a few districts, notably Backergunge, Chittagong, Puri, Burdwan, and Jessore, the results of inspections made by the Civil Surgeons bring out almost or quite as remarkable ratios of success. It seems possible that Civil Surgeons in their rapid visits of dispensary inspection have not much time to linger in a village, and that they only see such children as are presented before them who presumably are those who have “taken” well. It is desirable that they should have a list prepared beforehand of the operations reported by the vaccinator in the village they intend to visit and should send for and inspect the children in that list. The amount of success attained in the number thus collected would probably be less than 99 per cent.

6. *Secondary operations.*—Column 2 of the statement of re-vaccinations has been left blank in the case of certain districts, but, as under standing orders of Government in the Political Department, every prisoner is to be vaccinated on admission, the column ought not to be altogether vacant for any district in which there is a jail. The high percentages of successful cases against the districts of Rajshahi, Rangpur, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tributary States, Lohardaga, and Palamau, are hardly credible.

7. *Vaccination at the expense of District Boards.*—The District Board of Puri allotted Rs. 850 for free vaccination, and Rs. 40 were contributed by the District Board of Noakhali. The increase in the number of operations in Puri from 14,199 to 16,828 as compared with the figures of 25,196 and 19,720 in 1890-91 and 1891-92 hardly bears out the Sanitary Commissioner's remark that a remarkable impetus has been given to vaccination in that district by making it free. It is desirable, however, that the experiment should be continued. Mr. Coxe, the Magistrate, and Dr. Banks, the Civil Medical Officer, have displayed much interest in the working of the department.

8. *Cost of vaccination.*—The total cost of vaccination to the Government in 1893-94 was Rs. 1,80,200, against Rs. 1,65,601 in 1892-93, the average cost of each reported successful vaccination being 1 anna and 7 pies, against 1 anna and 5 pies in 1892-93. The cost shown for 1892-93, however, did not include the entire year. If the average cost of the last three years is taken, the cost of each case during the year under report was not actually in excess of past years.

9. *Death-rate from small-pox and proportion of population protected.*—A diagram is given in the report illustrating the death-rate from small-pox in each district as compared with the proportion of population protected by vaccination during the last seven years, 1887—94, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India contained in their letter No. 42, dated the 8th February 1894. The Sanitary Commissioner should have commented on this diagram. The following districts which return the highest death-rate from small-pox show also a very low ratio of protected population:—

District.	Protected per 10,000.	Death- rate from small-pox per 10,000.
Puri ... ..	1,500	18·5
Cuttack ... ..	1,000	11·0
Gaya ... ..	1,200	6·0
Manbhum ... ..	2,100	6·0
Bhagulpur ... ..	1,800	6·0
Palamau ... ..	1,500	4·2

Darjeeling, with 4,900 protected out of every 10,000 of the population, had a mortality of only ·13 per 10,000 from small-pox.

10. *Vaccination direct from village calves.*—The plan of vaccinating direct from calves in the villages, suggested by Dr. Dyson, was introduced during the year, but too late to admit of a full trial. The experiment should be continued during the ensuing season with all the precautions needed to give it a fair chance of success. This method of vaccination has been adopted with excellent results in the Punjab, and is receiving a trial in some districts of the Central Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Sanitary Commissioner that the working of the scheme should not be left entirely to the subordinate staff. A series of interesting experiments in vaccination from the kid was made by Dr. Moir, and the results showed that children can be successfully vaccinated with lymph so obtained, but success was not obtained in inoculation from kid to kid. Dr. Moir has been requested to continue the experiments with the view of ascertaining whether such inoculation is possible.

11. *Animal Vaccine Depôts.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the misunderstandings which prevented the full utilisation of these depôts during the past year have been since settled, and that arrangements have been made for the better working of the institutions in future, and for the regular supply of lanoline lymph during the working season. The depôts serve a most useful purpose in diminishing the need of arm-to-arm vaccination, and their development to the fullest extent is a matter of great importance.

12. *Inspections.*—The increased activity of Civil Surgeons in inspecting the work of the vaccinators deserves commendation. One Civil Surgeon inspected over 10,000 operations, six from 5,000 to 10,000, thirty-two from 1,000 to 5,000, and eight under 1,000. In 1892-93 five inspected from 5,000 to 10,000, twenty-four from 1,000 to 5,000, and sixteen under 1,000, while one made no inspections. The improvement is perhaps greatest in Patna, but in many districts the work received very inadequate attention, and much more should be done in future. Chittagong, Cuttack, Nadia, Rangpur, the 24-Parganas, Balasore, and some others show very poor inspections. The special attention of the Civil Surgeons should be drawn to the matter. In Calcutta the Health Officer has done very little inspection. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners inspected 1,516 villages, against 1,032 in the previous year. The increase is satisfactory.

13. Vaccination is perhaps the least successful of all the departments under the Bengal Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe



that there is in this report no indication of any consciousness of this failure—and no hint of any special efforts by the Sanitary Commissioner to ascertain and remedy its causes. The comparatively small number of operations in Bengal is the fact which has to be explained, testifying as it does to the unpopularity of the process. The attitude of the people towards vaccination is described in the reports, as it has often been described before, as one of passive acceptance with very strong objections to pay for the operation. The Sanitary Commissioner would either extend the compulsory provisions of the Act throughout rural areas, or make vaccination free. Compulsory vaccination does not, however, exist in other provinces to a large extent, and they have nevertheless been more successful than Bengal. As to making vaccination free, and entertaining all the vaccinators as paid servants of Government, although the fee of 2 annas which has to be paid must tend to diminish the number of willing patients, it is hard to believe that it is the sole or even the main deterrent. It is more probable that the fact to be explained is due to distrust in vaccination as a prophylactic, and the principal duty of the Sanitary Commissioner is to remove that distrust by operating against its causes. If the percentage of success was really any thing like as high as it is reported, the fact of immunity against small-pox would be patent to the eyes of every one, and vaccination would be sought after. We have seen how popular inoculation against cholera is, even when its results are not firmly established in the eyes of scientific men, and there ought to be the same rush after vaccination instead of the present difficulty to induce people to avail themselves of it. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Sanitary Commissioner will set himself to discover the causes of the distrust felt, and, so far as the distrust is justified, to remedy and remove them by insisting that the lymph used by vaccinators is really what it ought to be, and that he will be effectively supported by the efforts of all Civil Surgeons and District Officers in the Province. The supply of good lymph, whether in tubes from the two central depôts or direct from calves operated on locally, will probably effect a considerable improvement.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4605 Agri.

FINAL FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP  
OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1894.

The following is published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

REVENUE DEPT.,  
*The 1st September, 1894.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRI-  
CULTURE, BENGAL.

*Final Forecast of the Jute Crop for season 1894 (to the middle of August).*

*Season.*—The character of the season up to the middle of June was briefly described in the Preliminary Forecast published on the 29th June 1894. Up to the end of May, the rainfall was abundant and well distributed in East and North Bengal, which comprise the most important jute-producing districts in Bengal. In the districts of South-West Bengal, East Bihar, and Orissa, the rainfall of May was, however, generally short of the normal. In June the rainfall was much short of the normal in almost all the districts of North Bengal, and also in Jessore, Murshidabad, and Dacca; elsewhere it was either normal or in moderate excess. In Cuttack alone the rainfall during June was excessive, having amounted to nearly twice the normal fall, and gave rise to floods. During July the rainfall was abundant everywhere except in North Bengal, which continued to suffer from a greater or less deficiency of rain until the close of July. At the end of July there was a general and heavy fall of rain throughout North Bengal, which nearly made up for the deficiency of rain during June and July. During the first-half of August the rainfall appears to have been favourable in every district. But for the deficiency of rain during June and July in North Bengal, the season would have proved to be highly favourable to the cultivation and growth of the jute crop. The crop does not appear to have suffered anywhere from the early rise of the rivers or from floods, except in Cuttack, which is, however, comparatively unimportant as a jute-growing district.

2. *Area sown.*—The total area sown in jute in Bengal is estimated by the District Officers, in returns appended to this note, to amount to 2,236,500 acres, against 2,222,600 acres estimated to have been sown last year. The increase in area is inappreciable.

3. *Character of the crop.*—Only one district, viz. Tippera, returns a bumper crop, or crop above 16 annas (16 annas being the formula approved for Government returns for an average crop); ten districts—namely, Nadia, Jessore, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Mymensing, Faridpur,

Purnea, and Malda—return the crop as from 14 to 16 annas; in ten districts—namely, Burdwan, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Dacca, Backergunge, Noakhali, and Bhagalpur—the outturn of the crop is estimated at from 12 to 14 annas; and in five districts—namely, Hooghly, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Cuttack, and Balasore—(in all of which districts the crop is comparatively unimportant) it is estimated below 12 annas. In the districts of North Bengal, the deficiency of rainfall during June and July is reported to have injured the crop to the extent of 1 to 4 annas; on the other hand, owing to the favourable distribution of rainfall, the crop is reported to have slightly improved in East and South-West Bengal since the first forecast was published. On the whole, the crop has not suffered any material injury from short rainfall in June and July. After allowing for a tendency in the district returns, which was noticed in the first forecast, published on the 29th June 1894, to underestimate outturn, it is estimated by this Department that the outturn of the crop of 1894 will be slightly above an average, or 16-anna crop; and that it will probably be slightly better than that of the crop of 1892.

4. *Gross outturn of the crop.*—An attempt has been made, as in the previous year, to estimate the gross outturn of jute during the current season, and to compare it with the estimated gross outturn of 1893. For this purpose, an all-round rate of 1,200lbs. or 3 bales has been assumed (as in previous reports) to be the average rate of production per acre for every jute-growing district in Bengal. The gross outturn of jute this year would appear to amount to 30,324,000 maunds (6,064,800 bales), against 25,003,500 maunds (5,001,700 bales) estimated to have been produced last year. The crop of 1893 having been estimated at  $13\frac{1}{2}$  annas, the character of the present crop may be expressed as  $\frac{600}{500}$  of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  annas, that is, as  $16\frac{2}{5}$  annas.

It may be asked what becomes of that part of the jute crop which is not exported. It was stated in 1893 that local mills consume about 15 lakhs of bales. It has been roughly estimated by certain district officers that the domestic consumption of jute may amount to 4 seers per head of the population in certain Bengal districts. There is, however, no very reliable information on this point.

It will be remembered that although these returns are confined to 26 districts, a little jute is grown in other districts, and a certain amount, probably representing half a lakh to three-quarters of a lakh of bales, comes from the Assam Province.

5. The quantity of jute (inclusive of cuttings and rejections) likely to be available for export out of this year's crop is estimated at 31 to 32 lakhs of bales, against 31 lakhs of bales exported from the crop of 1892, and 25 lakhs of bales exported from last year's crop.

B. C. BASU,

*Assistant Director of the Department of  
Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

Countersigned.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of the Department of Land Records  
and Agriculture, Bengal.*

*The 29th August 1894.*

## Final Report on the Jute Crop of Bengal for the year 1894.

District.	ACREAGE.						OUTTURN IN BALS OF 40 LBS.						Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+), or falls short of (-) outturn in			Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Revenue and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+), or falls short of (-) area in		Taking 10 ams to represent the average outturn per acre, how many ams will represent this year's outturn (1894)?	Taking 10 ams to represent the average outturn per acre, how many ams represented outturn last year (1893)?	Estimated yield of current year, % of area in column 2.	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rate.	Yield of area in column 3, % of area in column 2.	Normal.	Column Column.					
				Column 3.	Column 4.							10.	11.	12.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Burdwan ...	10,800	10,800	11,100	+0.32	-1.50	114	81	24.10	32,700	16,600	33,300	-25.30	+45.19	-27.62	In the Sadar and Kalna subdivisions, the outturn will be better than that reported in the first forecast, owing to timely rainfall. In the Katwa subdivision, however, some late rainfall has affected the outturn. Owing to late rainfall the outturn will be worse than last year in the Raniganj subdivision.	The Collector estimates the average rate of outturn per acre of jute for the Sadar subdivision at 750 lbs. In this return it has been assumed to be 1,200 lbs.	
Midnapore ...	10,800	11,100	20,900	-2.70	-48.32	91	81	19.20	32,400	18,000	62,700	-40.74	+6.66	-63.37	There have been some changes in the figures shown in columns 2, 3, 4 and 8, owing to wrong figures having been shown last year, and partly to more lands having been brought under cultivation since the submission of the first forecast this year. Owing to want of rain in the sowing time, the area brought under cultivation has been less than last year's area, but there being some rain at last, the outturn will be a little better.	The Collector estimates the average rate of outturn per acre at 1,000 lbs., but in this return it has been assumed to be 1,200 lbs. per acre for the sake of uniformity.	

District.	ACREAGE.				OUTTURN IN BALES OF 400 LBS.										Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.			
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+), or falls short of (-) area in	Column 3.	Column 4.	Taking in aunes to represent the average outturn per acre, how many aunes will represent this year's outturn (1884)?						Taking in aunes to represent the average outturn per acre, how many aunes represented outturn last year (1883)?						
							Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.	Column 8.	Column 9.	Column 10.	Column 11.	Column 12.			Column 13.	Column 14.	Column 15.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Hoghly	12,300	14,300	14,300	-12.58	-12.58	10	12	23,400	37,500	32,200	42,900	-37.80	-20.08	-45.45	Since submission of the first forecast the rains have been normal and the outturn is expected to be as estimated previously.				
24 Parganas	35,400	41,200	48,600	-14.07	-27.16	13	8	86,300	106,200	61,800	115,800	-18.73	+39.64	-40.81	This year's crop is expected to be better than the last year's, owing to the seasonable rainfall; but not to exceed 13 aunes, although in the preliminary forecast it was expected to be an average one.				
Khulna	17,800	21,500	22,500	-17.21	-20.88	13	11	44,100	53,400	44,300	67,500	-17.11	-0.45	-34.88	Owing to the want of timely rain there has been decrease in area in the Satkhira sub-division. The outturn of the district per acre has resulted somewhat better than that reported in the preliminary report. The area under jute is, however, less than that of last year.				
Nadia	47,000	46,700	47,000	+0.64	.....	14	9	123,400	141,000	75,500	141,000	-12.50	+56.80	-12.50	Owing to timely and normal rainfall, and the late rise of the rivers, the outturn is expected to be 14 aunes.				

See over	28,600	29,500	41,500	+ 13.50	- 19.03	14	7	86,900	100,900	38,700	151,600	- 12.50	+ 127.91	- 29.16	<p>Last year's crop was greatly injured by abnormal rainfall. This year the crop is almost an average one, owing to favourable rainfall. Owing to excessive rainfall, much of the lands usually brought under cultivation could not be sown last year; while during the year, owing to the seasonable rainfall and high prices which ruled the market, more lands were cultivated. The fall of the area below normal is due to more lands being brought under the cultivation of <i>til</i>, which allows another crop to be raised on the same land.</p> <p>The decrease in the outturn is due to the want of timely rain.</p> <p>Want of rain interfered to some extent with the growth of the crop. But the outturn would have been a 16-anna one if there had been enough water to steep the plant in.</p> <p>The high price of jute that obtained in the past year, and the high price at present prevailing induced the cultivators to extend the cultivation, and hence the increase in area as compared with last year. Owing to want of sufficient rain in the Noagson subdivision, the cultivators could not steep and wash the jute properly, and hence a 12-anna outturn is estimated for that subdivision. The outturn of both the Nator and Gadar subdivisions is estimated at 18 annas, as before, owing to the want of sufficient rainfall in the Noagson subdivision, the crop suffered much, and hence the difference in the average outturn between this and the preliminary forecast.</p>
Murhidabad...	21,700	29,900	30,800	- 27.42	- 29.08	10	13	46,700	65,100	72,800	91,800	- 37.48	- 44.17	- 55.06	
Dinsajpur	107,500	106,500	99,500	+ 0.93	+ 8.04	13	16	941,900	822,500	319,500	298,500	- 45.00	- 24.28	- 16.23	
Rajshahi	105,200	100,100	104,500	+ 5.09	+ 0.67	14½	12½	296,300	315,000	254,600	313,500	- 8.42	+ 23.31	- 7.72	

DISTRICT.	AVERAGE.					OUTTURN IN BALES OF 400LBS.								Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+), or falls short of (-) outturn in			Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.	17
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1894)?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1893)?	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2, of area in	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rate.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Normal.	Column 10.	Column 11.	Column 12.					
1																			
Rangpur	286,200	288,100	278,500	- 0.68		+ 2.76	14	13	751,300	858,000	720,200	835,500	-12.50	+ 4.31	-10.08		In the preliminary forecast the outturn was estimated at 16 annas, but want of rain afterwards affected injuriously the growth of jute. The increase in the area sown over the normal area is due to rise of price of jute and favourable rainfall at the commencement of the cultivation of the crop.		
Bohara	75,000	75,600	76,000	.....		-1.31	14	12	196,000	225,000	168,700	228,000	-12.50	+16.71	-13.64		Owing to scanty rainfall during the whole of June and part of July, the growth of the plants all over the district was stunted, but the subsequent showers have greatly benefited the low land plants and, so far as I can judge from present prospects, an outturn of 2 annas below normal seems likely.		
Fabna	174,500	197,200	186,400	-11.31		-3.53	14	12	468,100	523,500	413,700	512,700	-12.50	- 3.21	-15.38		The outturn would have been 16 annas, but the late sown crops were damaged at an early stage of progress by a kind of insect locally called <i>saika</i> . Report of such damages has been received from the agriculturists of Murkuta on the east of the		



District.	ACREAGE.						OUTPUT IN BALES OF 400 LBS.										Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+), or falls short of (-) area in			Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Taking 18 annas to represent the average output per acre, how many annas will represent this year's output (1894)?	Taking 18 annas to represent the average output per acre, how many annas represented output last year (1893)?	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2, of area in	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rate.	Yield of previous year.	Normal.	Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+), or falls short of (-) output in									
												Column 10.	Column 11.	Column 12.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
Tippura	212,000	227,800	225,000	-11.53	-5.73	19	104	715,500	690,000	472,100	675,000	+12.50	+51.53	+6.00	In low lands into is a bumper year, but as in high lands it appears to have suffered slightly from the hot and dry weather in April, I estimate the output at 15 annas instead of 20 annas for the whole district.						
Nokkali	9,500	9,500	9,500	...	...	18	9	23,200	25,500	11,200	28,500	-19.50	+63.38	-18.58	.....	A later communication from the Collector states that the return requires much alteration.					
Bhagalpur	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	13	16	44,100	53,500	58,000	50,800	-25.00	-25.00	-25.00	Sowing was delayed on account of delay in rain, but subsequent rainfall improved the prospects of crops.						
Purnea	75,000	69,000	62,000	+8.69	+20.27	16	15	235,000	225,000	194,100	186,000	+15.72	+20.58	+20.58	The rainfall at the beginning of the season was in time to start the plants well; there was not much rain after that, and so no damage was done to the young plants.						



	35,500	31,500	45,000	+12-63	-21-11	16	13	104,500	106,500	70,900	135,000	...	+50-21	-21-11	<p>The increase in area sown this year is due to high price and demand of jute last year. The rainfall was favourable to jute cultivation on the whole, and a 10-anna outturn is at present expected in the first crop. As remarked in the first forecast sowing had not been completed when the report was submitted, and the area which had been then sown was shown. In the present return the total area sown has been given, and this accounts for the difference between the areas shown in this and the first forecast. Absence of rain at the time of ploughing and sowing, and then heavy rain attended with floods, have reduced the outturn from 11 annas, as reported in the preceding forecast, to 10 annas.</p> <p>In the preliminary forecast of the jute crop, the area under jute was estimated at 2,300 acres, but it is now found to be 2,600 acres. The decrease in the outturn is due to the want of rain during the growth of the crop.</p> <p>The Collector estimates the rate of yield per acre this year for the district as a whole at 480 lbs. but in this report it has been taken to be 750 lbs. per acre, that is, on the assumption of 1,200 lbs. per acre as the 16-anna or average rate of outturn per acre.</p> <p>(a) Estimates by this Department. The arithmetical means of the district estimates are 14½ and 12 annas for this and last year respectively. These estimates have been raised by this Department for reasons stated in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Note.</p>
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cuttack	...	4,500	5,500	-10-00	-18-18	10	11	8,400	13,500	10,300	16,500	-57-77	-15-44	-49-03	
Balasore	...	2,000	3,000	...	-27-77	10	13	4,000	7,800	6,300	10,800	-37-18	-22-22	-54-63	
Total	...	2,256,500	2,222,600	+0-53	-8-99	(a) 16½	(a) 13½	6,084,500	6,708,500	5,001,700	6,016,500	-9-61	+21-25	-12-32	

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, and 13 annas three-fourth of an average crop, and so on.

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 1st September, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan Sept. 1, '94	0.38	Weather—seasonable. <i>Aman</i> cultivation nearly finished. Prospects of sugarcane good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Burdwan ... 11½ to 15 Kalna ... Not reported. Katwa ... 13½ Raniganj ... 14 } per rupee.
	Kalna ...	Not reported.	
	Katwa ...	2.65	
	Raniganj ...	6.58	
	2 Birbhum " 1, '94	0.83	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of paddy completed and fields being weeded. Sugarcane generally looks well. Common rice sells from 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Cattle doing fairly well.
	Rampur Hât ...	1.95	
	3 Bankura " 1, '94	2.54	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. Prices of coarse rice:— Srs. Bankura ... 16½ Vishnupur ... 16½ } per rupee.
	Vishnupur ...	4.61	
	4 Midnapore " 1, '94	0.59	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops continue good except in Contai. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Sadar ... 14 Contai ... 13 Ghatal ... 13 to 14 Tamluk ... Not reported. } per rupee.
	Ghatal ...	8.61	
	Contai ...	1.37	
	Tamluk ...	Not reported.	
	5 Hooghly " 1, '94	0.32	Weather—bright with very little rain. Transplantation well advanced. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> commencing. All crops doing well except in thana Kristonagore in the Serampore subdivision. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Sadar ... 10 Serampore ... 10 to 11½ Jahanabad ... 13 } per rupee.
	Serampore ...	1.29	
	Jahanabad ...	4.40	
	6 Howrah " 1, '94	0.90	Weather—close and cloudy. Jute and <i>aus</i> being harvested. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> over a large area completed, and still going on in places. Prospects favourable, but rainfall deficient. Prices of rice— Srs. Ulubaria ... 9 to 10½ Howrah ... 10 } per rupee. Prices continue normal. Fodder and water-supply plentiful.
	Ulubaria ...	1.44	
PRESIDENTY DIV.	7 24 Parganas " 1, '94	0.39	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> and harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at— Srs. c. Sadar ... 11 to 13 0 Barasat ... 10 10 Basirhat ... 11 0 Diamond Harbour ... 11 0 } per rupee.
	8 Nadia " 1, '94	1.95	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good; but in certain places some damage is said to have been caused by floods. Price of rice steady at 11 to 13½ seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	1.32	
	Meherpur ...	4.92	
	Chudanga ...	1.92	
	Ranaghat ...	2.41	
	9 Murshidabad ...	...	Report not received.
	10 Jessore " 1, '94	1.46	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and steeping of jute still going on. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> in progress. Lands are being prepared for the next <i>rabi</i> crops. Prospect of lowland <i>aman</i> good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease still prevails in thana Gaighatta. Prices of common rice as below:— Srs. c. Sadar ... 11 to 12 0 Jhenida ... 12 0 Magura ... 12 12 Narail ... 12 0 Bongong ... 10 to 12 8 } per rupee.
	Jhenida ...	8.17	
	Magura ...	1.23	
	Narail ...	2.80	
	Bongong ...	3.74	
	11 Khulna " 1, '94	1.89	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> continues. <i>Aus</i> and jute are being harvested. Rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Bagerhat ...	4.21	
	Sathkira ...	1.29	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BENGAL—continued.</b>			
RAJSHAHI DIV.	12 Rajshahi Sept. 1, '94	Not received.	Weather—rainy and seasonable. Crops are in very good condition all over the district. In Nangaon the jute is giving so good an outturn that there is a complaint that there is not sufficient water for steeping. Occasionally dry weather is required for getting in <i>aus</i> paddy. There is no cattle-disease. Supply of fodder and water ample. Rice selling from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Nator ...	2.58	
	Nangaon ...	3.45	
	13 Dinajpur .. 1, '94	5.56	Sufficient rain almost throughout the district. <i>Bhadai</i> and <i>haimanti</i> progressing. Supply of fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
	Thakurgaon ...	10.07	
	14 Jalpaiguri .. 1, '94	5.82	Showers alternating with sunshine. <i>Bhadai</i> has yielded a 12-anna crop on the average. Jute is yielding well and a 13 to 14-anna crop expected. <i>Haimanti</i> crop is in good condition, and an average or 16-anna crop is looked forward to. Cattle-disease is reported from some parts of the district.
	15 Darjeeling .. 1, '94	5.84	Weather—seasonable. In the hills:— <i>Bhutta</i> , <i>shama</i> , <i>kangni</i> , <i>chota marua</i> and <i>bhadai dhan</i> ripening. <i>Bara marua</i> and <i>aghani dhan</i> progressing favourably. In the Terai:— <i>Bhadai</i> and jute continue to be harvested. <i>Aghani</i> being transplanted favoured by late good showers. Prices of coarse rice:—
	Siliguri ...	11.95	
	16 Rangpur .. 1, '94	3.19	Weather—cloudy and rainy at intervals. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> almost finished. Eight to ten annas of the normal area of <i>aman</i> transplanted. Transplantation most backward in Kurigram. Steeping of jute in progress. More rain wanted. Price of rice 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.
	Gaibanda ...	4.57	
DACCA DIV.	Nilphamari ...	4.60	
	Kurigram ...	1.80	
	17 Bogra .. 1, '94	3.89	Weather—seasonable. Sufficient rainfall throughout the district. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute not yet finished. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> still going on. Common rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Sherpur ...	8.10	
	Naukhila ...	7.02	
	18 Pabna .. 1, '94	2.10	Weather—cool and rainy. Prospects of crops continue good in the Sadar subdivision and much improved in the Sirajganj subdivision by copious rainfall. Harvesting of jute and <i>aus</i> in progress. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and 10 seers per rupee at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply excellent.
	19 Dacca .. 1, '94	0.33	Weather—hot; cloudy with showers. Harvesting of jute and <i>aus</i> rice nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
	20 Mymensingh .. 1, '94	2.44	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
	21 Faridpur .. 1, '94	1.02	Weather—seasonable. State of crops very promising. Rice sells at 11½ or 12 seers per rupee.
	Goalundo ...	2.36	
CHITTAGONG DIV.	Madaripur ...	2.69	
	22 Backergunge .. 1, '94	2.47	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> is nearly over. There has been a 14-anna crop. Sowing and transplantation of <i>aman</i> still going on. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	1.03	
	Patuakhali ...	2.82	
	Bhola ...	3.58	
	23 Tippera .. 1, '94	1.83	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good, but on high lands <i>aman</i> is not likely to be a bumper crop as the floods this year are, it is believed, below the normal. On the other hand <i>raa</i> paddy is being planted more extensively than usual and will make up for any loss in <i>aman</i> . Price of rice almost stationary.
	Sadar—		Srs. c.
	Chowdagram ...	...	17 9
	Kotwali ...	...	13 5½
	Brahmanbaria—		
	Brahmanbaria ...	...	15 0
	Nabinagar ...	...	12 0
	Chandpur—		
	Hajiganj ...	...	16 4
	Chandpur ...	...	15 0
	24 Noakhali .. 1, '94	0.72	Weather—fair and seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> nearly completed. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> continues. State and prospects of crops good. Outturn of coconut 10 annas. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
			<i>Aus Aman.</i>
	Noakhali ...	...	Srs. 16 10 (per rupee.
	Fenny ...	...	16 10½
	25 Chittagong .. 1, '94	3.16	Weather—occasionally cloudy with slight rain. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> crop nearly over; 12-anna outturn expected. Agricultural operations continue; but a little more rain is wanted. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BIHAR.</b>			
<b>PATNA DIVISION.</b>	26 Patna Sept. 1, '94	1.14	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplantation of rice almost finished. <i>Bhadol</i> crops doing well, but a little sunny weather is needed. Common rice selling at—  Srs. Sadar ... .. 14½ Barh ... .. 12½ Bihar ... .. 15 Dinapore ... .. 11 to 14½ } per rupee.
	Barh ...	8.42	
	Bihar ...	5.14	
	Dinapore ...	1.27	
	27 Gaya „ 1, '94	2.35	Weather—cloudy and rainy in the first part and bright in the latter part of the week. Transplantation of paddy completed. <i>Marua</i> and <i>makai</i> are being harvested. Common rice sells at—  Srs. Sadar ... .. 12 to 13 Jahanabad ... .. 12½ Aurangabad ... .. 15 Nawada ... .. 16 } per rupee.
	Jahanabad ...	3.81	
	Aurangabad ...	2.52	
	Nawada ...	1.56	
	28 Shahabad „ 1, '94	1.93	Weather—cloudy with occasional rain and alternate sunshine. Transplantation in the Bhabua subdivision has nearly finished; it is still in progress in other subdivisions. <i>Bhadol</i> damaged slightly by excessive rainfall. Prospects favourable. Prices show a tendency to rise in the Sasaram subdivision.
	Buxar ...	4.29	
	Sasaram ...	4.82	
	Bhabua ...	3.00	
	29 Saran „ 1, '94	0.79	Weather—fair with occasional showers. State and prospects of crops good, but in the Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions <i>bhadol</i> slightly injured by excessive rain. Early <i>maize</i> being reaped in places. Paddy doing well. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—  Srs. c. Chapra ... .. 11 0 Siwan ... .. 12 8 Gopalganj ... .. 10 11 } per rupee.
	Siwan ...	5.13	
	Gopalganj ...	4.93	
	30 Champaran „ 1, '94	8.63	Weather—occasionally cloudy with more or less rain almost every day. Transplantation of paddy in rapid progress and will shortly be completed. <i>Bhadol</i> doing well. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle.
	31 Munassarpur „ 1, '94	1.04	Weather—hot and cloudy with east wind and showers almost daily. Prospects continue favourable. Transplantation of winter rice completed in some places and approaching completion in others. <i>Bhadol</i> coming to maturity and harvesting taken in hand in some places. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	5.09	
	Sitamarhi ...	3.21	
<b>BRAGALPUR DIVISION.</b>	32 Darbhanga „ 1, '94	3.21	Weather—cloudy with sunshine at intervals. Prospects of <i>bhadol</i> continue favourable. <i>Makai</i> harvesting commenced in places. Transplanting of winter rice is being vigorously pushed on. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices remain stationary.
	33 Monghyr „ 1, '94	1.76	Weather—hot with showers almost daily. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished. The Ganges flood has almost wholly damaged the <i>bhadol</i> crops in the southern portion of Begusarai subdivision and in a portion of Gogri thana. <i>Makai</i> and <i>marua</i> are ripening and in some places reaping has commenced. Sugarcane and indigo doing well. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—  Srs. Monghyr ... .. 11 Begusarai ... .. 12 Jamui ... .. 13½ } per rupee.
	Begusarai ...	0.85	
	Jamui ...	0.87	
	34 Bhagalpur „ 1, '94	4.31	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of Indian-corn, <i>marua</i> and <i>bhadol</i> paddy has commenced. Some slight damage has been caused to these crops in Sultanganj thana by flood. The outturn of <i>marua</i> is estimated at 20 annas and of Indian-corn and <i>bhadol</i> paddy at 17 or 18 annas. About 14 annas of <i>aphani</i> paddy have been planted out. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices normal. Price of common rice varies from 13 seers in Madhipura to 15½ seers in Banks.
	Banks ...	1.98	
	Madhipura ...	5.68	
	Supaul ...	3.64	
	35 Purnea „ 1, '94	1.39	Weather—hot with slight showers. Harvesting of <i>bhadol</i> and transplantation of <i>aphani</i> continue satisfactorily. Cattle-disease in Araria reported to be decreasing. Prices of common rice:—  Srs. Sadar ... .. 13 to 15 Kishanganj ... .. 12 to 14 Araria ... .. 16 } per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	8.17	
	Araria ...	4.74	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.	
BIHAR—consolid.				
BRAGALPUR DIVY—consolid.	86 Malda Sept. 1, '94	2.54	Weather—hot; clear and cloudy at intervals. <i>Bhadoi</i> paddy being reaped: an average outturn was expected, but the recent flood has damaged about 2 annas of the crop. Transplanting of winter rice nearly finished. Coarse rice selling from 11½ to 14 seers per rupee. No want of fodder.	
	Chanchal ...	2.15		
	Shibganj ...	5.59		
	Gazole ...	5.79		
	87 Sonthal Parganas „ 1, '94	3.72	Daily rain. Excessive rain is doing harm to ripening <i>makai</i> . Paddy doing very well.	
	Deoghur ...	4.20		
	Godda ...	4.57		
	Jamtara ...	1.72		
	Pakour ...	4.17		
	Rajmahal ...	5.14		
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVY.	38 Cuttack „ 1, '94	0.68	Weather—hot. Prospects good except in some lately flooded tracts, where the water has not yet run off. <i>Beali</i> harvest commenced. More rain needed for this crop. Fodder-supply scanty in flooded tracts. The <i>beali</i> and <i>mandia</i> crops when harvested should considerably relieve the pressure in most parts, but in and near kills A regular relief measures are necessary and being arranged for. Common rice sells at— <div style="float: right; text-align: right;">Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... 9 14 to 13 2 Jajpur ... 9 13 to 11 13 Kendrapara ... Not reported. Banki ... 13 8</div> } per rupee.	
	39 Balasore ...	...		Report not received.
	40 Puri Aug. 30, '94	0.37		Weather—hot with floating clouds. <i>Beali</i> is ripening in Sadar and is being harvested in Khurda. Transplanting and weeding of <i>sarat</i> going on. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 11 to 15½ seers per rupee.
	Khurda ..	0.31		
	CHOTA NAGPUR.			
South-West Frontier Agency.				
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVY.	41 Hazaribagh Sept. 1, '94	3.10	Daily rain. A break is required. Transplanting of paddy has been completed in most places. Harvesting of <i>goondli</i> and <i>mandua</i> has commenced. All crops promising except Indian-corn which has been injured by excessive rain. Common rice selling at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.	
	Giridi ...	3.96		
	42 Lohardaga „ 1, '94	4.23	Weather—seasonable. <i>Sirguja</i> and <i>arid</i> are being sown. Prospect of <i>bhadoi</i> continues favourable. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.	
	43 Palamau Aug. 30, '94	4.38		Rainfall has been becoming lighter and more scattered and a break seems to be setting in. Transplantation of rice now nearly finished in most parts. <i>Sawan</i> and <i>goondli</i> are being harvested in some parts. Prices rising, and at Ranka owing to the failure of the <i>makai</i> crop the mahajans seem to have formed a “corner,” and rice is said to be selling at 9 seers per rupee. Elsewhere it is 11½ to 16 seers per rupee.
	44 Manbhum Sept. 1, '94	2.01	Weather—seasonable. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops being cut in places; outturn fair. <i>Gora</i> paddy ripening. <i>Aman</i> paddy doing well. Rice sells from 10 to 15 seers per rupee.	
45 Singhbhum „ 1, '94	2.09	Weather—hot and cloudy with rain at night. Crops doing well. Rice selling at 10 to 15 seers per rupee.		

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,  
The 4th September, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

# Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
				AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
				Mean barometric height, 3 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant pressure, 32°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temp.
				Mean barometric height, 3 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant pressure, 32°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temp.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.648	29.688	+0.032	SWly	60	91.7	30th Aug.	78.2	30, 31 Aug.	86.0	79.0	82.5
		Raniganj	Raniganj	29.418	29.696	+0.060	Variable	20	91.3	30th "	78.4	31st "	85.3	77.1	81.2
		Birbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bankura	Bankura	29.484	29.673	+0.060	Calm	36	91.1	30, 31 "	78.6	1st Sept.	88.7	77.5	83.1
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29.606	29.701	+0.065	S	68	92.3	28th "	75.1	28th Aug.	86.9	77.2	82.0
		Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Presidency	24 Parganas	Saugor Island	29.735	29.692	+0.040	SW	240	90.2	30th "	78.0	30th "	87.4	78.5	82.9
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29.733	29.700	+0.048	SW	92	90.6	30th "	76.7	26th "	86.6	77.7	82.1
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29.701	29.697	+0.006	ESE	105	90.8	31th "	75.7	26th "	87.7	78.1	82.9
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29.683	29.690	+0.042	Calm	33	90.1	30th "	77.3	26, 27 "	86.8	78.9	82.8
		Jessore	Jessore	29.716	29.694	+0.031	WSW	60	92.0	30th "	74.9	23th "	87.6	77.5	82.5
		Khulna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29.678	29.698	+0.028	Sly	113	90.1	30th "	77.1	26th "	86.5	78.7	82.6
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29.645	29.722	+0.071	S	63	91.1	30th "	76.2	26th "	87.5	78.3	82.9
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29.491	29.733	+0.063	E	64	89.9	30th "	75.1	26th "	86.8	76.6	81.7
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	29.973	—	+0.026	Ely	61	91.1	31st "	85.7	23th "	92.7	56.8	74.2
		Gnatong	Gnatong	19.297	—	—	SE	84	85.9	29th "	41.9	30th "	53.6	43.2	48.4
		Kuch Bihar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dacca	Rangpur	Rangpur	29.641	29.718	+0.052	Calm & Ely	19	92.3	30th "	75.7	1st Sept.	88.1	77.1	82.6
		Bogra	Bogra	29.684	29.708	+0.071	Calm	29	92.3	30th "	76.4	28, 27 Aug.	86.4	78.1	82.2
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29.700	29.708	+0.046	Calm	25	88.8	30th "	75.3	26th "	85.0	78.4	81.7
		Dacca	Narayanganj	29.744	29.719	+0.035	SE	204	90.0	30th "	76.7	31th "	87.5	78.6	83.0
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.704	29.715	+0.045	ESE	49	91.2	30th "	76.1	26, 31 "	85.9	77.1	81.5
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29.730	29.723	+0.034	S	84	87.5	30th "	75.9	26, 31 "	84.2	78.7	82.0
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Backergunge	Barisal	29.740	29.706	+0.056	Calm	27	92.3	30th "	74.9	26, 31 "	87.7	79.0	83.3
		Tippera	Comilla	29.748	29.726	+0.045	S & E	54	91.3	29, 30 "	75.3	30th "	83.5	76.5	80.0
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29.722	29.722	+0.060	SE	76	89.5	30th "	75.3	26th "	87.0	77.3	82.1
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29.711	29.745	+0.021	Ely	64	89.7	26, 30 "	74.1	26th "	86.8	75.5	81.1
		South Lushai Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Patna	Bankipore	29.650	29.693	+0.063	E	45	90.5	31st "	78.7	26th "	87.5	78.8	83.1
	Patna	Gaya	Gaya	29.300	29.688	+0.045	E	122	91.9	31st "	78.9	26th "	89.3	77.4	83.6
		Shahabad	Dehri	29.376	29.679	+0.073	SW, SE	277	91.3	31st "	74.0	26th "	88.6	77.9	83.2
		Shahabad	Buxar	29.405	29.686	+0.075	Ely	46	91.5	31st "	78.6	31st "	88.8	76.4	82.6
		Arrah	Arrah	29.536	29.677	+0.075	Variable	27	92.9	31st "	78.5	26th "	89.7	78.1	83.8
		Saran	Chapra	29.553	29.687	+0.081	Calm	00	91.8	31st "	76.1	26th "	88.7	78.5	83.6
		Champanan	Motihari	29.533	29.705	+0.076	Calm & ENE	81	92.0	31st "	78.4	26th "	83.2	77.0	80.1
BIRLA.	Bhagalpur	Musaffarpur	Musaffarpur	29.663	29.694	—	Ely	57	92.3	31st "	75.3	26th "	86.0	77.7	82.0
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29.577	29.685	+0.045	ESE	61	92.0	31st "	76.2	26th "	87.5	78.4	82.9
		Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29.573	29.685	+0.064	Sly	46	91.2	31st "	73.5	31st "	87.5	75.8	81.6
		Purnea	Purnea	29.625	29.704	+0.053	SEly	54	91.2	31st "	73.2	26th "	87.8	78.2	83.0
		Malda	Malda	29.605	29.688	+0.064	SW	47	92.1	30th "	75.5	26th "	86.0	78.2	81.8
	Orissa	Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29.242	29.687	+0.040	Wly	67	91.1	30th "	73.9	26th "	86.8	76.2	81.5
		Untack	Untack	29.655	29.678	+0.029	Calm	48	92.3	30, 31 "	75.8	26th "	91.5	78.7	85.1
		False Point	False Point	29.727	29.690	+0.035	Variable	164	89.0	30th "	76.6	26, 30 "	87.1	77.9	82.5
		Balasore	Balasore	29.653	29.686	+0.064	SW	60	89.4	28—31 "	76.7	31st "	88.0	77.6	82.8
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur	Puri	Puri	29.716	29.671	—	Calm	150	91.2	26th "	70.6	1st Sept.	88.9	79.7	84.3
		Gopalgur	Gopalgur	29.719	29.686	—	Calm	163	90.2	31st & 1st Sept.	77.1	26th Aug.	88.6	78.0	83.3
		Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.740	29.689	+0.041	S	114	87.3	26th Aug.	67.8	26th "	84.4	71.7	78.0
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27.021	29.684	+0.060	Sly	05	86.5	30th "	67.4	26th "	83.4	71.1	77.2
		Palaman	Daltonganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Manbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	AMAR.	Singbhum	Chabassa	29.071	29.676	+0.064	Wly	33	91.9	29, 30 "	71.3	26, 27 "	89.5	75.1	82.3
		Sibesar	Sibesar	29.460	29.747	+0.081	Calm	.....	85.3	30th "	70.0	26th "	87.2	77.6	81.4
		Gopalpara	Dhubri	29.680	29.730	+0.046	E	86	89.3	30th "	75.1	1st Sept.	89.0	77.1	83.0
		Cocher	Nilbar	29.081	29.736	+0.015	Calm	.....	84.0	1st Sept.	78.8	23th "	84.5	76.4	82.6

Mean for 6 days.

Explanation.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period. The humidity is expressed as percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The monthly means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the individual stations for the period in question are the numerical reading in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

the week ending Saturday, the 1st of September 1894.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															DISTRICT.	
Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 9 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 9 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.							
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1894.				
									Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.		
-0.7	81.3	86	8.3	0.36	2.20	2.15	3.50	3.04	0.15	0.24	-0.09	36.98	36.23	+1.70	Burdwan.	
-0.9	80.1	93	5.6	4.28												
					1.24	2.50	2.00	3.06	0.11	0.52	-0.41	45.53	38.59	+6.96	Birbhum.	
-0.2	80.9	88	6.4	2.54	2.96	2.06	2.75	3.35	0.63	0.40	+0.23	41.95	39.93	+2.02	Bankura.	
-0.3	81.6	87	3.0	0.75	3.08	2.51	3.50	2.92	0.26	0.31	-0.05	47.33	38.90	+8.43	Midnapore.	
					0.85	1.92	2.00	3.18	0.13	0.22	-0.09	30.64	37.95	-7.31	Hoochly.	
					0.83	2.26	1.20	3.66	0.00	0.32	-0.32	31.09	38.10	-7.01	Howrah.	
-0.6	82.2	80	8.0	3.43	1.41	2.03	1.60	3.16	0.15	0.27	-0.12	36.33	39.06	-2.13	24-Parganas.	
-0.4	81.7	87	7.6	0.20	0.39	2.18	2.00	3.05	0.15	0.30	-0.15	26.90	38.33	-11.53	Calcutta.	
-0.8	81.9	84	7.7	1.95	2.51	2.10	4.00	3.11	0.20	0.28	+0.02	37.29	35.81	+1.39	Nadia.	
-0.7	80.7	93	8.7	4.64				3.21		0.40			35.66		Murshidabad.	
-1.4	81.7	90	8.3	1.47	1.89	1.86	3.00	2.87	0.22	0.31	-0.09	37.81	37.09	+0.72	Jessore.	
					1.06	1.85	2.67	3.01	0.47	0.30	+0.17	38.19	41.64	-3.45	Khulna.	
-0.3	82.7	89	4.6	1.16	1.43	2.81	2.67	3.31	0.05	0.32	-0.47	30.51	37.93	-7.31	Rajshahi.	
-0.5	81.1	91	7.9	6.02	3.47	2.95	3.20	3.56	0.08	0.34	-0.26	35.78	41.95	-6.17	Dinajpur.	
-0.1	80.1	91	6.4	5.28				3.80		0.64			88.24		Jalpaiguri.	
-1.1	59.4	96	9.7	5.81				4.43		0.53			97.85		Darjeeling.	
-	47.5	91	8.3	6.35												
					2.58	6.55	3.25	3.66	0.04	1.03	-1.04	60.38	82.92	-22.54	Kuch Bihar.	
-0.5	80.0	91	6.6	3.10	2.44	3.21	4.50	3.00	0.22	0.46	-0.24		54.71		Rangpur.	
-0.6	81.3	90	7.3	2.06	4.13	2.92	3.50	3.15	0.23	0.26	-0.03	45.81	41.91	+3.90	Bogra.	
-0.9	80.9	92	9.1	1.42	1.76	2.49	4.50	3.38	0.03	0.24	-0.21	45.30	37.60	+7.71	Fabna.	
-0.3	81.7	88	7.7	1.41	0.80	2.39	2.00	3.53	0.01	0.32	-0.31	40.08	44.95	-4.83	Dacca.	
-0.8	80.6	91	7.7	2.44		3.31		3.84		0.38			50.15		Mymensingh.	
-0.8	81.6	90	6.3	1.02	1.95	2.07	3.67	3.20	0.09	0.25	-0.16	45.56	40.87	+4.69	Faridpur.	
+0.2	82.6	86	6.6	2.70	1.79	2.62	3.00	3.84	0.43	0.38	+0.05	54.78	56.81	-2.03	Backergunge.	
+0.7	81.8	92	5.6	1.81	1.19	2.63	3.00	3.53	0.28	0.44	-0.16	55.80	51.33	+4.47	Tippera.	
+1.0	81.4	86	3.0	0.72	1.99	3.79	1.50	4.51	0.04	0.72	-0.68	81.40	80.48	+0.92	Noakhali.	
+0.4	80.7	91	7.4	2.29	3.02	3.02	4.00	3.98	0.34	0.53	-0.19	102.00	88.71	+13.29	Chittagong.	
					2.84	2.65	4.90	4.60	0.31	0.24	-0.03	61.90	60.91	+0.96	South Lushai Hills.	
-0.9	83.5	84	8.3	1.14	1.30	2.22	2.50	2.61	0.17	0.30	-0.13		30.37		Patna.	
-0.9	80.5	86	5.1	2.35		2.06		2.55		0.23			31.11		Gaya.	
-0.3	82.8	86	7.6	2.90												
-1.0	81.3	91	7.1	5.13	3.52	2.19	3.40	2.57	0.73	0.19	+0.54	42.20	29.16	+13.04	Shahabad.	
-0.2	82.6	88	6.1	1.93												
-0.6	82.0	88	9.1	0.79	1.30	2.32	2.67	3.07	0.38	0.37	+0.11	37.18	30.26	+6.90	Saran.	
-0.9	81.2	90	7.1	3.63	3.61	2.87	3.00	2.56	0.02	0.06	-0.04	38.08	33.70	+4.38	Champanan.	
-	81.7	89	5.6	1.04	2.23	2.50	3.67	2.68	0.41	0.55	-0.14		30.53		Musaffarpur.	
-0.4	82.3	86	6.3	3.21	4.71	2.98	4.33	3.14	0.11	0.39	-0.28	29.79	33.00	-2.21	Darbhanga.	
					1.43	2.17	2.67	3.23	0.12	0.30	-0.18	36.62	31.70	+4.92	Monghyr.	
-1.3	82.4	87	8.1	4.21	2.85	2.41	3.75	3.22	0.26	0.23	+0.13	36.15	32.71	+3.44	Biagalpur.	
-0.2	81.3	91	6.9	1.39	2.03	3.33	2.67	3.60	0.13	0.31	-0.18	40.83	46.93	-6.10	Purnea.	
-1.1	82.8	89	6.0	3.63	2.50	2.65	3.00	3.31	Nil	0.17	-0.17	37.85	38.93	-0.07	Malda.	
-0.9	80.5	86	7.1	3.72	3.08	2.44	4.67	3.27	0.18	0.45	-0.27	42.40	36.52	+5.86	Sonthal Parganas.	
+0.7	82.1	79	6.6	0.18		1.99		2.87		0.29				35.00		
-0.4	81.8	87	7.1	2.20											Cuttack.	
0	81.7	88	4.9	1.31		1.08		2.07		0.37			33.69		Balaore.	
-	80.7	88	6.9	0.97		2.37		3.30		0.33			34.38		Puri.	
-	82.6	86	1.6	0.90												
-0.4	75.6	80	10.0	3.91		2.38		3.64		0.23			37.23		Hasaribagh.	
-0.4	75.7	80	7.3	4.23		2.54		3.53		0.50			38.50		Lohardaga.	
						2.31		3.00		0.40			31.55		Palamau.	
					2.03	2.12	3.50	3.25	0.05	0.22	-0.17	58.64	35.24	+23.40	Manbhum.	
-0.3	79.0	85	8.7	2.09	2.09	2.28	4.00	3.25	0.08	0.44	+0.36	37.73	30.80	-1.97	Singbhum.	
-0.7	80.6	88	7.7	2.10											Sibpur.	
-0.7	79.4	88	5.9	2.31											Goalpara.	
+1.2	81.0	80	8.7	0.27											Cochar.	

at ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. Under the head District observations for rainfall the normal numbers denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. The means of the district are the unweighted average of the rainfall returned received in the district, &c., from the past ten years.





ment of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 1st of September 1894—contd.

Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 10th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.	
			Sunday, 26th August.	Monday, 27th August.	Tuesday, 28th August.	Wednesday, 29th August.	Thursday, 30th August.	Friday, 31st August.	Saturday, 1st September.								
Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj...	...	...	...	...	0'44	0'34	...	2	0'78	2'72	Nil	0'55	55'02		
		Dacca	0'16	...	...	...	1'20	0'22	...	1	0'33	2'36	0'03	0'30	44'52		51'09
		Naryanganj	0'08	0'01	...	...	0'15	0'45	...	2	0'67	2'05	Nil	0'24	37'72		46'89
		Manikganj	...	...	...	0'47	0'77	0'27	...	3	1'51	?	Nil	?	40'68		37'11
		Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	Kishoreganj	...	...	...	...	2'35	...	0'56	2	2'80	2'88	0'55	0'55	49'90		50'51
		Atia (Tungab)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'23	...	0'19	...	...	39'74
		Mymensingh	0'31	0'36	0'11	0'15	0'08	0'23	0'58	6	2'44	3'13	0'38	0'40	60'08		53'40
		Jamalpur	0'03	1'08	...	...	...	1'38	...	2	2'01	3'23	Nil	0'43	50'24		45'30
		Nitarkona	0'82	...	...	...	...	...	2'37	12	3'19	6'09	2'37	0'20	47'10		51'73
Faridpur	Subarnachali	0'30	0'60	...	...	0'40	...	...	3	1'64	?	Nil	?	81'50		?	
	Durgapur	0'30	0'60	...	...	...	...	2'30	4	3'60	?	2'30	?	50'74		?	
	Sherpur Town	2'56	0'45	...	...	...	2'33	0'12	4	5'48	?	0'12	?	?	?	?	
	Diwanpur	2'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Madaripur	0'12	0'23	...	...	...	2'75	0'14	4	3'23	1'86	0'14	0'14	47'78		47'78	
Bookergunge	Faridpur	0'10	...	...	...	0'10	...	0'70	4	1'02	2'35	0'12	0'37	47'46		41'54	
	Goalundo	0'45	...	...	...	0'63	0'63	...	3	1'61	2'07	Nil	0'24	41'48		38'10	
	Patuakhali	...	0'30	...	...	0'10	0'69	0'50	4	1'57	3'08	0'60	0'33	47'02		43'50	
	Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	0'48	0'30	2	0'78	2'33	0'30	0'48	45'37		50'67	
	Burisal	0'15	...	...	...	...	1'09	0'33	3	1'47	1'09	0'33	0'39	56'81		48'83	
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Gaurmadi	0'07	1'56	...	...	...	0'79	0'54	5	3'55	?	0'54	?	56'78		?
		Bhola	...	...	...	...	1'57	1'18	0'60	3	3'35	3'48	0'60	0'32	58'47		62'31
		Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	0'35	1'51	0'10	3	2'02	?	0'16	?	74'08		?
		Bouphal	...	...	...	...	1'00	0'75	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	0'30	0'25	2	0'55	2'47	0'25	0'33	39'44		44'01
	Tippera	Comilla	...	0'31	...	...	1'40	0'12	...	3	1'83	2'02	Nil	0'50	02'36		58'45
		Chandpur	0'01	...	...	...	0'19	0'60	0'17	3	0'97	2'06	0'17	0'08	61'29		58'17
		Brahmanbaria	0'10	...	...	...	0'30	0'38	0'62	4	1'40	2'21	0'62	0'33	55'54		43'76
		Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Nasirnagar	0'20	0'50	...	...	4'70	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Noakhali	Daudkandi	0'11	...	...	...	0'04	0'03	0'03	...	1	0'25	?	?	?	?	?	
	Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Laksm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	0'02	0'08	0'02	1	0'72	3'44	0'02	0'53	80'11		80'41	
	Fenny	...	...	...	...	2'15	1'05	0'00	2	3'26	3'73	0'06	0'91	03'00		80'48	
Patna.	Chittagong	Harishpur	0'03	...	...	...	2'73	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	1'10	...	1	1'10	?	?	?	67'30		?
		Cox's Bazar	0'05	...	...	0'10	3'47	0'80	0'25	4	4'67	3'00	0'25	0'64	123'07		105'45
		Chittagong	0'12	...	...	...	2'44	0'18	0'42	4	3'16	2'01	0'42	0'41	79'33		77'32
		Kutubdia	0'43	...	...	...	...	0'87	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	South Lushai	Sakanya	0'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Feroz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Mirzai	...	...	...	...	3'02	0'16	0'02	2	4'10	?	0'02	?	98'30		?
		Chandpur	0'10	...	...	...	0'72	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Patna	Rangamatia	0'26	...	...	...	1'21	1'06	0'31	4	2'34	2'85	0'31	0'34	64'01		60'94	
	Bundarban	0'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Patna	...	0'04	0'50	0'24	...	...	0'27	3	1'14	2'80	0'27	0'45	27'01		31'02	
	Dinapore	0'02	0'04	0'06	...	...	...	...	Nil	0'12	2'00	Nil	0'32	?	30'80		?
	Hihar	0'11	0'83	3'58	0'1	...	...	0'40	3	3'44	1'88	Nil	0'12	31'22		31'22	
Gaya	Barh	0'25	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	0'11	...	0'75	1'59	0'40	0'31	28'33		28'33
	Bikram	0'50	0'85	0'12	...	...	...	...	0'31	...	1'58	?	Nil	?	?	?	
	Hilsa	1'31	0'25	...	...	...	...	...	0'31	...	1'51	?	Nil	?	?	?	
	Aurangabad	...	...	2'30	...	...	0'04	2'23	2	4'67	1'01	2'23	0'34	53'65		32'06	
	Jua	0'19	0'32	0'00	0'02	0'03	...	...	4	2'35	2'28	Nil	0'31	44'03		32'10	
Shahabad	Nawadah	0'35	0'02	0'83	0'12	...	0'08	...	3	1'40	1'55	Nil	0'17	31'74		29'46	
	Jahannabad	0'01	0'04	0'48	...	...	0'19	0'4	4	1'22	2'50	0'40	0'08	30'75		30'75	
	Arwal	0'16	...	...	...	...	0'15	...	2	0'31	?	Nil	?	23'80		?	
	Daulanganar	1'17	...	0'27	0'03	...	1'23	0'65	4	0'32	?	0'05	?	30'82		?	
	Sherghati	1'00	...	0'07	0'12	...	...	1'08	4	3'22	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Baran	Raja's	...	...	0'50	0'25	...	0'25	...	3	1'00	?	1'13	?	33'41		?	
	Pakri Barawan.	1'07	0'13	...	...	0'11	...	...	...	?	Nil	?	?	?	?	?	
	Buzar	0'05	0'05	1'04	0'02	...	2'04	0'43	4	5'13	2'11	0'43	0'27	44'70		27'09	
	Dehri	0'03	0'02	2'50	...	...	...	0'05	2	2'30	3'03	0'05	0'10	50'82		30'19	
	Ihabdhan	0'05	0'27	1'12	0'88	...	...	2'44	4	4'76	1'49	2'44	0'14	30'23		30'23	
Baran	Baharun	1'32	0'50	...	...	...	...	0'09	3	2'70	2'01	0'09	0'17	42'38		29'13	
	Arrah	0'13	1'12	...	0'03	0'37	0'41	0'04	4	2'10	3'33	0'04	0'28	33'38		29'35	
	Muhane	0'29	1'26	1'13	0'36	...	...	1'02	5	5'15	?	1'02	?	55'67		?	
	Khiri	1'40	...	1'70	0'15	...	1'00	0'40	5	4'05	?	0'40	?	36'60		?	
	Agadon	0'05	...	...	0'11	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Baran	Ramagar	0'06	...	0'00	0'00	...	0'06	0'45	3	2'16	?	0'45	?	?	?	?	
	Koath	1'80	0'05	0'28	0'04	...	...	0'76	3	2'63	?	0'76	?	36'77		?	
	Sikron	0'70	...	0'13	0'90	...	0'80	1'63	5	4'21	?	1'03	?	38'96		?	
	Basowon	0'48	...	...	1'10	...	...	0'03	3	2'49	?	0'03	?	?	?	?	
	Monaharpur	0'06	...	1'00	0'18	...	1'35	0'30	5	4'28	?	0'30	?	?	?	?	
Baran	Gopalganj	0'06	0'34	0'75	0'06	...	...	0'25	3	1'45	3'28	0'25	0'44	29'11		30'80	
	Biwan	...	...	0'88	...	...	0'47	0'60	3	1'63	3'06	0'60	0'23	30'06		30'06	
	Ekwa	0'25	...	...	...	...	0'55	0'55	2	0'90	?	0'55	?	?	?	?	
	Chapra	0'05	0'04	0'34	...	0'05	0'03	0'39	2	0'79	2'31	0'39	0'14	36'18		29'53	
	Soreepur	0'30	0'30	0'10	...	...	...	...	3	0'70	?	Nil	?	?	?	?	
Champanan	Amour	...	0'24	0'30	...	...	...	...	3	0'64	?	Nil	?	32'27		?	
	Basantpur	...	...	...	0'05	...	1'18	0'44	3	2'51	?	0'44	?	?	?	?	
	Motihari	2'16	0'04	0'09	0'17	...	1'17	...	3	3'63	2'47	Nil	0'46	32'88		31'72	
	Bettiah	2'06	...	0'10	0'50	...	...	0'03	3	3'50	3'28	0'03	0'80	35'59		35'59	
	Bagaha	0'79	0'19	0'74	0'28	...	1'12	1'34	6	4'46	?	1'34	?	?	?	?	
Munsherpur	Burkharwa	0'03	0'09	1'41	0'05	...	1'09	0'06	4	3'04	?	0'06	?	?	?	?	
	Sitamarhi	0'14	1'33	0'17	...	...	0'16	...	4	1'79	2'13	Nil	0'37	28'20		30'30	
	Munsherpur	...	0'24	...	...	...	0'10	0'07	3	1'81	2'03	0'07	0'68	34'54		31'73	
	Hajipur	0'16	1'33	1'94	...	...	...	0'36	6	5'67	2'41	0'25	0'06	?	30'61		?
	Farw	...	0'1														

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 1st of September 1894-

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.								Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 18th May 1894.
				Sunday, Aug.	Monday, 27th Aug.	Tuesday, 28th Aug.	Wednesday, 29th Aug.	Thursday, 30th Aug.	Friday, 31st Aug.	Saturday, 1st Sept.							
Bihar—concluded.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	1.74	1.17	...	0.00	...	...	0.05	3	3.05	2.50	0.65	0.31	30.07	
			Bangson (Sg. Jabad). ...	0.53	0.80	...	...	...	...	0.32	3	1.03	...	0.32	...	...	
			Bupaul ...	0.50	0.54	...	0.20	...	0.22	0.37	5	1.83	2.80	0.37	0.17	32.94	
			Pratapganj... ..	0.99	1.60	...	...	...	0.32	...	3	3.51	...	Nil	...	37.14	
			Bhagalpur ...	0.93	0.02	0.02	1.12	0.02	1.93	0.22	4	4.31	1.71	0.22	0.12	37.95	
		Purnea ...	Banks ...	0.84	...	...	...	...	0.46	0.20	3	1.54	2.53	0.20	0.33	...	
			Colgong ...	0.05	...	...	...	...	1.87	0.30	2	2.82	...	0.30	...	27.35	
			Kishanganj... ..	1.30	2.80	0.08	...	...	...	0.22	4	5.15	3.70	0.22	0.39	40.40	
			Araria ...	1.15	0.67	0.42	...	...	...	...	3	2.54	3.05	Nil	0.41	...	
			Purnea ...	0.70	0.33	0.18	...	...	...	...	3	1.30	3.14	0.18	0.14	33.53	
Orissa.	Orissa.	South M. Paraganas.	Gondwara (Korah). ...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.20	...	Nil	...	29.10	
			Berampur ...	0.25	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.30	...	0.26	...	34.73	
			Forbesganj ...	1.60	...	2.40	...	...	...	0.20	3	4.00	...	Nil	...	...	
			Kaliaganj ...	1.35	1.32	1.00	...	...	...	...	3	3.07	...	Nil	...	67.29	
		Malda ...	Malda ...	2.51	...	0.40	0.01	0.02	...	...	2	3.08	2.15	Nil	0.20	38.28	
			Chinnahal ...	0.95	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	2	2.15	3.55	Nil	0.14	37.35	
			Gajol ...	3.50	0.23	...	0.95	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
			Sibganj ...	1.22	0.00	...	0.15	2.19	0.34	0.73	6	4.09	...	0.73	...	33.65	
		Cuttack ...	Rajnahal ...	0.31	0.42	1.21	0.05	...	...	0.06	4	2.05	2.58	0.60	0.38	92.97	
			Goddia ...	1.50	0.15	...	...	1.00	0.25	0.14	5	4.04	1.98	0.14	0.18	53.00	
			Pakur ...	2.52	...	0.20	...	...	0.18	0.22	4	3.31	3.60	0.22	1.10	46.58	
			Naya Dumka ...	2.40	0.32	...	...	0.75	0.19	0.01	6	3.72	2.25	0.01	0.40	42.00	
			Deoghur ...	0.33	0.62	0.57	...	...	1.26	0.33	5	3.11	2.11	0.33	0.33	47.07	
			Jamsheda ...	0.15	0.25	0.12	0.74	...	0.06	0.31	6	2.23	2.09	0.31	0.21	46.25	
			Beldah ...	0.31	0.52	...	...	...	...	0.74	3	1.56	...	0.74	...	...	
			Nantahal ...	0.44	...	...	...	0.44	0.14	...	3	1.02	...	Nil	...	...	
			Asanbani ...	...	0.60	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Kalikand ...	1.20	0.17	0.08	...	2.06	...	...	12	4.22	...	Nil	...	...	
			Medinipur ...	1.01	0.17	0.08	0.18	0.08	0.55	...	5	3.71	...	Nil	...	...	
			Savarn ...	0.20	0.05	0.50	...	...	...	0.25	3	1.00	...	0.25	...	38.00	
			Sarath ...	1.18	0.44	...	...	0.20	0.07	0.04	3	2.23	...	0.04	...	38.79	
			Barkope ...	1.25	0.20	...	...	...	0.30	0.11	1	1.86	...	0.11	...	...	
			Deoray ...	1.7	0.33	0.2	0.2	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Puri ...	Bhagya ...	...	0.72	...	...	0.50	...	1.18	3	2.40	...	1.18	...	...	
			Mohesipore ...	2.00	...	...	...	1.32	0.76	...	3	4.77	...	Nil	...	...	
			Bacharua ...	0.95	0.92	0.50	0.03	0.06	1.12	0.18	5	3.76	...	0.18	...	...	
			Sahaganj ...	0.04	0.06	...	...	...	1.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Cuttack ...	Jagat-inspur ...	...	...	0.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.56	...	0.22	...	
			Banki ...	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.34	...	0.17	...	
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.32	...	0.27	...	
			False Point ...	0.05	1.36	...	...	...	0.05	0.54	4	3.20	2.71	0.54	0.47	43.30	
			Kendrapura... ..	1.03	0.42	...	...	...	0.04	0.46	3	1.95	2.23	0.46	0.28	47.10	
		Balasore ...	Jajpur ...	0.24	...	0.87	0.05	...	...	0.13	3	1.34	1.91	0.18	0.33	47.10	
			Dharmasala ...	...	0.90	2.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Balasore ...	Akayapada ...	0.06	...	0.56	...	...	...	...	1	0.62	...	Nil	...	38.00	
			Chandbali ...	0.55	...	2.13	...	0.10	...	...	3	2.80	1.08	Nil	0.41	...	
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	2.20	...	0.03	0.03	...	2	2.53	1.81	0.21	0.28	...	
			Soro ...	...	0.45	...	...	0.10	...	...	2	0.85	1.08	Nil	0.20	...	
			Balasore ...	...	0.33	0.24	...	...	0.07	0.30	3	0.94	2.10	0.30	0.72	39.01	
		Puri ...	Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.09	0.34	0.34	...	...	
			Bariyada ...	...	...	...	...	...	0.43	0.71	2	1.14	1.14	0.71	0.18	53.10	
			Puri ...	0.31	0.02	...	0.04	...	...	...	2	0.97	2.03	0.00	0.35	22.79	
			Khurda ...	...	0.22	...	...	0.08	...	...	...	...	2.54	...	0.45	...	
			Bhanpur ...	2.40	...	0.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.21	...	0.34	...	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Nagarparh ...	...	1.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Kanpur ...	0.43	...	...	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Hazaribagh ...	Kurmala ...	0.02	0.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Pachamba (Giridih). ...	0.07	1.81	0.14	0.09	0.12	0.50	0.53	6	3.80	2.13	0.53	0.33	42.50	
			Hazaribagh... ..	0.55	0.76	0.26	1.37	...	0.30	0.68	6	3.91	2.04	0.58	0.23	44.90	
			Semantaganj... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	0.40	...	
			Mahudi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.53	...	0.34	...	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga ...	Jhumsa Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.90	...	0.31	...	
			Barkh ...	3.27	0.20	0.85	...	...	0.43	1.07	5	5.83	...	1.07	...	34.30	
			Chitra ...	1.25	...	0.90	0.35	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Akaydaha ...	0.49	0.03	...	1.29	...	1.23	0.62	4	3.68	...	0.02	...	...	
			Bamgar ...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0.80	0.10	1.10	0.42	...	0.11	...	...	...	2.26	...	0.74	...	
			Kanpur ...	0.58	...	0.82	...	0.35	0.22	1.15	5	3.12	2.51	1.15	0.38	47.99	
			Silli ...	1.70	0.30	...	1.40	...	0.40	...	4	3.80	...	Nil	...	...	
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	1.30	1.02	0.37	3	3.29	...	0.37	...	...	
			Tamar ...	0.85	0.55	...	1.20	...	0.23	1.60	5	4.43	...	1.60	...	...	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau ...	Chaimpur ...	...	0.30	...	...	1.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Palamau ...	1.02	0.72	0.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.31	...	0.40	...	
			(Jadimganj). ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Bakmash ...	1.82	1.00	1.02	0.21	...	1.24	0.15	6	6.34	...	0.15	...	...	
			Dumkabad... ..	0.70	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Manbhum ...	Gurhwa ...	0.30	0.17	0.34	0.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Purnia ...	1.07	0.15	...	...	...	0.09	0.10	3	2.01	2.28	0.10	0.27	59.47	
			Gobindpur ...	0.55	1.04	0.06	0.00	...	1.40	...	4	3.24	1.06	Nil	0.17	58.13	
			Roghunathpur. ...	1.71	1.00	0.20	...	...	1.70	...	4	4.64	...	Nil	...	58.03	
			Borabhum ...	...	0.08	...	...	...	1.44	0.05	1	1.57	...	0.05	...	58.20	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Singhbhum ...	Jhoda ...	0.75	0.07	0.71	...	0.17	0.78	...	6	3.39	...	Nil	...	48.86	
			Chas ...	0.58	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Pandra ...	0.02	0.17	1.32	0.02	...	2.18	0.27	5	5.58	...	0.27	...	...	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Singhbhum ...	Chaitanya ...	0.08	0.04	1.12	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.64	4	2.09	2.26	0.68	0.44	37.75	
			Chakurdhar... ..	1.42	...	...	...	...	0.33	1.84	0.28	4	3.67	...	0.28	...	...
			Chotaila ...	...	0.75	...	1.05	0.21	...	...	3	2.01	...	Nil	...	...	
			Buharagura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Gaikura ...	2.76	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Singhbhum ...	Kaikapur ...	0.46	...	1.12	...	0.07	0.19	...	1.05	6	5.60	...	1.95	...	50.18
			Monahorpur ...	1.38	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	3	1.40	...	0.11	...	37.38
			Kharsuan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-  
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATUR-  
DAY, THE 1st OF SEPTEMBER 1894.**

DURING the second half of the previous week certain pressure changes had been taking place, which resulted in the establishment of a high-pressure area over Bengal, and pressure on the 25th of August, or the last day of that week, was in excess by amounts ranging up to a tenth of an inch at the southern stations. Hence with this pressure distribution the monsoon current began to fall off in force, and became decidedly lighter, and it was also to a considerable extent deflected away from Bengal by the high-pressure area, so that quite at the close of that week rainfall had become much more local and decidedly lighter than it had been. On the 26th of September, or the first day of the week under review, pressure had again risen slowly over the province, and the excess at some stations equalled one-eighth of an inch. On the 27th the barometric changes were small and a little variable, while on the 28th a moderate fall was reported, but the pressure was still above the normal, the excess ranging up to 0.06" in the western districts. A further fall of pressure occurred on the 29th, and the distribution of pressure became almost normal, while on the 30th the pressure changes were small and slightly variable, and pressure had become very slightly in defect. On the 31st August and 1st September, however, a moderate to brisk increase of pressure had occurred, and pressure again became in considerable excess. Hence for the first five days of the week conditions gradually became more favourable for the free flow of the monsoon current over Bengal, but during the greater part of this period the monsoon current blowing in the centre and north of the Bay was decidedly weak. Hence during this period the rainfall in Bengal continued local and rather light. Again at the close of the week the pressure distribution became still more unfavourable for the free advance of the monsoon current over Bengal.

On the other hand, certain changes have occurred in the Bay during the week, which have been important. Up till nearly the end of the previous week the strength of the monsoon in the extreme south of the Bay, as judged by the wind velocities at the Ceylon stations, was rather small. From the beginning of the present week, however, a considerable increase has occurred, and a strong monsoon current has been blowing in Ceylon throughout the week. This strong advance gradually passed up the Bay, and from about the 30th instant a barometric depression of a feeble and diffused nature appeared to form in the centre of the Bay. This feeble depression moved slowly towards the North Madras coast, and on the 1st September, or the last day of the week under review, it was lying almost over the North Madras coast. The diffused depression was giving strong winds and squally weather in the east and south of the Bay, but by the indraught towards it the monsoon current was prevented from flowing up to the north of the Bay and over Bengal. Hence from this cause also the rainfall in Bengal during the week has been decidedly lighter, and much more local than usual.

*Pressure.*—Owing to the area of high pressure which has existed over the province for a large part of the week, the mean pressure has been in considerable excess. The usual excess has varied between 0.05" and 0.08", but it has been smallest in the south-west of the Province, and at Cuttack it has equalled the small amount of 0.029".

In Assam the excess pressure has been comparatively small, and the average at the three recording stations only equals 0.031".

*Temperature.*—The average mean temperature for the week has not varied very much from the normal, but in most districts, except East Bengal and Orissa, it has been in defect by about half a degree. The actual average temperature of the whole province has been in defect by a third of a degree only.

In Assam the average mean temperature has been almost normal, a defect of only a tenth of a degree having been registered.

*Rainfall.*—The general average falls in the Divisions of South-West Bengal, Bihar, North Bengal, and Chota Nagpur have equalled from two to three inches. In East Bengal and Orissa the falls have varied between one and-a-half and two inches. The falls have been very largely below the usual amounts in East Bengal, and rather largely below in North Bengal and Orissa, while the fall in South-West Bengal has been more normal. On the other hand, a slight excess fall has been registered in Bihar, and a considerable excess fall in Chota Nagpur.

Expressed as percentages of the normal rainfall, the actual falls during the week have equalled the following amounts:—South-West Bengal 94 per cent., North Bengal 81 per cent., East Bengal 70 per cent., Bihar 107 per cent., Orissa 84 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 133 per cent. Taking each Division to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of Bengal for the week has equalled 95 per cent. of the normal fall.

In the case of the following smaller districts the falls have been even smaller than represented above, and in them decidedly scanty falls have been registered:—Hooghly, Howrah, Calcutta, Rajshahi, Kuch Bihar, Dacca, Backergunge, Hill Tippera, Noakhali, Patna, Sarau, Monghyr, Balasore, and Puri.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 1st of September 1894:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	92.3	74.9	87.8	77.9	82.9	−0.7	2.03	2.15	−0.13	3.04	3.11	−0.07	0.31	0.33	37.43	37.33
North Bengal ...	92.3	75.1	86.7	77.9	82.3	−0.5	2.99	3.67	−0.68	3.48	3.39	+0.09	0.09	0.50	43.66	51.85
East Bengal ...	92.3	74.1	86.9	77.3	82.1	+0.1	1.96	2.80	−0.84	3.32	3.80	−0.38	0.33	0.40	59.90	55.74
Bihar ...	92.9	72.8	88.1	77.7	83.9	−0.7	2.08	2.50	+0.18	3.40	2.95	+0.45	0.29	0.33	36.93	33.32
Orissa ...	93.2	75.8	88.8	78.4	83.6	+0.1	1.63	1.97	−0.32	2.50	2.90	−0.40	0.37	0.33	37.55	35.19
Chota Nagpur ...	91.9*	67.4*	85.7*	72.6*	79.2*	−0.4*	2.99	2.24	+0.75	4.71	3.47	+1.24	0.43	0.37	44.47	36.71
Assam ...	94.0	76.1	88.0	77.0	82.5	−0.1										

\* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

A. PRDLER,

The 4th September 1894.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 26th August to 1st September 1894.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
August	26th	29.804	82.4	88.0	11.2	76.8	84.6	81.0	1.011	79.6	85	...
"	27th	.788	83.4	90.0	13.2	76.8	84.6	80.5	.987	78.8	83	...
"	28th	.714	84.5	92.0	15.0	77.0	88.6	83.5	1.081	81.6	80	0.80
"	29th	.692	85.4	92.0	13.2	78.8	89.1	83.0	1.048	80.7	77	...
"	30th	.672	82.9	87.0	8.2	78.8	86.1	81.6	1.015	79.7	82	...
"	31st	.779	83.2	89.0	11.7	77.3	81.6	78.5	.935	77.2	87	...
September	1st	.756	82.0	87.0	10.0	77.0	84.6	80.5	.987	78.8	82	...

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... .. inches.  
29.743

The mean temperature of the seven days ... .. 83.4

The extreme variation of temperature ... .. 15.2

The maximum temperature ... .. 92.0

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... .. %  
82

The total fall of rain from 26th August to 1st September 1894 ... .. inches.  
0.80

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

J. H. GILLILAND,

The 3rd September, 1894.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
26th August to 1st September 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	26th	152·4	3·6	29·728	82·0	85·6	9·0	76·6	79·0	0·952	77·7	87	S by W and SSW	80	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	27th	148·7	8·0	·719	83·0	87·6	10·6	77·0	79·7	·972	78·4	86	SSW, SW by W and S.	83	0·22	Partially cloudy, p, lr.
"	28th	150·4	9·6	·672	84·1	89·6	12·2	77·4	80·1	·976	78·5	84	SW by S, SW by W and SSW.	79	0·02	Partially cloudy, d.
"	29th	148·5	8·2	·644	84·9	90·6	11·3	79·3	80·7	·991	79·0	83	SSW and WSW...	59	Nil	Partially cloudy, t, <.
"	30th	133·3	Nil	·655	83·7	86·1	6·9	79·2	80·0	·978	78·5	85	SW by S and SE by E.	60	"	Cloudy, o, g, lr.
"	31st	147·7	4·8	·711	82·3	86·7	9·6	77·1	78·7	·934	77·2	85	WSW, ESE and SE	60	0·10	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
Sept.	1st	138·2	0·7	·726	79·8	86·1	8·9	77·2	77·3	·905	76·2	89	SSE and E by S	84	0·76	Chiefly cloudy o, g, d, p.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... .. Inches. 29·694

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 29·632

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... .. Hours. 34·9

The maximum possible number of hours of sun-shine ... .. 88·3

The mean temperature of the seven days ... .. 82·8

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 83·5

The extreme variation of temperature ... .. 14·0

The maximum temperature ... .. 90·6

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... .. Miles. 10

The mean relative humidity ... .. % 86

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 85

The total fall of rain from 26th August to 1st September 1894 ... .. Inches. 1·10

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 2·01

The total fall from 1st January to 1st September 1894 ... .. 35·47

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 48·84

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; lr, lightning reflection.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;

Calcutta, the 3rd September 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

*Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for June 1894 received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 4th August 1894.*

DIVISION.	Districts.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.												AVERAGE OF CORRE- SPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.				
		Population under registra- tion.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	CHOLERA. Number regis- tered. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	SMALL-POX. Number regis- tered. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	FEVER. Number regis- tered. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA. Number regis- tered. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	INJURY. Number regis- tered. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	OTHER CAUSES. Number regis- tered. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		Number regis- tered. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number regis- tered. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.						
											Number regis- tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bardwan Presidency Patna Bhagalpore	Midnapore ..	2,631,516	5,323	25.08	276	1.20	24	.70	2,775	12.60	128	.48	86	.36	691	3.12	3,944	18.19	4,297	19.56
	24 Parganas ..	1,892,033	2,981	15.72	50	.48	8	.04	1,549	9.48	62	.36	87	.48	244	1.44	1,999	12.00	2,535	14.76
	Jessore ..	1,808,827	3,023	17.20	2,755	.04	7	.03	2,018	16.56	34	.00	126	.72	174	1.08	2,081	18.00	3,094	19.56
	Shahabad ..	2,881,227	2,719	16.68	145	.44	5	.02	4,116	24.00	2	.01	86	.48	359	2.04	7,385	48.84	4,255	24.72
	Purnea ..	1,344,652	2,719	16.68	145	.44	5	.02	3,925	18.60	2	.01	51	.24	59	.36	3,293	20.16	2,590	16.36
	Total	10,420,981	17,108	19.68	3,297	3.72	45	.04	11,073	16.90	227	.24	446	.48	1,527	1.68	19,585	22.44	16,069	19.44
	Total for the Province ..	71,070,233	131,078	22.92	31,714	5.28	814	.12	1,01,530	17.04	3,467	.48	3,438	.48	19,917	3.36	1,00,880	27.12	123,098	21.60
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Not available, as birth registration was intro- duced for the first time in the month of June 1892.	.....	19,038	3.12	1,555	.24	89,497	14.94	3,301	.48	3,038	.60	17,079	2.88	123,098	21.60	...	...
	Difference + or -	.....	.....	.....	+12,657	+2.16	-741	-.12	+18,123	+3.00	+106	Equal.	-200	-.12	+2,838	+.48	+32,782	+5.52	...	...
Midnapore 24 Parganas Shahabad	Midnapore ..	32,264	24	12.60	5	1.80	...	...	37	13.68	19	6.96	...	...	25	9.24	86	31.92	82	30.48
	Cessapore-Chitpore ..	31,423	23	8.76	...	...	...	...	6	2.28	1	1.36	...	...	9	3.36	18	6.84	47	17.88
	Manikiala ..	21,453	14	7.74	1	.36	...	...	20	7.40	9	1.80	...	...	2	.72	28	10.86	38	17.64
	Baranagar ..	35,647	15	5.04	6	1.92	...	...	45	12.72	8	3.12	...	...	12	9.00	40	16.00	57	17.52
	Khurda or South Barrackpore ..	24,724	30	12.00	18	7.20	...	...	20	11.60	4	2.40	...	...	8	3.12	63	25.32	39	15.72
	Nabati ..	20,980	6	3.36	...	...	...	...	22	12.48	1	.48	...	...	1	.48	23	14.28	40	22.80
	Nawabganj or North Barrack- pore ..	46,905	77	19.68	12	3.00	...	...	68	17.96	5	1.20	...	...	9	2.28	86	24.48	86	21.96
	Arrah ..	21,713	91	42.24	75	3.60	...	...	57	30.00	...	...	...	...	10	5.28	144	75.96	95	50.16
	Sasaram ..	356,441	394	13.08	123	4.08	2	.06	341	11.40	57	1.80	11	.36	86	2.88	519	20.76	583	19.08
	TOTAL	3,282,821	3,165	16.20	662	3.56	83	.36	2,220	11.52	467	2.88	110	.48	1,418	7.20	5,035	25.92	4,389	23.52
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	.....	Complete figures of past five years are not avail- able.	.....	833	4.20	81	.36	1,799	9.24	453	2.28	102	.48	1,316	6.72	4,389	23.52	.....	.....
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Difference + or -	.....	.....	.....	-171	-.84	+3	Equal	+400	+2.28	+20	+.24	+15	Equal	+102	+.48	+446	+2.40	.....	.....

W. H. GREGG, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,  
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SANY. COMM. FOR BENGAL,  
The 1st September 1894.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 1st September 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 2ND SEPTEMBER 1893.		
			Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	...	...	679	69,075	1,010	504	84,975	1,065
Jute	...	...	104	28,075	551	105	52,125	888
Firewood	...	...	90	55,750	840	111	58,025	867
Other articles	...	...	722	1,85,000	2,444	746	1,84,550	2,590
Total	...	...	1,605	3,37,900	4,845	1,466	3,79,675	5,410

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

*Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of June 1894, as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

STAPLES.	1894.		1893. *		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,531	.....	2,208	.....	1,531	2,208	.....	687
Cotton, raw	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	158	.....	377	13	326	390	.....	64
Ditto, Indian	2	.....						
Piece-goods, European	165	.....						
Ditto, Indian	1	.....						
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona Bark	.....	.....						
Others	3	.....						
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....						
Cutch	1	.....						
Turmeric	16	53						
Aniline Dyes	.....	.....						
Others	.....	.....						
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	.....	3	45	108	616	147	460	.....
Rice in the husk	100	18						
Do. not in the husk	605	11						
Jawar and Bajra	.....	.....						
Gram and pulse	67	110						
Others	.....	.....	55	370	307	434	.....	127
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	47	31	47	.....	16
Raw	.....	31						
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	.....	.....						
Jute—								
Raw	.....	5	18	120	5	120	.....	115
Gunny bags and cloth	26	5			31	10	12	.....
Leather, manufactured	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Spirits	.....	.....						
Wines	1	.....						
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	86	19	91	108	.....	14
Brass, ditto	.....	.....						
Copper, wrought	.....	.....						
Brass, ditto	7	8						
Iron	40	3						
Others	8	25						
Oils—								
Kerosine	232	.....	155	.....	232	155	77	.....
Castor	1	.....	193	.....	170	103	.....	23
Coconut	15	.....						
Others	154	.....						
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	80	187	437	682	624	59	.....
Rape and mustard	237	12						
Til or gingelly	.....	273						
Poppy	.....	.....						
Earth-nuts	.....	.....						
Castor	.....	.....						
Others	.....	.....						
Paper and pasteboard	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	5	.....	146	86	612	234	378	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....						
Others	122	485						
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof—								
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	.....						
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron.	.....	.....						
Other sorts	.....	.....						
Salt	352	4	310	.....	356	310	46	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	32	173	.....	801	205	801	.....	596
Pepper	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	.....	300	.....
Ginger	.....	.....						
Chillies	5	361						
Cardamoms	.....	.....						
Others	5	19						
Stone and lime	388	.....	.....	.....	388	.....	388	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	2	150	36	1,183	795	1,219	.....	424
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	60	603						
Timber	38	.....			38	.....	38	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	104	33	133	58	130	191	.....	53
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....						
Other sorts	2	.....						
All other articles of merchandise	300	310	924	326	610	1,250	.....	640
Total	4,780	2,854	4,873	3,574	7,643	8,447	1,864	2,788

*Statement of principal commodities carried on the Bengal Central Railway during the month of June 1894.*

## DECREASES.

	Tons.
Coal	687
Due to less Flotilla consumption.	
Betel nuts	596
Due to short crop.	

The increases and decreases in other commodities are due to ordinary fluctuation of traffic, and call for no special remarks.

CALCUTTA, the 28th August 1894.

J. SHAW,  
for Examiner of Accounts.



## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th August 1894, on 1,659 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	248,283	Rs. A. P. 2,37,645 15 0	Mds. s. 23,23,405 10	Rs. A. P. 5,12,774 7 0	Rs. A. P. 71,540 13 0	Rs. A. P. 7,07,070 3 0	75,005	103,073	178,168
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	143 3 11	.....	309 1 5	10 9 3	402 14 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	2,035,106	*19,27,471 15 0	*1,65,49,163 0	*17,74,973 12 0	*1,30,273 11 0	58,22,710 6 0	529,499½	753,878½	1,283,372½
Total for 8 weeks ...	2,283,389	21,65,117 14 0	1,88,71,558 10	42,87,748 3 0	1,37,823 8 0	65,00,889 9 0	604,588½	856,951½	1,461,540½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	274,099	2,48,004 13 8	29,86,074 0	5,22,247 13 4	14,375 1 11	7,85,587 12 11	75,146	96,243	171,389
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	154 9 5	.....	324 4 5	8 14 10	487 12 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year ...	2,584,190	23,77,024 3 1	1,77,57,885 30	37,84,813 15 11	1,15,006 15 10	64,76,905 2 10	625,824	753,954	1,379,778

\* Deducted No. of passengers 1,772 and added Rs. 8,547

† Ditto Mds. 8,67,100 and

‡ Ditto

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 21st July 1894.

## TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1894, on 22½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	16,087	Rs. A. P. 3,883 4 0	Mds. s. 7,892 0	Rs. A. P. 257 3 0	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4,147 7 0	1,148	46	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	174 8 5	.....	11 8 11	0 5 1	180 6 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	*1,36,252	*31,672 6 0	*46,545 10	*1,867 0 0	150 0 0	53,508 6 0	7,809	584	8,453
Total for 8 weeks ...	152,339	35,556 10 0	54,437 10	2,124 5 0	60 0 0	37,745 13 0	9,011	630	9,641
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,351	4,461 12 5	18,214 20	575 2 0	47 14 7	5,084 13 0	860	108	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	200 6 0	.....	26 13 7	2 2 5	228 8 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year ...	141,378	34,114 14 8	73,835 30	2,216 5 0	152 0 7	36,483 4 3	7,378	688	7,966

\* Added number of passengers 1,013 and

† Ditto mounds 758 and

‡ Deducted

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 21st July 1894.

## DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th August 1894, on 161½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	*16,008	Rs. A. P. *11,240 0 0	Mds. s. 43,936 30	Rs. A. P. 7,430 2 0	Rs. A. P. 55 0 0	Rs. A. P. 18,734 2 0	5,281	3,130	8,405
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	69 10 3	.....	46 1 0	0 5 6	116 1 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	*135,827	*99,075 6 0	*3,51,638 0	*28,802 13 0	*371 0 0	1,61,740 3 0	88,878	21,829½	60,106½
Total for 8 weeks ...	*151,919	1,10,315 6 0	3,95,594 30	89,741 15 0	426 0 0	1,70,483 5 0	44,147	24,864½	69,511½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	80,976½	13,520 7 1	1,24,800 10	9,463 8 1	38 15 6	33,052 14 7	6,375	2,704	8,079
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	83 12 4	.....	58 13 2	0 3 10	142 13 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year ...	172,507½	1,14,387 1 0	4,93,061 30	60,551 15 6	207 13 0	1,71,206 14 3	51,961	22,146	73,867

\* The decrease is in 3rd class and chiefly at station Delhi Sonapat, Panipat and Kalka.

† Added number of passengers 583 and

‡ Ditto mounds 10,424 and

§ Ditto

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 21st July 1894.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th August 1894, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	149,430	70,730 0 0	8,82,170 0	1,04,200 0 0	28,720 0 0	2,93,740 0 0	29,500	35,038	64,538
Or per mile of railway ...	184	87 0 0	1,085 0	230 0 0	*21 0 0	*347 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	1,208,030	5,44,570 0 0	48,04,000 0	9,14,840 0 0	1,01,830 0 0	15,60,140 0 0	208,342	201,560	409,902
Total for 8 weeks ...	1,358,060	6,15,300 0 0	57,76,230 0	11,08,530 0 0	1,30,050 0 0	18,53,880 0 0	238,842	236,598	475,440
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	148,110	67,237 11 3	9,33,083 0	1,09,149 9 3	36,198 6 4	3,08,943 10 10	28,180	34,230	62,410
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	188	87 0 0	1,188 0	256 0 0	*28 0 0	*371 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,312,100	5,40,508 3 5	51,09,390 0	9,63,009 8 3	1,33,749 12 10	16,40,267 8 6	232,917	214,946	447,863

\* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY. \*

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th August 1894, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,210	9,820 0 0	50,750 0	5,400 0 0	100 0 0	14,820 0 0	3,801	2,080	5,880
Or per mile of railway ...	218	78 0 0	406 0	43 0 0	1 0 0	119 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	224,080	71,880 0 0	355,250 0	33,380 0 0	1,350 0 0	1,00,020 0 0	26,667	14,805	41,472
Total for 8 weeks ...	251,290	81,700 0 0	406,000 0	38,780 0 0	1,450 0 0	1,21,440 0 0	30,467	16,885	47,352
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	26,654	8,760 6 9	76,840 0	6,270 3 0	137 13 0	15,168 6 9	3,481	2,191	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	213	70 0 0	616 0	50 0 0	1 0 0	121 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	249,548	78,883 14 0	401,482 0	33,524 11 6	1,004 3 0	1,12,412 12 6	30,744	15,689	46,433

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th August 1894, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,130	6,600 0 0	32,320 0	1,400 0 0	70 0 0	8,130 0 0	2,787	437	3,224
Or per mile of railway ...	211	77 0 0	376 0	17 0 0	1 0 0	95 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	128,810	38,700 0 0	1,30,210 0	8,880 0 0	1,180 0 0	48,710 0 0	15,688	5,975	21,663
Total for 8 weeks ...	146,940	45,300 0 0	1,71,530 0	10,380 0 0	1,250 0 0	56,840 0 0	18,380	6,412	24,792
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,126	5,387 0 0	64,753 0	1,652 0 0	325 0 0	7,364 0 0	1,671	1,068	2,739
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	176	63 0 0	753 0	19 0 0	4 0 0	85 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	126,316	39,022 0 0	1,67,085 0	8,251 0 0	1,017 0 0	49,490 0 0	13,617	13,060	26,677

## BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 25th August 1894, on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	“ Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ... ..	86,470	31,710	3,45,400	43,870	16,200	(a) 91,070	12,947	20,407	33,354
Or per mile of railway ... ..	113.06	41.04	457.00	57.63	21.55	121.12	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year (b) ... ..	706,273	2,78,523	23,27,380	2,90,403	63,350	6,43,335	83,039	119,109	212,208
Total for 8 weeks ... ..	793,743	3,10,233	26,72,870	3,43,032	81,840	7,34,905	105,986	139,576	245,562
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 766 miles open ... ..	90,512	34,504	1,66,676	31,502	3,708	59,834	15,830	10,724	26,554
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ... ..	119.72	45.72	220.47	38.46	4.90	79.15	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	732,548	2,83,573	17,07,762	2,25,180	72,379	5,83,137	116,633	112,549	229,202

(a) The increase compared with the corresponding period is due to abnormal goods traffic.

(b) Includes audited figures for week ending 7th July 1894.

## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 18th August 1894 ... ..	11,093	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	11,856	0	0
Decrease ... ..	763	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 18th August 1894 ... ..	217	8	2
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	232	7	5
Decrease ... ..	14	15	3
Receipts from 1st July to 18th August 1894 ... ..	81,587	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	76,828	0	0
Increase ... ..	4,759	0	0

## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 25th August 1894 ... ..	10,133	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	12,213	0	0
Decrease ... ..	2,080	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 25th August 1894 ... ..	198	11	0
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	239	7	6
Decrease ... ..	40	12	6
Receipts from 1st July to 25th August 1894 ... ..	91,720	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	89,011	0	0
Increase ... ..	2,679	0	0





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1894.

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## PART I.

### Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

#### ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 4698A.

**GENERAL.—No. 4505A.—The 28th August 1894.**—Mr. S. J. Douglas, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is allowed leave for one month and eight days, under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

**No. 4534L.R.—The 5th September 1894.**—Babu Jogesh Chandra Sen, Khas Tahsildar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section IV of the Public Demands Recovery Act, VII (B.C.) of 1880, in the Raojan Circle of the district of Chittagong.

**No. 4536.—The 5th September 1894.**—Mr. J. T. Rankin, Covenanted Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section IV of the Public Demands Recovery Act, VII (B.C.) of 1880, in the town circle of the Chittagong district.

**No. 4598A.—The 6th September 1894.**—Lieutenant Fritz Noetling, of the Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, is appointed to be Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**No. 4600A.—The 6th September 1894.**—Mr. C. J. S. Faulder, Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 5th August 1894, *vice* Mr. C. R. Marindin, on privilege leave.

**No. 4602A.—The 6th September 1894.**—Mr. W. H. H. Vincent, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 5th August 1894, *vice* Mr. C. J. S. Faulder.

**No. 4604A.—The 6th September 1894.**—Mr. F. A. Slack, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Saran, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 5th August 1894, *vice* Mr. J. D. Anderson, on privilege leave.

**No. 4606A.—The 6th September 1894.**—Mr. S. L. Maddox, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 5th August 1894, *vice* Mr. F. A. Slack.

*No. 4614A.—The 6th September 1894.*—Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, is confirmed in that appointment.

*No. 4618A.—The 6th September 1894.*—Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one week.

*No. 4623A.—The 8th September 1894.*—Babu Siva Prasanna Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardaga, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th October 1894.

*No. 4625A.—The 8th September 1894.*—Babu Upendra Chandra Mookerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th September 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

*No. 4627A.—The 8th September 1894.*—Babu Mohendro Nath Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Nadia on being relieved of his present appointment as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Excise by Babu Shama Churn Mitter.

*No. 4630A.—The 8th September 1894.*—The services of Babu Shama Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Excise.

*No. 4643A.—The 10th September 1894.*—Maulvi Syed Ali Hasan, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muzaffarpur, is allowed leave for one month, under article 273 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th October 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

*No. 4692A.—The 11th September 1894.*—The services of Mr. E. V. Levinge, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

*No. 4695A.—The 11th September 1894.*—Mr. J. Lang, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saran, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, with effect from the 1st September 1894, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. V. Levinge, or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 15th August 1894 transferring Mr. Lang to the 24-Parganas district.

*No. 4701A.—The 11th September 1894.*—Babu Nagendra Nath Mukherji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Palamau, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894, in that district.

**EDUCATION.**—*No. 4663A.—The 11th September 1894.*—The following officers acted in class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service for the periods mentioned opposite their names:—

Babu Bonomali Mallick, Third Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, from the 10th July 1893 to the 9th September 1893, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Akshay Kumar Mukerji, on privilege leave.

Babu Rajkrishna Gupta, Fourth Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, from the 11th December 1893 to the 5th February 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Kunja Bihari Bose, on privilege leave.

*No. 4667A.—The 11th September 1894.*—Babu Mahendra Nath Sanyal, Law Lecturer, Rajshahi College, is allowed leave, without allowances, up to the 31st August 1894, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order No. 3929A. of the 3rd August 1894.

**ECCLESIASTICAL.**—*No. 4620A.—The 8th September 1894.*—The Revd. Edward Svenson Ekdahl, a Missionary of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, is appointed, under section 7 of Act XV of 1872, to be a Marriage Registrar in the district of the 24-Parganas.

The Revd. Mr. Ekdahl is also appointed to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886.

*No. 4670A.—The 11th September 1894.*—The Ven'ble Welbore MacCarthy, Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, and Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, is allowed leave for two months, under article 656 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd September 1894, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

*No. 4672A.—The 11th September 1894.*—The Revd. C. J. Palmer, Junior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Senior Chaplain of that Cathedral and Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, during the absence, on special duty, of the Ven'ble Welbore MacCarthy, or until further orders, with effect from the 30th August 1894, or from the date of his taking over charge.

The following notification is re-published from the *Assam Gazette* :—

*No. 3917R.—The 25th August 1894.*—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. J. A. Ezechiel, I.C.S., Sub-divisional Officer, Karimganj, to perform the functions of a Collector under Act I of 1894 (an Act for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for Companies) within the district of Sylhet.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4610A.

*The 6th September 1894.*—In continuation of the notification dated the 25th June 1894, it is hereby notified that Babu Kali Kisor Taluqdar, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Distillery, Dacca, passed in Law by the higher standard at the departmental examination of Assistant Magistrates and others held in May 1894.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(OPIUM).

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4508-O.

*The 5th September 1894.*—The orders contained in notification No. 2535-O., dated the 7th May 1894, granting privilege leave for twenty-four days to Mr. G. W. Dick-Lauder, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, are hereby cancelled.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4547-O.

*The 8th September 1894.*—Mr. G. W. Dick-Lauder, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is granted leave, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, for 20 days, with effect from the 15th September 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4574-O.

*The 8th September 1894.*—Mr. T. E. D. Innes, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India a further extension of two months' leave on medical certificate.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.—No. 4594-O.

*The 11th September 1894.*—Mr. A. W. Osborne, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Fyzabad, is granted privilege leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th October 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4567L.R.

*The 8th September 1894.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that a survey be made and a record of rights be prepared in respect of all lands included within the external boundaries of pargana Mahisi, district Champaran.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat; and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The rent payable.
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a 'gradually increasing rent, the time at which and the steps by which it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.
- (i) The name of each proprietor with the character and extent of his interest, and the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by the proprietors.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4568L.R.

*The 8th September 1894.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that a survey be made and a record of rights be prepared in respect of all lands included within the external boundaries of pargana Semraon, district Champaran.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat; and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity, and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The rent payable.
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of Court, or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which and the steps by which it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.
- (i) The name of each proprietor with the character and the extent of his interest, and the situation, quantity, and boundaries of the land held by the proprietors.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4569L.R.

*The 8th September 1894.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that a survey be made and a record of rights be prepared in respect of all lands included in the tappas Duho Suho and Bahas, district Champaran.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat; and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity, and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The rent payable.
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of Court, or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which and the steps by which it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.
- (i) The name of each proprietor with the character and extent of his interest, and the situation, quantity, and boundaries of the land held by the proprietors.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4570L.R.

*The 8th September 1894.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101(1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that a survey be made and a record of rights be prepared in respect of all lands included in tappas Balthar, Bhabta, Gopala, and Sathi, district Champaran.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat; and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.



- (c) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The rent payable.
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of Court, or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which and the steps by which it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.
- (i) The name of each proprietor with the character and extent of his interest, and the situation, quantity, and boundaries of the land held by the proprietors.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4571L.R.

*The 8th September 1894.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101(1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that a survey be made and a record of rights be prepared in respect of all lands included in tappa Ramgir, district Champaram.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat; and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The rent payable.
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of Court, or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent the time at which and the steps by which it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.
- (i) The name of each proprietor with the character and extent of his interest, and the situation, quantity, and boundaries of the land held by the proprietors.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4577L.R.

*The 7th September 1894.*—Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose, Assistant Settlement Officer, Chittagong, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th September 1894, or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—No. 4597L.R.

*The 11th September 1894.*—In Notification No. 3904L.R., dated the 3rd August 1894, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 8th August 1894, replacing the services of Babu Bisveswar Bhattacharya at the disposal of the Appointment Department of this Government, for "the 23rd July 1894," read "the afternoon of the 24th July 1894."

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

(REVENUE BRANCH,—BENGAL SURVEYS.)

NOTIFICATION.

*The 5th September 1894.*

No. 5.—Mr. H. H. B. Hanby, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under article 291, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date as his services can be spared.

W. H. WILKINS, Colonel,  
Offg. Depy. Surveyor-Genl., for Director of Bengal Surveys

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 8153.

*The 8th September 1894.*—Under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. C. A. Walsh, Special Inspector of Factories, is allowed leave for two weeks, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4943S.R.

*The 10th September 1894.*—Mr. Tahiruddin Ahmed, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Rajshahi with effect from the 13th August 1894, *vice* Babu Sarat Chandra Das, transferred, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.*

## DECLARATION—No. 4947S.R.

*The 11th September 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the erection of huts for the Salt Department at Sookidah, in the village of Sookidah, Killah Haripur, zilla Cuttack, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 29 poles of standard measurement, is required. The land is bounded on the North by the Alunka river embankment; on the South and East by waste land of Biro Das; and on the West by waste land of Uday Parira and others of mauza Sookidah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## DECLARATION—No. 4948S.R.

*The 11th September 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Salt officers' quarters at Balikuda in the village of Nalio, pargana Benahar, zilla Cuttack, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 acre 1 pole of standard measurement, is required. The land is bounded on the North by the old Bungalow and Machgaon Canal, on the South and West by Pahee land of Basu Das, and on the East by Lakhiraj land of Banchnanidhi Das.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 3734Med.—The 8th September 1894.*—Military Assistant Surgeon J. R. Rodricks, Medical Officer at the Sandheads, is allowed leave for one month, under article 276A of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th July 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may have availed himself of it.

*No. 3738Med.—The 8th September 1894.*—Military Assistant Surgeon C. R. W. Bancroft, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as Medical Officer at the Sandheads, during the absence, on leave, of Military Assistant Surgeon J. R. Rodricks, or until further orders.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

## No. 4699A.

*No. 4627A.—The 8th September 1894.*—Babu Mohendro Nath Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadia, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*No. 4676A.—The 11th September 1894.*—Babu Radha Krishna Sen, Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, on leave, is appointed to be Small Cause Court Judge of Sealdah, in the district of the 24-Parganas.

*No. 4678A.—The 11th September 1894.*—Babu Mohendro Nath Mitter, Small Cause Court Judge, Sealdah, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh.

*No. 4686A.—The 11th September 1894.*—Babu Rabi Chunder Gangooly, Subordinate Judge, Midnapore, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Burdwan, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Burdwan.

*No. 4688A.—The 11th September 1894.*—Babu Rajendra Coomar Bose, Subordinate Judge, Burdwan, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge of Midnapore.

*No. 4680A.—The 11th September 1894.*—Babu Rakhal Chunder Bose, Subordinate Judge, Backergunge, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge of Bhagalpur, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Bhagalpur.

*No. 4682A.—The 11th September 1894.*—Babu Madhub Chunder Chakrabutty, Subordinate Judge of Bhagalpur, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge of Shahabad, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Arrah and Buxar Munsifis.

*No. 4684A.—The 11th September 1894.*—Babu Kedar Nath Mojumdar, Subordinate Judge, Shahabad, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge of Backergunge.

**GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFs.**—*No. 4656A.—The 8th September 1894.*—Babu Ashutosh Sarkar, Munsif of Barisal in the district of Backergunge, is allowed leave for twelve days, under article 306(b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st September 1894.

*The 8th September 1894.*—Mr. Latifur Rahman, Munsif of Aurangabad in the district of Gaya, is allowed leave for one week, under article 306(b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

*No. 3851J.—The 6th September 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Kali Nath Bose of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Munshiganj Independent Bench in the district of Dacca.

*No. 3856J.—The 8th September 1894.*—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Kali Kisor Taluqdar, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

*No. 3923J.—The 11th September 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Hari Nath Chakravarti of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Meherpur Independent Bench in the district of Nadia.

*No. 3925J.—The 11th September 1894.*—Kazi Syed Muhammad Abu Zaffar is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Regular Bench at Nawadah in the district of Gaya, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

*No. 3927J.—The 11th September 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Khub Lal Sahu of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent and the Municipal Benches at Madhubani in the district of Darbhanga.

*No. 3930J.—The 11th September 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Mon Mohan Chowdhury of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Nawabganj in the district of Malda.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2531P.

*Calcutta, the 8th September 1894.*

THE following Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the 5th September 1894, is republished for general information and guidance.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 1536-E.

*Simla, the 3rd September 1894.*

The following Proclamation is republished for general information and guidance :

## THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Tuesday, August 7th, 1894.*

By the QUEEN.

## A PROCLAMATION.

*VICTORIA, R.*

Whereas We are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States;

And whereas a state of war unhappily exists between His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and between their respective subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions;

And whereas We are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with each of these States, and with their subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions;

And whereas great numbers of Our loyal subjects reside and carry on commerce and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and privileges, within the territory of each of the aforesaid States, protected by the faith of Treaties between Us and each of the aforesaid States;

And whereas We, being desirous of preserving to Our subjects the blessings of peace which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the said state of war unhappily existing between the aforesaid States;

We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation;

And We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid war, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the Laws and Statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril;

And whereas in and by a certain Statute made and passed in a Session of Parliament holden in the 33rd and 34th year of Our reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the Conduct of Her Majesty's Subjects during the Existence of Hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at Peace," it is, amongst other things, declared and enacted as follows:

"This Act shall extend to all the dominions of Her Majesty, including the adjacent territorial waters.

*"Illegal Enlistment.*

"If any person without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, within or without Her Majesty's dominions, accepts, or agrees to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any foreign State at peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a friendly State, or, whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to accept, or agree to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any such foreign State as aforesaid—

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If any person without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, quits or goes on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State, or, whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to quit or to go on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions with the like intent—

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If any person induces any other person to quit Her Majesty's dominions, or to embark on any ship within Her Majesty's dominions, under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept, or agree to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State—

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If the master or owner of any ship without the license of Her Majesty knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such ship within Her Majesty's dominions, any of the following persons in this Act referred to as illegally enlisted persons, that is to say:

"(1) Any person who, being a British subject, within or without the dominions of Her Majesty, has without the license of Her Majesty accepted, or agreed to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State:

"(2) Any person, being a British subject, who without the license of Her Majesty is about to quit Her Majesty's dominions with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State:

"(3) Any person who has been induced to embark under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged with the intent or in order that such person may accept, or agree to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State:

"Such master or owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue, that is to say:

"(1) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour; and

"(2) Such ship shall be detained until the trial and conviction or acquittal of the master or owner, and until all penalties inflicted on the master or owner have been paid, or the master or owner has given security for the payment of such penalties to the satisfaction of two Justices of the Peace, or other Magistrate or Magistrates having the authority of two Justices of the Peace; and

"(3) All illegally enlisted persons shall, immediately on the discovery of the offence, be taken on shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the ship.

#### *Illegal Ship-building and Illegal Expeditions.*

"If any person within Her Majesty's dominions, without the license of Her Majesty, does any of the following acts, that is to say:

"(1) Builds, or agrees to build, or causes to be built, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State; or

"(2) Issues or delivers any commission for any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State; or

"(3) Equips any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State; or

"(4) Dispatches, or causes or allows to be dispatched, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State—

"Such person shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue:

"(1) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"(2) The ship in respect of which any such offence is committed and her equipment shall be forfeited to Her Majesty:

"Provided that a person building, causing to be built, or equipping a ship in any of the cases aforesaid, in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of such war as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any of the penalties imposed by this section in respect of such building or equipping if he satisfies the conditions following, that is to say:

"(1) If forthwith upon a Proclamation of Neutrality being issued by Her Majesty he gives notice to the Secretary of State that he is so building, causing to be built, or equipping such ship, and furnishes such particulars of the contract and of any matters relating to, or done, or to be done, under the contract as may be required by the Secretary of State:

"(2) If he gives such security, and takes and permits to be taken such other measures, if any, as the Secretary of State may prescribe for insuring that such ship shall not be despatched, delivered, or removed without the license of Her Majesty until the termination of such war as aforesaid.

"Where any ship is built by order of or on behalf of any foreign State when at war with a friendly State, or is delivered to or to the order of such foreign State, or any person who to the knowledge of the person building is an agent of such foreign State, or is paid for by such foreign State or such agent, and is employed in the military or naval service of such foreign State, such ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the burden shall lie on the builder of such ship of proving that he did not know that the ship was intended to be so employed in the military or naval service of such foreign State.

"If any person within the dominions of Her Majesty, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

"By adding to the number of the guns, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting, the warlike force of any ship which at the time of her being within the dominions of Her Majesty was a ship in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State—

"Such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If any person within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

"Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly State, the following consequences shall ensue: .

"(1) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"(2) All ships and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

"Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender."

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that ships built, commissioned, equipped, or despatched in contravention of the said Act may be condemned and forfeited by Judgment of the Court of Admiralty; and that if the Secretary of State or chief executive authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Our dominions has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped contrary to the said Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions, or that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to the Act, such Secretary of State or chief executive authority shall have power to issue a warrant authorizing the seizure and search of such ship and her detention until she has been either condemned or released by process of law: And whereas certain powers of seizure and detention are conferred by the said Act on certain local authorities:

Now, in order that none of Our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said Statute, We do hereby strictly command that no person or persons whatsoever do commit any act, matter, or thing whatsoever contrary to the provisions of the said Statute upon pain of the several penalties by the said Statute imposed and of Our high displeasure.

And We do hereby further warn and admonish all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, to observe towards each of the aforesaid States, their citizens, subjects, and territories, and towards all belligerents whatsoever, with whom We are at peace, the duties of neutrality; and to respect, in all and each of them, the exercise of those belligerent rights which We and Our Royal predecessors have always claimed to exercise.

And We hereby further warn all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, that if any of them shall presume in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation and of Our high displeasure to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in a war between other States, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said States, or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, ammunition, military stores, or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war according to the law or modern usages of nations, for the use or service of either of the said States, that all persons so offending, together with their ships and goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile capture, and to the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And We do hereby give notice that all Our subjects and persons entitled to Our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong; and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from Us against such capture, or such penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur Our high displeasure by such misconduct.

Given at Our Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, this seventh day of *August*, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in the fifty-eighth year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The following letter addressed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Right Hon'ble Henry Hartley Fowler, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is also published for general information and guidance:

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
*August 7, 1894.*

SIR,

HER MAJESTY being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing state of war between the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Japan, and being moreover resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's harbours, ports, and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to you, for your guidance, the following rules, which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and directions:

Her Majesty is pleased further to command that these rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands on and after the 12th day of this month, and in Her Majesty's territories and possessions beyond the seas six days after the day when the Governor or other chief authority of each of such territories or possessions respectively shall have notified and published the same, stating in such notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

1. During the continuance of the present state of war, all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies,

or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station, or place of resort, for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities for warlike equipment; and no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead, or waters subject to British jurisdiction from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

2. If any ship of war of either belligerent shall, after the time when this Order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, and in the several colonies and foreign possessions and dependencies of Her Majesty respectively, enter any port, roadstead, or waters belonging to Her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew or repairs, in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed. Provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessel (whether ships of war or merchants' ships) of the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether ship of war or merchant ship) of the one belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent; and the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always in case of necessity be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but no further or otherwise.

3. No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country or to some nearer destination, and no coal shall again be supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty without special permission until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

4. Armed ships of either party are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Orders and Directions of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, as contained in the aforesaid Proclamation and Letter, are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of Her Majesty's territories and possessions in India.

By Order of the Governor-General in Council,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

##### ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 8th September 1894.*

*No. 282.—Notification.*—In continuation of this Department Notification No. 209, dated the 14th June 1894, Babu Nitya Nunda Bhar, Special Deputy Collector, employed in acquiring lands for the Assam-Bengal Railway, is granted an extension of privilege leave for seven days, with effect from the 14th July 1894.

##### LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*The 11th September 1894.*

*No. 283.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the Daltonganj-Hossainabad road to the border of the Palamau district, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring, more or less, 77½ bighas of standard measurement, and passing along the demarcated centre line

through the villages of Japla, Jitbigha, Baarajbigha, Puranderbigha, Jhara, Kurwa, Baniadib, Ghasikhar, Keswahi, Sohiara, Dadra, Pokbrahi Nadiain, and Daugwar in pargana Japla, zilla Palamau, is required within the aforesaid mauza.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

*No. 284.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for road No. 12 for Fakirganj Chakla Boda in the villages of Kurila and Balarampur, pargana Salbari (Tauzi No. 340), zilla Dinajpur, sub-division Thakurgaon, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land measuring, more or less, 19 bighas 9 cottahs 3 chitaks and 12 bighas 2 cottahs 6 chitaks of standard measurement respectively, are required within the aforesaid villages of Kurila and Balarampur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

#### RAILWAY.

*The 11th September 1894.*

*No. 285.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for landing Railway stores for the Assam-Bengal Railway in the village of Gosaldanga, zilla Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 35 acres of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the village of Gosaldanga and Mohishkhali Strand Road, on the west by the Balamia Jhora, on the south by the Kurnafuli river, and on the east by the road leading to the double moorings in the Kurnafuli river, is required within the aforesaid village of Gosaldanga.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

*No. 286.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Damrah Coal siding at mile No. 127; 4 furlongs 425 feet, East Indian Railway, in the villages of Damrah and Ghosick, parganas Kanthanagar and Shergurh, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 bighas 4 cottahs and 2·13 chitaks of standard measurement (corresponding to 2 acres 8·29 poles), bounded on the north by East Indian Railway land, on the south, east and west by the colliery land of Ram Bandhu Chatterji, is required within the aforesaid villages of Damrah and Ghosick.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the work for the purpose for which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause 1 of Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

F. J. JOHNSTONE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

*The 11th September 1894.*

*No. 287.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for construction of a dock and drinking water tank at Pauchpali in the village of Mohabala pargana Satmolong, zilla Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 7 acres and 2 roods of standard measurement, in two plots as noted below:—

*1st Plot.*—Bounded on the north by waste lands, south by bank of the coast canal, east by Pauchpali embankment, and west by waste lands and mahal lands cultivated by Anant Patat, Panchu Mallick, Magani Dulai and others;

*2nd Plot.*—Bounded on the north by mahal lands cultivated by Kartik Jena, south by mahal lands cultivated by Shama Giri and Durga Giri, east by mahal lands cultivated by Bhadra Jena, Kreesasindhu Das and Raghu Das, and west by side cuttings of Pauchpali embankment and shops,

is required within the aforesaid village of Mohabala.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

O. W. ODLING,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



## SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 4700A.

No. 4636A.—*The 10th September 1894.*—The following confirmations are made in the grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors:—

*Confirmed in the second grade.*

Babu Gagan Ohandra Banerji, with effect from the 29th April 1894, *vice* Babu Satya Taran Mukerjya, confirmed as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the seven grade.

*Confirmed in the third grade.*

Babu Madan Gopal Singh, with effect from the 2nd July 1894, *vice* Babu Radhica Lall Shome, deceased.

No. 4657A.—*The 11th September 1894.*—Babu Hem Chunder Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nadia, is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th September 1894.

No. 4674A.—*The 11th September 1894.*—Babu Shama Churn Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Kalna, Burdwan, is transferred temporarily to the Katwa sub-division of that district.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4598L.R.

*The 11th September 1894.*—In Notification No. 3905L.R., dated the 3rd August 1894, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 8th August 1894, replacing the services of Maulvi Fuzlar Rahaman at the disposal of the Appointment Department of this Government, for “the 23rd July 1894,” read “the forenoon of the 13th August 1894.”

C. F. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

No. 2536P.—*The 10th September 1894.*—Maulvi Abdus Samad, Rural Sub-Registrar of Bhandaria, in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Patarhat, in the same district.

Babu Jogendra Narain Roy, Rural Sub Registrar of Patarhat, in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Bhandaria, in the same district.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 11665, *dated the 3rd September 1894.*—Dr. Peary Mohan Gupta made over charge of the Noakhali Jail to Assistant Surgeon Narendra Nath Gupta on the forenoon of the 6th August 1894.

A. D. LARMORE,  
*For Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

No. 11828, *dated the 6th September 1894.*—Mr. W. Leonard made over charge of the Bhagalpur Central Jail to Mr. F. L. Halliday on the forenoon of the 31st August 1894.

J. W. HANLON,  
*For Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

## CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 7922, *dated 7th September 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Bijoy Gobind Chowdry is allowed furlough for two years, under articles 264 and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, in commutation of the twelve months' sick leave granted him in Medical Department notification No. 8809, dated 1st September 1893.

J. F. P. McCONNELL, M.D., *Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*for Insp.-Genl. of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.*

## HIGH COURT NOTICE.

## CIRCULAR ORDER.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

CIVIL

No. 5, dated the 28th August 1894.

After Part II, Sub-rule 2 of Rule 1, Chapter IV, Page 115 of the Court's General Rules and Circular Orders (Civil), insert the following:—

2 A.—[*Supplementary rules issued under rule No. 1, dated the 1st February 1893, regarding the destruction of records of Civil suits and proceedings decided before 1st January, 1891.—C. O. No. 5, dated the 28th August, 1894.*]

1. These rules must be read as supplementing and modifying the rules in force before the rules of 1890 came into operation in respect of the destruction of records of Civil suits and cases decided before 1st January 1891. The object of the rules is to authorise the destruction of certain records or portions of records which, under the old rules, were to be preserved for ever.

2. Under the old rules the papers in the trial record had to be sorted and separated into two distinct *nuthacs*, of which one was to be preserved for ever and the other destroyed after a certain period, having regard to the nature of the case or proceeding. These rules will deal first (A) with those records that have been so re-arranged and separated; and secondly (B) with those records that have not yet been sorted.

(A) *Records that have been sorted and re-arranged under the old rules.*

3. In respect of these records there will be no fresh assortment or re-arrangement of the papers.

4. The portion of the trial record that has been separated for preservation in perpetuity under the old rules will be *preserved for ever* in the following classes of suits and cases:—

- (a) Suits for or affecting immoveable property, including suits for foreclosure, redemption or sale.
- (b) Suits in respect of the succession to an office, or to establish or set aside an adoption, or otherwise determine the status of an individual.
- (c) Suits relating to public trusts, charities or endowments.
- (d) Suits between landlord and tenant to determine the rate of rent, or in which a question of right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant or any question relating to a title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto is in issue.
- (e) Cases under section 158 of Act VIII of 1885, to determine the incidents of a tenancy.
- (f) Contested and uncontested suits and cases for probate and letters of administration and for the revocation of the same.
- (g) Suits and proceedings under the Indian Succession Act and Hindu Wills Act.
- (h) Cases under the Land Acquisition Act, Part IV.

5. The portion of the trial record that has been separated for preservation in perpetuity under the old rules may be destroyed on the expiration of *twenty-five years* from the date of the final decree or order (which in cases appealed will be that of the Appellate Court) in the following classes of suits and cases:—

- (i) Suits for rent under the law of landlord and tenant for the time being in force which do not come under clause (d).
- (j) Cases under Act XL of 1858 and Act IX of 1861, relating to the guardianship of minors and the administration of their property.
- (k) Cases under Act XXXV of 1858 relating to the guardianship of lunatics and the care of their estates.

6. The portion of the trial record that has been separated for preservation in perpetuity under the old rules may be destroyed on the expiration of *twelve years* from the date of the final decree or order (which in cases appealed will be that of the Appellate Court) in the following classes of suits and cases:—

- (l) All suits which are not provided for by rules 4 and 5 of these rules.
- (m) Cases under Act XIX of 1841.

Act XXVII of 1860 (collection of debts).

Act X of 1870 (Land Acquisition Act), Part III.

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners Act).

Act VIII of 1885 (Bengal Tenancy Act), sections 91 to 93.

Civil Procedure Code for a declaration of insolvency.

Civil Procedure Code to transfer a decree when no application for execution is pending.

„ Regulation V of 1799, section 7, regarding the property of intestates in which a claimant appears.

Applications to sue *in forma pauperis*, if rejected.

7. *Proceedings in execution of decrees.*—The portion of the execution record separated for preservation under the old rules will be preserved for ever, destroyed after twenty-five years, or destroyed after twelve years, according as the suits or cases out of which they arise fall under rule 4, 5, or 6 of these rules.

8. *Records of Appellate Courts.*—The preservation or destruction of the records of the Appellate Courts will be regulated by the rules laid down above in respect of the records of original suits and cases.

(B). *Records that have not yet been sorted and re-arranged under the old rules.*

9. Records of suits and cases falling under clauses (l) and (m), in respect of which twelve years have elapsed since the date of the final decree or order (which in cases appealed will be that of the Appellate Court), may be destroyed at once without being sorted, with the exception of documents filed by the parties which, under the old rules, were to be removed from the trial record to be separately dealt with.

10. Records of suits and cases falling under clauses (i), (j) and (k), in respect of which twenty-five years have elapsed since the date of the final decree or order (which in cases appealed will be that of the Appellate Court), may be destroyed at once without being sorted, with the exception of documents filed by the parties which, under the old rules, were to be removed from the trial record to be separately dealt with.

11. All other records that have not yet been sorted must be sorted and re-arranged under the old rules, and will then be dealt with under those rules read with these supplementary rules.

12. Records of which the immediate destruction is authorized by these rules may be destroyed at once on these rules coming into force; and thereafter the records liable to destruction under these rules shall be destroyed at intervals of three years until the whole of the records of suits and cases decided before 1st January 1891, which are liable to destruction, have been destroyed.

#### *Destruction of documents.*

13. Documents filed in cases the records of which are liable to destruction under these rules may be destroyed after the expiration of six months from the date of publication of a general notice intimating that, unless such documents are taken back within three months, they will be destroyed. Such notice shall specify the class of suit or proceeding in which the documents were filed, and the year in which the case was decided, and shall be published by affixing a copy at the Court-house of the District Judge and of every Subordinate Judge and Munsiff in the district.

Published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th July 1894, Part I, pages 791 to 793, and in the *Assam Gazette* of the 28th *idem* Part III, pages 778 and 779.

## SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that under section 7 of Act IX of 1887, the Judge of Small Cause Courts of Dacca and Munshiganj will, in the month of November next, sit in those Courts on the undermentioned dates, Sundays and holidays excepted:—

Dacca Small Cause Court—5th, 12th, 17th and 30th of November 1894.

Munshiganj Small Cause Court, from 22nd to 28th of November 1894.

KRISHNA MOHUN MUKERJI, *Judge, Small Cause Court.*

DACCA SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 6th September 1894.

## TREASURY NOTICES.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABU KUNJA BENARI GOSSANI has been placed in charge of the Balasore Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. G. COOKE, *Commissioner.*

ORISSA COMM'R.'s OFFICE, CUTTACK, the 1st September 1894.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABU KRISHNA KALI MUKERJEE has been temporarily placed in charge of the Lohardaga Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

RAICHARAN GHOSH, *Personl. Asst. to Commr., for Commr. of Chota Nagpur.*

COMM'R.'s OFFICE, RANCHI, the 3rd September 1894.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

### Subordinate Educational Service.

The 14th August 1894.—Babu Uma Prasad De, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapore (class III), is allowed leave of absence for one year, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July 1894.

Babu Becharam Ganguli, Departmental Sub-Inspector of Schools, Midnapore (class VI), is appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, and in class V, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Uma Prasad De, or until further orders.

The 29th August 1894.—Babu Barada Prasad Sarkar, Temporary Third Master of the Rangpur Zilla School, is appointed to act as Departmental Sub-Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, and in class VI, *vice* Babu Becharam Ganguli on deputation, or until further orders.

A. CROFT,

*Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*

## Revised Award of the Senior Mohsin and Special Scholarships for Muhammadans for 189-

NAMES OF STUDENTS.	Names of institutions from which they appeared.	Nature and amount of scholarships gained.	Where made tena
1	2	3	4
The following is a list of Candidates, arranged in order of merit, who, having matriculated in 1892, have passed the F. A. I tion in 1894:—			
Nazir Uddin Ahmad ...	Calcutta Madrasah ...	Senior Mohsin Scholarship of Rs. 16.	Presidency College.
Lutfur Rahman ...	Ditto ...	Senior Mohsin Scholarship of Rs. 14.	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdul Momin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Nazir Uddin ...	Bihar National College, Bankipore	Senior Mohsin Scholarship of Rs. 12.	Bihar National College pore.
Sadatali Khan ...	Jagannath College ...	Ditto ditto ...	Dacca College.
Syed Abdur Rashid ...	Rajshahi College ...	Senior Special Scholarship of Rs. 10.	Berhampur College.
Abdul Aziz ...	Calcutta Madrasa ...	Ditto ditto ...	City College.
Ali Akbar ...	Dacca College ...	Ditto ditto ...	Dacca College.
Dalil Uddin Ahmad ...	Calcutta Madrasa ...	Ditto ditto ...	Presidency College.
Syed Nazir Hussain ...	Bihar National College, Bankipore	Ditto ditto ...	Bihar National College pore.
Muhammad Dilpazir ...	St. Xavier's College ...	Ditto ditto ...	St. Xavier's College.
Haripullah ...	Hooghly College ...	Ditto ditto ...	City College.
Abdul Gafoor II ...	Patna College ...	Ditto ditto ...	Patna College.
Shafce Uddin Ahmad ...	St. Xavier's College ...	Ditto ditto ...	St. Xavier's College.
Muhammad Issahok ...	General Assembly's College ...	Ditto ditto ...	Presidency College.
Muhammad Muazzam ...	Patna College ...	Senior Special Scholarship of Rs. 7.	Patna College.
Muhammad Attar Uddin ...	Rajshahi College ...	Ditto ditto ...	Rajshahi College.
Ainuddin Ahmad ...	City College ...	Ditto ditto ...	St. Xavier's College.
Others who have passed the F. A. Examination in 1894 in more than two years after passing the Entrance Examination.			
Muhammad Abdur Rahman ...	Bihar National College ...	Senior Special Scholarship of Rs. 7.	Patna College.
Tasaddaq Hussain ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Reza Karim Ahmad ...	Patna College ...	Ditto ditto ...	St. Xavier's College.
Syed Muhammad Dewar Hussain ...	Bihar National College ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Mamood Alum ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Patna College.
Aftab Uddin Ahmad ...	St. Xavier's College ...	Ditto ditto ...	St. Xavier's College.
Syed Muhammad Karim ...	Bihar National College, Bankipur	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
<i>Endowed Scholarships.</i>			
Ali Akbar ...	Patna College ...	Syed Kazi Reza Hussain Scholarship of Rs. 11.	Patna College.
Abdul Bari ...	Calcutta Madrasah ...	Darbhanga Scholarship of Rs. 10.	Presidency College.
Muzafar Ali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	St. Xavier's College.

CALCUTTA,

The 1st September 1894.

A. CROFT,

Director of Public Instruction, I

## NOTIFICATION.

The 20th August 1894.—In accordance with the Government of Bengal Notification of the 23rd July 1887, notice is hereby given that the next Half-yearly Examination of Compounders (male and female) will be held at 11 A.M., on Thursday, the 25th October 1894, at the Campbell Medical School.

2. Every candidate must produce one of the following certificates:—

- From the Superintendent of the Vernacular Medical School that he has attended regularly for one year the compounder class of the school.
- From the legally-qualified medical manager of a chemists' and druggists' establishment recognised by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, that he has been apprenticed for a period of three years in his establishment.
- From a Civil Surgeon that he has assisted in the dispensing of drugs at the sadar dispensary of a civil station for a period of five years.

Applicants must register their names and submit their certificates, together with a fee of Rs. 3, at least one week before the 25th October 1894 at the office of the undersigned.

Note.—The students belonging to the compounder class of a vernacular medical school will be exempted from paying this fee on producing a certificate from the Superintendent that they have already paid the school entrance fee.

paid the school entrance fee, 5, or

4. Should any candidate fail to pass the required examination he will forfeit his fee.

*N.B.*—The attention of candidates is drawn to rule 5, section (b) of the Government notification of the 23rd July 1887, or paragraph 2 (b) of this notification, from which they will observe that the chemists' and druggists' establishments from the legally-qualified medical managers of which they obtain the certificates will have to be recognised by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, prior to the candidates' applying to the Superintendent to register their names to appear at the examination.

J. B. GIBBONS, *Surgeon-Major,*  
*Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that on the results of the Entrance examination of 1895 being known, the five second-grade scholarships allotted to the Rajshahi Division will be awarded to the best students in the Division irrespective of districts and the nine third-grade scholarships will be distributed as follows:—

Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	2
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	1
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	1
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	1
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	1
Bogra	...	...	...	...	1
Pabna	...	...	...	...	2
Total					9

Besides the above, there are two special scholarships—one of the second grade and one of the third grade—for the Rangpur Zilla School.

P. NOLAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR'S. OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, the 21st August 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1666B.

IN exercise of the powers conferred on the Chief Customs Authority by section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Board of Revenue appoint shed No. 7, at the Kidderpore Docks, to be a public warehouse for the storage of salt under bond.

CUSTOMS.

E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. Bose, *Offg. Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, the 3rd September 1894.

No. 1631B.

Notice is hereby given that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1892-93, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 3rd October 1894, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,105 chests, viz.—

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	Chests.
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory	...	...	1,510
			1,595
Total	...	...	3,105

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 25th November 1893 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 18th October 1894 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 11th October 1894, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 18th October 1894.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale down to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory; about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory; about chests	Total; about chests
On or about Thursday, 1st November 1894 ...	1,510	1,595	3,105
On or about Monday, 3rd December „ ...	1,510	1,595	3,105
Total ...	3,020	3,190	6,210

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

M. FINUCANE, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 28th August 1894.

*Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty, on the 31st August 1894.*

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Government galsls.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds	Mds.
Salt from United Kingdom—			
Liverpool Panza Salt ...	4,67,319	1,90,545	6,57,864
„ White „ ...	1,00,990	.....	1,00,990
„ Cheshire „ ...	3,21,251	4,08,400	7,29,651
Middlesborough „ ...	1,11,483	3,13,001	4,24,484
West Hartlepool „ ...	5,801	...	5,801
Liverpool Rock „ ...	7,779	.....	7,779
„ Salt „ ...	5,781	...	5,781
Salt from Indian Ports—			
Bombay Karkach ...	64,087	.....	64,087
Salt from Arabian and Persian Gulf—			
Linga Karkach ...	...	.....	.....
„ Rock „ ...	1,553	.....	1,553
Muscat Karkach ...	93,477	...	93,477
„ Rock „ ...	28,981	...	28,981
Hanjam Karkach „ ...	23,728	...	23,728
Kowaya „ ...	2,85,830	...	2,85,830
Salt from other European Countries—			
Hamburg Salt ...	2,82,254	2,96,052	5,78,306
Salt from Gulf of Aden—			
Aden Karkach „ ...	3,88,439	1,32,425	5,20,864
„ Crushed „ ...	97,675	.....	97,665
Total ...	2,286,428	13,40,423	36,26,851

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

C. R. MARRIOTT, *Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 7th September 1894.

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## CUSTOM HOUSE NOTICE.

THE Durga and Lakshmi Puja holidays this year are from the 4th to the 15th October inclusive.

On the 4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th October the Custom House will be open during the usual hours for transaction of all business.

The Treasury on these days will be open.

On the 6th, 8th, 9th, and 15th October the Custom House will be open (on a day's notice being given) free of charge from 11 A.M. to 12 noon for entering or clearing any vessel, and for the issue of bills-of-entry or shipping bills covering free goods from or to the same.

The Treasury on these days will be closed.

C. R. MARRIOTT,  
*Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 8th September 1894.

## ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

### NOTIFICATION.

UNDER rule 21(b) of the revised rules for the management of hospitals and dispensaries published by Government notification dated the 5th January 1892, the following revised list of persons appointed members of the Committee for the Management of the Charitable Dispensary at Kushtea, in the district of Nadia, is published in supersession of the notification, dated 19th June 1894, published at page 725, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th June 1894:—

The Subdivisional Officer, Kushtea, *ex-officio*.

Babu Ashu Tosh Chatterjee, Secretary.

„ Akhoy Kumar Sen, B.A., B.L.

„ Anada Churan Sen, B.A., B.L.

W. Garvic, Esq.

Rev. R. B. Marriott, M.A.

Babu Rakhai Das Mukerjee.

Bireswar Chatterjee.

Durga Das Mukerjee.

Behary Lal Sen.

Hridoy Nath Mozumdar.

Haris Chandra Roy.

Kailas Chandra Gupta.

Maulvi Syad Walli Ulla.

BANGSIDHAR BANERJI,

*Personal Asst., for Offg. Commissioner on tour.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION, Calcutta, the 3rd September 1894.

### NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that at the bye-election held on Monday, the 13th August 1894, Babu Bunwari Lal Biswas, a pleader, was duly elected under section 27, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, as a Commissioner for Ward No. I of the Kalna Municipality in the district of Burdwan, *vice* Babu Suresh Chandra Sanyal, who ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Bengal Municipal Act.

R. C. DUTT, *Offg. Commissioner.*

BURDWAN COMMR.'S OFFICE, the 4th September 1894.







# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1894.

PART I A.

## Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

### MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 7th September 1894.*

**No. 2337-M.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla on Wednesday, the 24th October 1894, visit Dharmasala, Amritsar, Sukkur, Quetta, Shikarpur, Karachi, Multan, Khanki, Rawal Pindi, Peshawar, Khewrah, Lahore, Karnal, Delhi, Cawnpore, and Rewah, and arrive in Calcutta on the 15th December 1894.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Governor-General's Camp" without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :—

Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin.

Lady Elizabeth Bruce ...

Lady Christian Bruce ...

Lady Veronica Bruce ...

Miss Bruce ...

Mdlle. Krauth ...

W. J. Cunningham, Esq., c.s.i., Foreign Secretary ...

H. Babington Smith, Esq., Private Secretary to the Viceroy ...

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Durand, c.b., Military Secretary to the Viceroy ...

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel

B. Franklin, Surgeon to the Viceroy

A. Williams, Esq., c.s., Under-Secretary, Foreign Department ...

Captain R. E. Grimston, A.-D.-C. ...

„ Ponsonby, A.-D.-C. ...

„ Pollen, A.-D.-C. ...

„ Adam, A.-D.-C. ...

„ Fuller, A.-D.-C. ...

„ Baker-Carr, A.-D.-C. ...

Subadar Sheik Imdad Ali Bahadur, A.-D.-C. ...

Subadar-Major Tara Sing, Sardar Bahadur, A.-D.-C. ...

Rai Dowlat Ram Bahadur, Superintendent of Mails ...

F. W. Latimer, Esq. ...

Joins at Amritsar.

Ditto.

Throughout the tour.

Ditto.

Will be at Quetta and Lahore.

Joins at Lahore. On His Excellency's departure will proceed to Calcutta direct.

Joins at Amritsar. Throughout the tour up to Lahore.

Joins at Amritsar. Throughout the tour up to Allahabad; thence will precede the party to Calcutta.

Joins at Amritsar. Throughout the tour up to Multan. Rejoins at Lahore and completes rest of tour, remaining with Her Excellency at Allahabad.

Joins at Lahore, precedes party to Allahabad, and remains there with Her Excellency.

Ditto.

To Dharmasala and back to Pathankot.

Joins at Amritsar. Throughout the tour.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several departments.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### MEDICAL.

*The 7th September 1894.*

No. 542.—The services of Surgeon-Captain W. J. Buchanan, M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

##### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 7th September 1894.*

No. 239.—The Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr. A. M. Dunne, Barrister-at-Law, to be Registrar of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Calcutta, vice Mr. T. A. Pearson, who has resigned the appointment, with effect from the 1st September 1894.

J. P. HEWETT,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following order, issued by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*The 4th September 1894.*

No. 1445 G.—Mr. T. Chichele Plowden, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Resident of the 1st Class and Resident at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 7th September 1894.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, is republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

##### COMPENSATION.

No. 4524-Ex.

*The 7th September 1894.*

**RESOLUTION**—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.  
**READ—**

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3624-A, dated the 18th August 1893, regarding the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance to European and Eurasian officers of Government not domiciled in India.

**RESOLUTION**—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that Exchange Compensation Allowance is admissible to officers on leave in India in the same way as to officers on duty.

This order will have retrospective effect from the 1st April 1893.

**ORDER**—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to all Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor-General; and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

STEPHEN JACOB,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1894.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3725 L.S.-G.—The 6th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that the members of the Madhipura Local Board, in the district of Bhagalpur, having, at a meeting, under sections 25 and 29 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, requested the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased under the said sections to appoint Babu Bhupati Chakravarti, Subdivisional Officer, to be Chairman of that Local Board *vice* Babu Girindra Nath Chatterjee.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3727 L.S.-G.—The 6th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to approve the election by the members of the Brahmanbaria Local Board in the district of Tippera under sections 25 and 29 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, of Babu Krishna Dayal Pramanik, Subdivisional Officer, to be their Chairman, *vice* Babu Gobiind Chandra Basak, transferred.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3743 L.S.-G.—The 8th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 19, clause (3) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Lal Mohun Das to be a member of the Sadar Local Board in the district of Balasore, *vice* Babu Kailash Chandra Rai Mohashaya, resigned.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3760 M.—The 8th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Raniganj Municipality in the district of Burdwan having, at a meeting, requested the Local Government, under section 23 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. J. E. Webster, Sub-divisional Officer, to be their Chairman.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1894.

## PART II.

### Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

### LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Faridpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 24th September 1894 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account, is kept for such share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
250	Pargana Kasimnagar, mahal Panchas Hazari.	3,892 0 0	16 annas ...	.....	Dinesh Chandra Mozumdar and others.	.....	697 4 6	.....
4110	Tajeh Birnohan ...	500 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Madhab Krishna Pal Chaudhury and others.	.....	43 6 0	.....
6582	Pargana Rajnagar, hissa Ketul Ram Sen.	1,865 10 0	Ditto ..	Residuary share, i.e., the share excluding separate account No. 1 of Rabia Khanum, hissa 8 annas, with a sadar jama of Rs. 937-13-4; separate account No. 2 of Shaluzadi alias Khoy-rannesa Begum; 8 annas share of manza Chokumkhola and others with a sadar jama of Rs. 87-4; separate account No. 3 of Rajkumar Mozumdar, 6 annas share of kismat Parasardi and others with a sadar jama of Rs. 214-8.				
6669	Pargana Birahimpur, mahal Fakirabad.	1,335 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Ray Parbati San- kar and others.	.....	330 0 0	.....
6389	Pargana Rajnagar, chakla Amirabad, mahal Hoshnabad.	794 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Rabwah Khanum and others.	.....	198 0 0	.....
6338	Pargana Nasti, mahal Chandpur Tara-bonea.	1,941 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Raja Surja Kant Acharjee Bahadur.	.....	200 0 0	.....
6446	Pargana Jalalpur, mahal Tajpur.	1,171 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Ebrahim Gazi and others.	.....	293 0 0	.....
6482	Pargana Nasti, mahal Bhasanchar.	1,589 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Parbati Charan Ray and others.	.....	61 8 0	.....
6513	Pargana Nurallahpur, excess land of Gopalpur.	801 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Prasanna Kumar Sen.	.....	301 0 0	.....
6518	Pargana Hawli, Mahmudpur, excess land of Shalohpur.	1,047 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	202 0 0	.....

The 8th August 1894.

JUGGOWANDHU KHAN, Deputy Collector in charge, for Collector.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by Government, situated along the Rupsagar embankment in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on the 18th September 1894, corresponding with the 3rd Kuar of 1302 Fasli at Shahabad Collectorate:—

1st.—The purchaser will have no power to make any excavation on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the embankment, or plough the land closer than three feet from its foundation

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of the original sale.

4th.—The plot of land will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sales:—

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of miles on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the embankment.	Approximate area of lot in bighas in area.	Land excluded from sale from each lot.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Shahabad	Village Rupsagar, pargana Bhojpur.	Nil	On the east of the canal embankment.	B. K. D. 17 2 5 or 10a. 7r. 31p.	A. R. P. Nil	.....	Bounded on the north by Bhojpur Canal line; south ditto; east by the fields of the several raiyats; and west by the canal embankment demarcated by boundary pillars.

Arrah, the 24th July 1894.

C. R. MARINDIN, Collector.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, under section VI, Act XI of 1859, Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned tenures in the Sadar khas mahal. in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of September 1894, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th day of May 1894:—

*Sadar Khas Mahal.*

No. of tenure.	Name of tenure with its situation.	Name of proprietor.	ANNUAL RENTAL.		ARREARS.		
			Rent.	Cess.	Rent.	Cess.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Thana Fatikchhari, mahal Noabad, mauza Juz khola.</i>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4918 23878 586 1546	Taluk Yar Ali Khan. Hal taluk Obedor Bohoman Khan.	Auction-purchasers, Meherali Khun and Obedor Bohoman Khan.	2,344 0 0	160 12 0	470 0 0	86 7 0	565 7 0

Chittagong Collectorate, the 13th August 1894.

C. G. H. ALLEN, Offg. Collector.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Jessore will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on 14th September 1894 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4698	Pargana Mahamedsani, zamat Jatra-pur.	604 0 0	Do.	.....	Evin Pramatha Bhushan Deb Ray and others.	.....	15 8 7	.....

Jessore Collector's Office, the 27th August 1894.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, Collector.

## Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned revenue-free property situated in the district of Puri, pargana Kotdes, mauza Pratapsasan, will be put up to sale at the Puri Collectorate on the 2nd October 1894, corresponding with 18th Asin 1302, Tuesday.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

## Conditions of sale.

- 1st.—The property to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this property will be considered as the proprietor of the property, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such property will be transferred to him.
- 2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government) and the property to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district register B of revenue-free properties.	Name of property and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	32145 General.	Ratnakar Khand in mauza Pratapsasan, Kotdes, district Puri.	18 poles	.....	Declared an escheat under orders of Government No. 1408L.R., dated 14th March 1894, the proprietor, Anand Chandra Das having died intestate. The property forms a part (viz., 2gds. 13b.) of the entire property, 12g. 5b. 5g. 1k., entered in the name of Maguni Das in register B.

PURI, the 21st June 1894.

M. M. ROY, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Muzaffarpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on 19th September 1894, at 1 P.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by law, are realisable as arrears of land revenue:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tasul No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
921	Baxidpur Dowlut, pargana Babra, Ohamparan.	Rs. A. P. 4,450 12 3	The whole estate.	.....	Raj Kumar Babu, Sham Nandan Singh and others.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 210 2 11	.....
3404	Biddupur, pargana Hajipur.	1,707 3 3	Ditto ...	.....	Mussamat Bindu Bibi	.....	426 12 0	.....
3497	Ditto ...	1,013 10 5	Ditto ...	.....	Lil Bhawan Muhto and Dhannu Lal Muhto.	.....	253 6 0	.....
4540	Tengraha Gouhainpur, pargana Morwah Kalan.	992 8 10	Ditto ...	.....	Mathura Prashad, w/f Nanhu Babu, minor, under the guardianship of Ramnangraha Prashad w/f Chulhai Lal Manthu.	.....	242 9 2	.....
5150	Purah Chhapra, pargana Nanpur.	642 8 7	Ditto ...	.....	Habu Bishwa Nath Singh and others.	.....	79 1 2	.....
5401	Sirsa, pargana Nanpur.	1,468 7 3	Ditto ...	.....	Kai Jang Bahadur and others.	.....	60 14 10	.....
6984	Jafarpur, pargana Kuthi.	902 13 4	Ditto ...	.....	Bindeshri Prashad and others.	.....	264 1 0½	.....
8381	Kodaria Dhenahra, pargana Tiruth.	503 2 2	Ditto ...	.....	Kai Bajrang Bahadur and others.	.....	20 0 0	.....
8390	Nowri, pargana Turyani.	600 6 3	Ditto ...	.....	Chuturi Singh and others.	.....	34 10 5	.....

Muzaffarpur Collectorate, the 1st August 1894.

L HARR, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Monghyr will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th September 1894 at 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 6, 7, and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.		<i>Permanently-settled estates.</i>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
336	Biethazari, pargana Biethazari.	61,809 11 0	.....	Padmawati, &c.—	Harsati Bogam and others.	548 3 0	.....	658 15 11
	Ditto ... ..	61,809 11 0	.....	Separate share of which cannot be specified.	Mussamat Zohra and others.	508 5 0	.....	12 9 0
	Ditto ... ..	61,809 11 0	.....	22. 12c. 14b. 15p. 8r. by proportion.	Unaidally and others.	842 15 0	.....	13 7 0
	Ditto ... ..	61,809 11 0	.....	Separate share cannot be specified.	Mussamat Bibiawo...	544 6 0	.....	527 6 0
530	Rasoolpur Bhattani, pargana Parkia.	910 15 0	.....	Ijmali share cannot be specified.	Janhree Lal and others.	834 0 0	.....	5 9 6
622	Singhaui, pargana Malki.	656 14 0	.....	13a. 6d. 2c. 2kt. ijmali ...	Pourno Chandra Banerji and others.	547 6 0	.....	205 3 0
				<i>Property of individuals temporarily settled.</i>				
1321	Arazijagdispur Bararee, pargana Surjgarha.	938 11 0	.....	9a. 12d. ijmali ... ..	Tokhan Sing alias Koop Narayan Sing.	563 3 0	.....	245 11 0
1394	Tarapur Dians, pargana Monghyr.	11,038 4 0	.....	13a. 16d. 18c. 11b. 5p. 4r. ijmali.	Banarsi Prasad and others.	9,532 7 0	.....	1,856 3 0
				<i>Permanently-settled estates.</i>				
2746	Halsee, pargana Amarthi.	1,504 1 0	.....	8a. 15d. 13c. 2b. ijmali ...	Sheonarnen Lal and others.	825 10 0	.....	49 1 0
3261	Barhi, taraf Ram Charan Ram Son, pargana Salemahad.	974 12 0	.....	8a. 18d. 8c. 14b. 10p. 9r. ijmali.	Ajedhin Sing and others.	543 11 0	.....	347 6 0
4349	Kath Doomar, tapu Saronja, pargana Parkia.	910 14 0	Entire ...	.....	Tara Chand Maurwary and others.	.....	.....	136 6 0
5324	Chilmil Karree Chak, pargana Malki.	1,411 1 0	.....	8a. ijmali ... ..	Banarsee Prasad and others.	705 9 0	.....	64 9 3

Monghyr Collectorate, the 2nd August 1894.

H. A. D. PHILLIPS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on 21st September 1894, at Motihari, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
105	Gawandra, pargana Mehsi.	Rs. A. P. 1,905 1 1	The whole	.....	Jamaluddin Hoessein and others.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 11 9 0	Rs. A. P. .....
644 ijmali.	Motihari, Majhawa.	4,367 12 0	.....	Entire estate excluding the tollah Gopalpur.	Mr. William Moran, Rajah Obeydullah and others.	4,299 5 0	.....	15 1 9

Champaran Collectorate, Motihari, the 4th August 1894.

W. D. BLYTH, Collector.



**NOTICE** is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Tippera will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 21st September 1894 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
32	Tape Barikandi Chandranarayan Ghose taluk.	Rs. A. P. 1,104 0 0	.....	Separated share, 11a. 16g. 1c. 2kt. 2d.	Srimati Monjura Banoo Bibi.	Rs. A. P. 815 12 5	.....	Rs. A. P. 145 13 4-3
91	Pargana Homnabad, 1g. 1c. 1kt. 3d.	511 11 6	Whole estate.	.....	Mahamed Gazi Chaudhuri.	.....	46 13 0	.....
167	Pargana Mohichai, 2 annas kismat.	816 6 10	Ditto ...	.....	Munshi Golam Mowla	.....	76 12 10	.....
336	Tape Barikandi Rajaram Ram Bhadra Ray taluk.	1,254 6 9	.....	Remaining share, 12a. 18g. 1kt.	Srimati Monjura Banoo and others.	1,011 6 8 15 kt.	.....	100 4 5-14
455	Pargana Bardakhat Kahlai Govindapur Jowar.	3,560 0 0	Whole estate.	.....	Srimati Monjura Banoo Bibi.	.....	680 12 0	.....
1925	Uttar Shahapur Nagarerkandi Char No. 211, decreed under Regulation II of 1819—under temporary settlement with talukdars from 1234 to 1304 B.S.	1,296 10 9	Ditto ...	.....	Ishan Chandra Datta Bhonuk and others.	.....	Revenue— 118 2 10 Malikana— 3 5 4	.....
							121 8 2	
1933	Pargana Bardakhat, hissa 10a. 13g. 1c. 1kt. Rabiampur, mauza, Bam Hari Das taluk—under temporary settlement with talukdars from 1291 to 1301 B.S.	1,077 6 8	Ditto ...	.....	Girish Chandra Chakrabarti and others.	.....	202 9 8	.....
1933	Pargana Bardakhat, hissa 10a. 13g. 1c. 1kt. Tape Kooikhai, Daulatpur Jowar—under temporary settlement with talukdars from 1261 to 1310 B.S.	1,436 12 0	Ditto ...	.....	Mohesh Chandra Chakrabarti and others.	.....	145 6 0	.....

Tippera Collectorate, the 3rd August 1894.

G. C. BASAK, Deputy Collector in charge.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of September 1894, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
20	Malikapur, pargana Baliguri.	Rs. A. P. 10,596 7 8	.....	16 annas share of the estate Baharampore, 8 annas share of Bansijote, 7 annas share of Bhura-Mollapore, 2 annas and 9 gundas of Harpore, 7 annas of Kalikapore, 7 annas of Krisnadasjot, 16 annas of Malikapore, 16 annas of Mahanbati, 7 annas of Neyamatpore, 8 annas of Parvatipore, 7 annas of Pirjipore, 8 annas of Samserpore, 16 annas of Sivpore, 7 annas of Tullyan. All of these above estates' separate account have not been opened.	Charu Chandra Mitra and others.	Rs. A. P. 4,432 2 8	.....	Rs. A. P. 588 11 10
2098	Krisnabati Cherra Char, pargana Raypore.	830 8 0	Whole ...	.....	Gnyanananda Asram, Subait of Thakur Brindaban Chandra.	.....	216 13 6	.....
3941	Domejor, pargana Boro.	2,500 10 8	Do. ...	.....	Haris Chandra Kundu Chowdhary.	.....	9 3 1	.....

Hooghly Collectorate, the 18th August 1894.

F. W. DUKE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Dacca will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th September 1894 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	Pargana Biktampur, mudft. Raj Krishna Rai.	Rs. A. P. 1,322 8 4	.....	Residue ... ..	Benedo Lal Rai Chaudhuri and others.	Rs. A. P. 611 4 0	.....	Rs. A. P. 61 14 3
205	Pargana Rajnagar, mudft. hisya Raj Krishna Sen, Bongo Chandra Barajya.	853 13 2½	.....	Do. ... ..	Kumudini Kanto Bandopadhyaya and others.	685 8 8½	.....	140 10 11
242	Pargana Kasulpur, hisya 11a., hisya Zahiruddin.	3,683 0 6½	Entire estate.	.....	Benedo Lal Rai Chaudhuri and others.	.....	605 0 0	.....
354	Kharja tugh. Sharifpur, taluk Bhawani Sunker Rai, zimmo Durpo Narain Rai.	1,979 5 4	.....	Residue ... ..	Raj Kumar Sen and others.	1,029 15 0	.....	162 12 3
562	May Peskosh Shahar Chandina, Mai Peskosh Chandina Maulvi Abdul Ali.	1,898 10 8	.....	Do. ... ..	Radha Bullabh Das ...	664 8 2	.....	68 2 0
5849	Pargana Hashra, duffer Raja Ram Chaudhuri.	923 10 1	.....	Do. ... ..	Kamini Kumar Ghosh and others.	506 4 8½	.....	28 10 0½
6351	Pargana Rajnagar, taluk Ram Deb Ghosh.	642 2 1½	.....	Do. ... ..	Kala Chand Saha and others.	535 1 8½	.....	10 12 7½
8420	Pargana Nasti, Char Kala Pahuria.	3,320 15 0	.....	Do. ... ..	Radhika Mohun Das and others.	2,770 1 2	.....	35 2 11
8453	Pargana Khizirpur Gokhar Krokhar, within Char Bhedar Fukuhati, within Char Krishnapur.	838 0 0	Entire estate.	.....	Gopal Krishna De Surkar and others.	.....	212 0 0	.....
9069	Fukuhati, within Char Krishnapur.	694 0 0	Ditto ..	.....	Raja Rajendra Narain Rai Chaudhuri and others.	.....	23 4 0	.....
9084	Kismut Hurgaz, within Char Jalna Kamta.	2,951 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Ram Chandra Surkar and others.	.....	737 0 0	.....
9178	Pargana Kashiunnagar, zamindari baname Mueshi Mohamed Hafez, hisya 9a. 2½.	2,160 0 0	.....	Residue ... ..	Rajendra Chandra Rai Chaudhuri and others.	1,560 7 10½	.....	131 10 11½
9271	Pargana Nasti, Chandora Boshura appertaining to kismut Char Madan Sunker, Char Delawarpur ...	909 0 0	.....	Do. ... ..	Boroda Kanto Bondopadhyaya and others.	606 0 0	.....	93 11 0
9763	Char Delawarpur ...	4,190 0 0	Entire estate.	.....	Bengo Chandra Saha	.....	2,093 0 0	.....
10507	Pargana Biktampur, No. 3 Sheto.	816 12 0	Ditto ...	.....	Iswar Chandra Saha and others.	.....	90 14 0	.....

Dacca Collectorate, the 11th August 1894.

C. FAULDER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Noakhali will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 21st September 1894 at 12 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1071	Dakhal No. 61 of Gayer Makarri howla Barafuldi and Kali Moduj in char Gazi.	Rs. A. P. 730 8 3	Entire tenure.	.....	Ajamuddi Patwari, Dudu Mea, Amirjan Bibi and others.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 22 12 3	Rs. A. P. .....

Noakhali Collectorate, the 4th August 1894.

KALI PRABONO CHAUDHARI, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th September 1894 at 11 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
2645	Char Nowpam, Santipur, pargana Ukhra.	Rs. A. P. 1,460 10 5	Whole ...	.....	Satya Doyal, Rajkrishna, Bhagabati Charan, Hari Charan, Satya Jiban Bandopadhyaya, Hara Sundari Debi.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 367 6 6	Rs. A. P. .....

Nadia Collectorate, dated Krishnagar, the 9th August 1894.

J. H. E. GARRETT, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Khulna will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 27th September 1894 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
6	Kismat Agarpara, pargana Agarpara.	Rs. A. P. 1,680 0 6	No ...	Share No. 1, 10a. 16g. 2k. 2kt.	Purna Chandra Bai Chaudhri and others.	Rs. A. P. 1,130 6 14	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 13 0 6

The 15th August 1894.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA GHOSE, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Burdwan will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th September 1894, for arrears of revenue and other demands due on 28th June 1894 which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
50	Bridhyapara, pargana Bauliadi.	Rs. A. P. 2,773 11 11	The whole estate will be sold.	.....	Rajkrishna Sing and others.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 9 12 6	Rs. A. P. .....
68	Kharampur, pargana Shahabad.	6,189 0 0	.....	In this estate the separate account share No. 1, the sadar jama of which is Rs. 2,390-15, will remain unaffected; the parent estate will be sold.	Syed Abdus Saleem ...	3,798 10 0	.....	30 8 1
5174	Saikuni, Burdwan.	1,093 8 5	.....	The whole estate, excepting, the separate account shares Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 amounting to Rs. 847-15, will be sold.	Bekhal Chandra Roy and others.	845 9 5	.....	5 2 5

Burdwan Collectorate, the 18th August 1894.

W. H. VINCENT, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Birbhum will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th September 1894, equivalent to 9th Assin 1301 (B.S.), Monday, at after 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
87	Kastagar. pargana Khargram.	1,073 1 0	Entire estate.	.....	Ramguru Mukherjee, &c.	.....	8 15 0	.....
116	Buhila, pargana Khatanga.	2,274 0 0	Ditto ..	.....	Vishnu Chandra Mukherjee, &c.	.....	1 1 8	.....
72	Kiritihat, pargana Khargram.	1,931 10 0	.....	12a. 13g. 1k. 1kl. share of each of the manzas Akrai, Kakhra, Kauhata, Kalikapuri, Kiritihat, Kesabhat, Kethera, Khalil Rahman Durbesh, Gidhila, Gaidharpur, Chandrabat, Jugsara, Noupura, Parbatipur, Fattejungpur, Baman, Boulpara, Sulampur, &c. 2 annas share of each of manzas Karmamut, Kurumba, Keshya, Gopalpur, Jokutya, Dogra, Bera, Baranashipur, Parana Mahagram, Koutara, Kagharpur, Ramnagar, Labpur, Sarapurpur, Sikawarpur, Subhalpur, and Sukampur, &c. 10 annas share of Khatiksalpur. 14a. 13g. 1k. 1kl. share of each of manzas Kalsi Kalyanpur and Mirzapur. 10a. 13g. 1k. 1kl. share of Gouliparn.	Tripura Debaya, &c. Sundari	1,491 4 11	.....	0 5 4

Suri, the 11th August 1894.

E. F. Growse, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 26th September 1894, corresponding with 10th Assin 1301 (B.E.), for arrears of revenue and other demands due in kist July last, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1678	Taluk Syed Miran, pargana Rozerghat.	1,193 14 9½	Whole mahal.	.....	Brojendra Kumar Roy Choudhuri.	.....	10 13 5	.....
1744	Taluk Krishna Ram Sen, pargana Chandri Dwip.	896 6 8½	Ditto ..	.....	Jidhan Talukdar and others.	.....	167 13 4	.....
3846	Hissa 124g., pargana Silimabad.	3,082 3 5	Ditto ..	.....	Balaram Das and others...	.....	600 3 6	.....
3846	Ditto ditto ..	3,082 3 5	.....	1jma. 10ka. share of 16a.	Ditto ditto ..	2,416 7 2	.....	214 7 5
4546	Padma alias Ramjanpur Char, pargana Kasimpur Sheleputty.	5,383 0 0	Proprietary right of ditto.	.....	Ambica Charan Chakravarty and others.	.....	998 0 0	.....
5223	Krishnapura Char...	3,121 0 0	.....	Separate account share 12ka.	Alfannessa Bibi ...	2,498 4 6	.....	1,218 1 2
5230	No. 1 Goyer mukarrari howla Afarall Howladar and others in char Bara Lami Dholi, pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur.	605 14 10	Whole Goyer mukarrari howla.	.....	Aminulla Mira and others	.....	83 0 0	.....

Barisal, the 14th August 1894.

H. L. MESURIER, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th September 1894, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 29th November 1894, at Motihari for the said arrears.

The shares of Raja Deonandun of Shoochur and those of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, minor, of Tikari, under Court of Wards, have been excluded :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
215	Jogowlia, pargana Mehsi.	Rs. A. P. 3,301 1 1	Nil	Gr. 3p. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	Rs. A. P. 1,250 6 8	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 2,535 15 9	Arrears due on account of
409	Peisownikheim, pargana Mehsi.	3,195 11 9	Nil	Whole estate, excluding the shares of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh and Raja Deonandun Singh, under Court of Wards.	Narsingh Narain Singh and others.	Excluding the revenue due from the shares under Court of Wards as per column 5. 579 2 8	.....	1,870 10 3	taux fraud.
462	Barn Shanker, pargana Mehsi.	1,492 10 8	Nil	Gr. 3p. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	579 2 8	.....	698 6 9	Ditto.
613	Mehsi, pargana Mehsi.	763 8 9	Nil	Whole estate except the shares of Shoochur Raja Deonandun Singh and Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, Tekari, under Court of Wards.	Mooni Ram Chowdhuri and others.	Excluding the revenue of both shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	187 4 6	Ditto.

Champaran Collectorate, the 3rd September 1894.

W. D. BLYTH, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz. the 28th September 1894, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 22nd October 1894 Anni 7th (Kartik 1302) for the said arrears :—

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS
404	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Gumukpota, thana Daspur Panskura.	Rs. A. P. 3,185 0 0 including police.	.....	Joint share, eight annas share of the estate.	Moni Mohan Ray	Rs. A. P. 1,592 8 0 including police.	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 173 0 0 including police.	

Midnapore, the 8th September 1894.

A. C. MACKERTICH, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or share of estates in the district of Rajshahi will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1894, corresponding to 11th Assin 1301 B S., at Rampur Boalia, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
333	Kimat pargana Chinsahow.	Rs. A. P. 1,310 15 0	.....	Excluding the share for which separate account has been opened, the jimali share will be sold.	Sarnomoyee Debba Chaudhurani, Peary Charan Mazumdar.	Rs. A. P. 619 6 0	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 6 10 0

The 15th August 1894.

J. C. PRICE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapur, will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Wednesday, the 26th September 1894, corresponding with 12th Assin 1302 A.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directly realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept of such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS
		Rs. A. P.		<i>Permanently-settled Estates.</i>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
80	Mahal Ankhuchak Dakhin alias Dakhin Ankhun, Pargana Moynachore.	873 13 6	Entire ...	.....	Srimatya Thakamoyee Dehya, mother and guardian of Pasupati Nath Mukerjee, minor, and others.	.....	95 0 0	.....	
99	Pargana Kas'jora, mahal Bakorepur, thana Panskura.	516 0 9	Do. ...	.....	Nogendra Nath Mukerjee and others.	.....	56 8 0	.....	
271	Pargana Killa Moynachore, mahal Barisa alias Barisan Chak, thana Sabang.	2,077 9 5	Do. ...	.....	Srimatya Rabati Dasi and others.	.....	198 7 1	.....	
321	Pargana Bhuianmuta, mahal Bhugabonpur alias Bar Bhugabonpur, thana Bhagabonpur.	1,010 0 5	Do. ...	.....	Nibaran Chandra Basu himself and male, guardian of Baidanath Bose, minor.	.....	109 15 5	.....	
338	Pargana Egrachora, mahal Bhadla, thana Egra.	3,014 13 4	.....	Joint-share— Rs. A. G. K. T. Mauza Twtalia ... 0 0 1 0 2 0 " Kismut Sararanga ... 2 7 3 0 15 3 " Bhadla ... 0 8 8 2 0 0 " Mirajpur ... one mauza. " Karugpara ... ditto. " Noripur ... A. G. K. 8 0 1 " Jharia ... one mauza. " Gupnathpur ... ditto. " Sonderpur ... ditto. " Kismut Kamardih ... A. G. 3 12 " Naramhari Chak ... one mauza.	Hara Narayan Acharyea and others.	1,270 13 7	.....	12 6 0	
371	Pargana Kolendibalsaye, mahal Chowdahazari, thana Nandigram, Contai, Khajuri, Raghunathpur and Bhagabonpur.	2,270 15 2	.....	Joint-share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Haripria Davi ...	1,139 15 7	.....	241 3 9	
404	Pargana Kismut Kas'jora, mahal Dehati, thana Panskura.	697 5 7	Entire ...	.....	Chowdhari Indra Nath Musanta and others.	.....	76 4 8	.....	
484	Pargana Khander, mahal Gopalpur, 5a, 3a, 15-13 share, thana Sabang and Narainpur.	1,027 0 5	Do. ...	.....	Indra Narayan Musanta and others.	.....	112 4 2	.....	
500	Pargana Kas'jora, mahal Purusatanpur Garah alias Chaitanpur, thana Panskura.	738 10 8	.....	Joint share— 12a, 16a, share of the mahal ...	Ganga Narayan Maiti and others.	530 14 8	.....	50 9 9	
504	Pargana Kismut Kas'jora, mahal Gopalnagar, thana Panskura.	1,511 0 0	.....	Separate account No. 1— 5a, 6a, 2c, 2kr. share of the mahal...	Brajendra Kumar Jana.	503 10 11	.....	54 13 11	
504	Ditto ditto ...	1,511 0 9	.....	Joint share— 10a, 13a, 1c, 1kr. share of the mahal ...	Prankrista Jana and others.	1,007 5 10	.....	109 11 5	
623	Pargana Moynachore, mahal Anka Purba, thana Tamluk.	1,001 7 3	.....	Joint share— Eight annas share of the mahal ...	Ganga Narayan Maiti.	500 11 7	.....	53 3 8	
661	Pargana Bhuianmuta, mahal Khajurachi alias Kuchidighi, thana Bhagabonpur.	3,276 1 5	.....	Joint-share— Eight annas share of the mahal ...	Chowdhuri Gopendra Nandan Das Mahapatra.	1,308 0 9	.....	86 0 1	
669	Pargana Shipur, mahal Noga, thana Egra.	2,610 5 3	.....	Joint-share— A. G. C. Mauza Bahalla ... 11 0 0 " Khurulia ... 13 0 0 " Jogolia ... 13 0 0 " Medhab Chandra Chak alias Tamluk ... 13 0 0 " Shipur Barahi ... 13 0 0 " Akharpur ... 13 0 0 " Khadikool ... 13 0 0 " Barandia ... 13 0 0 " Kristapur ... 13 0 0	Nilkanta Misri and others.	1,799 5 4	.....	182 2 11	Minor Mohan Estate has share in it.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
904	Pargana Sabang, mahal Mohar, thana Sabang.	1,445 9 0	Entire ...	Mauza Gobra chak ... A. G. C. " Dubda ... 11 0 0 " Dubda Bafkaki ... 11 0 0 " Takapur ... 11 0 0 " Kaurpur ... 11 0 0 " Khagda ... 11 0 0 " Satkhanda ... 13 0 0 " Panchrole ... 4 0 0 " Kanungolakh ... 4 0 0 " Kanuprajapati kismut ... 4 0 0 " Owida alias Gola ... 8 0 0 " Gopalpur ... 9 18 1 " Brindabanpur ... 8 0 0 " Dhusurda ... 8 0 0 " Negua ... 9 18 1 " Godae chak ... 8 0 0 " Chaulda ... 9 18 1	Boyanta Nath Jana	.....	156 9 0	.....	
988	Pargana Kurulechore, mahal Madhoppur, thana Egra Danton.	556 4 3	.....	Joint share— Mauza Gobinpur ... A. G. K " Patapara ... 9 0 0 " Madhoppur ... 5 0 0 " Jeriban ... 4 3 0 " and one anna share of the estate.	Chowdhuri Kuar Narayan Roy and others.	215 7 5	.....	8 0 4	
1024	Pargana kismut Kasi-jora, mahal Metheligram Dakhin, thana Panskura.	1,075 0 9	Entire ...	.....	Raja Ram Kuuda and others.	.....	March 1894— 503 12 0 June 1894— 117 10 0 621 6 0	.....	
1046	Pargana Sabang, mahal Nandabar, thana Sabang.	667 9 11	.....	Joint share— 13 annas share of the mahal ...	Pitambar Sabud and others.	542 6 11	.....	58 12 10	
1132	Pargana Sabang, mahal Pingla alias Kap-sida, thana Sabang.	1,069 0 11	Entire ...	.....	Radhika Nath Bunerjee and others.	.....	57 15 0	.....	
1192	Pargana kismut Moy-mechore, mahal Putipotia, thana Tanluk.	2,718 2 0	Do. ...	.....	Syam Chand Singha	.....	296 7 8	.....	
1323	Pargana Sahapur, mahal Sampar chak, thana Debra.	With police— 794 5 1	Do. ...	.....	Srimatya Prosunno Moyee Dasi and others.	.....	With police— 80 14 10	.....	
1331	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Sridharasani alias Dhanurahi, thana Panskura. Permanently settled estate.	With police— 1,430 13 6	Do. ...	.....	Kerannot Ali Khan and others.	.....	With police— 130 6 0	.....	
1333	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Sachinpotia, thana Panskura. Permanently settled estate.	675 1 11	...	.....	Srimatya Torengini Dasi.	.....	74 0 6	.....	
1390	Pargana Sipur, mahal Srimampur, thana Egra. Permanently settled estate.	3,000 0 6	.....	Joint share— Mauza Akbarpur ... A. G. C. " Akondi ... 2 11 3 " Aonida alias Gola ... 2 11 3 " Borada ... 2 11 3 " Bannunbar ... 2 11 3 " Barania ... 2 11 3 " Budebpur ... 2 11 3 " Bilbora ... 1 11 3 " Bindu ... 2 11 3 " Bulmanu ... 2 11 3 " Brindabanpur ... 2 11 3 " Bhatsila ... 2 11 3 " Bhedia ... 2 11 3 " Choudrabela ... 2 11 3 " Chak. " Choudanda ... 2 11 3 " Chorepenah ... 2 11 3 " Damodorpur ... 2 11 3 " Dubda ... 2 11 3 " Dhitua ... 1 11 3 " Dhusurda ... 2 11 3 " Goda Chak ... 2 11 3 " Gholl ... 2 11 3 " Horibisi ... 2 11 3 " Hatbur ... 2 11 3 " Hosoria ... 2 11 3 " Josonbad ... 2 11 3 " Jugulia ... 2 11 3 " Kapada ... 2 11 3 " Kulkikri ... 2 11 3 " Kesobchhari Chak. " Khagda ... 2 11 3 " Lokimi Chak ... 2 11 3 " Monahpur ... 2 11 3 " Maguria Chak ... 2 11 3 " Paniparulia ... 1 11 3 " Parulda ... 2 11 3 " Boton Chak ... 2 11 3 " Ram Chak ... 2 11 3 " Ramjua Chak ... 2 11 3 " Saharia ... 2 11 3 " Sakhoria ... 2 11 3 " Singia Chak ... 1 11 3 " Sundoria ... 2 11 3 " Solepatia ... 2 11 3	Bhojrab Chandra Das Mohapatra and others.	650 0 5	.....	87 3 1	Mohespur minor has a share in it.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS
		Rs. A. P.		<p>Maunsa      A. G. C. K.  Srirampur    ... 4 5 3 15  "    Toktokia    ... 1 11 3 0  "    Udhubbar    ... 4 5 3 15  "    Beli    ... One mauza.</p>			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1526	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Khetrahat, thana Panskura.	898 10 0	Entire ...	.....	Phokir Chandra Ray	.....	<p>March 1894—  421 0 0  June 1894—  98 4 0</p>	.....	
				Temporarily-settled Estates.			519 4 0		
27	Pargana Malkodpur, mahal Bala Kollyanpur, thana Binpur.	8,448 12 5	.....	Joint share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Nilmoni Bhunia and others.	4,324 6 2	.....	102 0 8	
46	Pargana Potaspur, mahal Dehat Gokulpur, thana Potaspur.	23,523 15 3	Entire ...	.....	Chowdhuri Gopendra Nandan Das Mohapatra.	.....	2,374 0 6	.....	
85	Pargana Jalumutta, mahal Keoramal, taraf Erinch jalpi and khas potit taraf Basuan, jalpi and khas potit pargana Baenda Bazar, jalpi, thana Khajuri, Bhagabanpur, Contai.	3,301 0 0	.....	Joint share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Srimoti Hori Pryn Dabi.	1,080 8 0	.....	183 12 4	
103	Pargana Potaspur, mahal Monglepur, thana Potaspur.	2,068 5 7	.....	Separate account No. 1— 4d. 1g. 1c. 1kr. share of the estate ...	Knsi Nath Mitra Chowdhuri and others.	525 15 8	.....	57 5 11	
135	Pargana Khalisa Bhogeri jalpi, pargana Paharpur jalpi khas potit, thana Raghunathpur, Contai, and Potaspur.	1,471 10 2	.....	Joint-share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Srimoti Hori Pryn Dabi.	735 13 1	.....	33 7 10	
200	Pargana Jalumutta, mahal Jalumutta, &c., thana Khajuri, Raghunathpur, Bhagabanpur, Contai, Nandigram, Potaspur.	1,30,760 11 0	.....	Joint-share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Ditto ...	63,375 5 6	.....	13,863 4 11	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 17th August 1894.

D. B. ALLEN, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Bhagalpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 25th September 1894, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulation and Act in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement, it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
362	Dhapihara, pargana Chhal, thana Keslungan.	Rs. A. P. 8,193 1 0	Share ...	Residuary small share of which separate account not opened.	Kuldip Lal and others ...	Rs. A. P. 5,283 1 0	.....	Rs. A. P. 1,245 3 0
368	Faridpur, pargana Chhal, thana Keslungan.	608 11 0	Entire ...	.....	Chakarpan Singh ...	.....	104 2 0	.....
369	Birpur, pargana Dhapar, thana Partabwanj.	608 3 0	Do. ...	.....	Khoob Lal Sahu and others.	.....	100 9 0	.....

Bhagalpur Collector's Office, the 29th August 1894.

H. F. T. MAGUIRE, Collector.



NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of the 24 Parganas will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 26th September 1894 for arrears of revenue fall due on the 28th June 1894

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Consecutive No.	Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	Pargana Magura, Obtila and others.	Rs. A. P. 5,427 0 3½	.....	Residuary share excluding the separated shares.	Dinonath Roy Chowdhury and others.	Rs. A. P. 5,061 13 3½	.....	Rs. A. P. 129 3 1
2	2	Pargana Magura, Kanganberia and others.	2,833 5 4	.....	Ditto	Umesh Chandra Chatterji.	788 3 0	.....	6 7 2
3	5	Pargana Magura, Augarberia and others.	2,715 11 9½	.....	Ditto	Mati Lal Gupta	1,206 15 9½	.....	73 1 7½
4	6	Pargana Magura, Esinsagore and others.	7,153 6 2½	.....	Ditto	Syed Abdul Ali	6,843 2 2½	.....	906 15 10½
5	36	Pargana Magura, Diapanianpur.	2,778 7 4½	.....	Ditto	Bankey Bohari Lal Mandal and others.	1,697 18 3	.....	21 3 0½
6	53	Pargana Magura, Bamesurpur and others.	3,381 14 7	.....	Ditto	Ditto	2,182 12 1½	.....	20 7 0½
7	71	Pargana Magura, Hotoiro and others.	3,205 3 0½	Whole	.....	Ditto	.....	47 14 6½	.....
8	85	Pargana Magura, Angachia and others.	984 14 7	.....	Residuary share excluding the separated shares.	Satish Chandra Roy Chowdhury and others.	861 11 10	.....	108 14 7
9	107	Pargana Magura, Akulsha and others.	786 11 5	Whole	.....	Bindu Bhashini Debee and others.	.....	50 18 0	.....
10	172	Pargana Calcutta, Gauripur and others.	9,983 3 1	.....	Residuary share excluding the separated shares.	Archa Chandra Roy Chowdhury and others.	9,858 5 1	.....	108 9 0½
11	266	Pargana Medanmolli, Medanmolli.	1,396 3 5½	Whole	.....	Rais Iyder and others	.....	101 2 7½	.....
12	267	Pargana Medanmolli, Subudhipur and others.	633 2 0	Do.	.....	Umesh Chandra Roy Chowdhury.	.....	10 14 3	.....
13	314	Pargana Muragacha, Harinaranpur and others.	12,214 2 2½	.....	Residuary share excluding the separated shares.	Bankey Behari Lal Mandal and others.	6,485 0 11	.....	40 6 5½
14	403	Pargana Asimabad, Pathurberon and others.	5,143 3 3	.....	Ditto	Raj Kisore Mandal and others.	2,228 11 6½	.....	33 0 7½
15	411	Pargana Magura, Dhannokhalu.	2,510 10 9	Whole	.....	Harrish Chandra Roy Chowdhury.	.....	218 1 0	.....
16	603-2	Pargana Balia Bahu Police—192 7 8	17,540 12 10½	.....	Separated share	Bhabanath Roy and others.	1,754 3 5½	.....	9 6 0½
17	603-4	Ditto ditto Police—192 7 8	17,540 12 10½	.....	Ditto	Ditto	1,754 3 5½	.....	9 7 10½
18	1534-5	Pargana Maidu, Batru and others.	14,681 6 4	.....	Ditto	Kisore Mohon Roy and others.	2,932 7 4	.....	185 7 2
19	2162	Pargana Ukhra, Magoorkhali.	3,889 1 8	Whole	.....	Bibi Sulaitonnessa and others.	.....	145 1 8	.....

Alipur, the 18th August 1894.

ABDUL JUBBER, Dy. Collr. in charge, for Collr. on tour.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Saran will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of this district on the 17th of September 1894, corresponding with 2nd of Asin 1302 F. (Monday), for arrears of revenue and other demands for the kist of 7th June 1894, which, by the Regulation and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
78	Deopur, pargana Ander.	Rs. A. P. 3,309 12 10½	Entire estate.	.....	Gunga Dhar Parashad Narain Singh and Keshu Nundun Prosad Narain Singh and others.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 6,825 3 4½	Rs. A. P. .....
122	Patar Patisi Dhadha, pargana Ander.	1,826 11 0	.....	Khaat in the name of Ujagir Lal— Patar ... .. 5 4 Patisi ... .. 5 4 Dhadha ... .. 5 4	Ujagir Lal, auction-purchaser.	808 14 4	.....	619 9 10
1349	Mahpur, pargana Khajoorouni, Bers.	771 6 7½	.....	Ijmail— The ijmail share cannot be correctly specified.	Muhammed Rafi and Shaik Mangli and others.	654 15 8	.....	2,419 7 11½
2133	Hussanpur, Kootobpur, pargana Dungal.	685 3 0	Entire estate.	.....	Ajudhaya Parshad Sah and Heera Lal Sah and others.	.....	3 15 2	.....
2206	Lalapur, pargana Makor.	5,677 11 9½	.....	Ijmail— The ijmail share cannot be correctly specified.	Maharaja Horlander Kishwar Singh Bahadur and others.	5,111 10 11	.....	13 13 3½
Class II.— <i>Temporarily settled estates.</i>								
2470	Dhab Dears, pargana Modhal.	633 0 0	Entire estate.	.....	Maharaja Kishun Pertap Sahu Bahadur and Bhagwati Prosad Narain Singh, &c.	.....	44 9 6	.....
Class I.— <i>Permanently settled estates.</i>								
4606	Shunkerpur Dhadhur alias Kootobpur, pargana Obirand.	3,818 3 0	.....	Ijmail— Shunkerpur Dhurad alias Kootobpur, 5 annas.	Rai Babu Mahabir Prosad Sah Bahadur and others.	1,006 10 7½	.....	89 11 3 annas.

Saran Collectorate, the 21st August 1894.

F. A. SLACK, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 26th day of September 1894 at 12 A.M., for the arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 7th day of June 1894.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are exempted from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of estate with pargana.	Sadar jama of whole share.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
183	Rasidpur Bhakura, pargana Arrah.	Ra. A. P. 823 5 4	.....	Share ... .. A. P. ... .. 10 8	Chandhury Mahabir Prasad Singh and others.	Ra. A. P. 548 14 24	.....	45 13 34
183	Dalpur Jahanpur, pargana Arrah.	600 3 0	Whole ...	.....	Harpursed Das and others.	.....	232 9 0	...
189	Khawana, pargana Arrah.	700 6 5	Do. ...	.....	Baij Nath Sahai and others.	.....	269 7 10	.....
504	Nirputpur, pargana Arrah.	14,341 5 1	.....	Sabhanpur Chandwa ... .. A. P. ... .. 2 11 Bam Sahar ... .. 2 11 Mahkumpur ... .. 2 11	Birjibhari and others	555 12 11	.....	40 10 34
633	Salempurpassa, pargana Arrah.	4,000 0 0	Whole ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	375 0 0	.....
763	Koilwar, pargana Barahgowa.	7,770 12 7	Do. ...	Tafrik Roll ... .. Ijmal ... ..	Kunjbihari and others Bangiribi Singh and others.	644 13 74 1,044 14 114	.....	373 2 54. 105 8 44
839	Barahsingha Rajapatty, pargana Behia.	1,432 12 10	Whole ...	.....	Maharaja Radha Prasad Singh Bahadur and others.	.....	44 12 0	.....
884	Shaisaha, pargana Behia.	3,900 11 24	.....	Shahpur ... .. A. P. K. ... .. 5 6 0 Patty Shahpur ... .. 5 9 15 Dalippur ... .. 7 0 0 Bhasaha ... .. 10 8 0 Patty Bhasaha ... .. 10 8 0 Patty Saswa ... .. 10 8 0 Katya ... .. 11 5 3 Mahootati ... .. 11 5 3 Patty Dumaria ... .. 16 0 0 Siswa ... .. 16 0 0 Sa. 4p. ... ..	B. Dharankumar and others.	1,487 4 34	.....	540 0 34
893	Chachormal, pargana Behia.	1,713 9 8	.....	.....	Basantakuer and others.	571 2 94	.....	71 11 114
902	Karga, pargana Behia	1,896 2 3	Whole ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai.	.....	706 15 3	.....
1145	Oasin, pargana Behia	997 8 0	.....	Oasin ... .. A. ... .. 12 Kakilla ... .. 16 Rampur Kaisih ... .. 16 Khootaha ... .. 16	Ditto ditto ...	890 13 34	.....	252 13 114
1161	Paderia Dakhilli Karga, pargana Behia.	1,530 0 0	Whole ...	.....	Ditto ditto ...	.....	556 0 0	.....
1163	Diany Purnawanda, pargana Behia.	1,151 11 0	.....	.....	Sonakuier and others...	575 13 9	.....	95 9 1
1211	Soohia, pargana Behia	4,353 13 10	.....	Haripurpur ... .. A. ... .. 8 Makrandpur alias Pandi- pur ... .. 8 Soohia ... .. 8 Dewach Kundl ... .. 8 Bahawar ... .. 8 Nathpoh ... .. 8 Bharauli ... .. 16 Sa. ... ..	Sonakuier ... ..	3,324 4 2	.....	290 0 3
1317	Shahsadyur Mahadeopah, pargana Behia.	2,623 7 0	.....	.....	Cheta Rai and others	653 13 9	.....	532 12 0
1233	Erazi Soohia, pargana Behia.	1,316 6 8	Whole ...	.....	B. Rajrajewary Prasad Singh and others.	.....	14 12 0	.....
1263	Author, pargana Rhojopore.	4,009 9 7	.....	Share ijmal ... ..	B. Dharan Kumar and others.	3,235 13 5	.....	164 9 104.
1265	Ekrainpatty Baroocha, pargana Rhojopore.	2,167 9 2	.....	.....	Doondbahadur Singh and others.	541 14 34	.....	29 10 5
1276	Baghelwa, pargana Chausa.	643 8 1	Whole ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	97 12 6	.....
1278	Banarpore, pargana Chausa.	1,900 8 11	Do. ...	.....	Sham Kumar Lal and others.	.....	379 14 9	.....
1661	Deakalli Toolipore, pargana Chausa.	865 8 11	Do. ...	.....	Harbans Kumar Singh and others.	.....	78 12 6	.....
1793	Kenehari, pargana Chausa.	781 15 2	Do. ...	.....	Mussamat Sonkali Kuer.	.....	237 14 0	.....
1798	Koonoorpa, pargana Chausa.	839 11 6	Do. ...	.....	Raja Ram Shah Mal and others.	.....	787 3 9	.....
1906	Nirpatpur, pargana Chausa.	829 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Sahab Rai and others	.....	37 11 5	.....
1948	Piparah, pargana Chausa.	821 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Ramnidi Pande and others.	.....	368 15 10	.....
2021	Baranja, pargana Chausa.	968 14 9	Do. ...	.....	Ghoorbharibhagat and others.	.....	14 10 1	.....
2059	Teara, pargana Chausa	937 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Baijnath Sahai ...	.....	292 13 0	.....
2066	Ekhlaspur, pargana Chainpur.	5,586 4 10	.....	Ijmal share ... ..	.....	587 1 34	.....	1,637 7 3
2070	Arali, pargana Chainpur.	713 9 7	Whole ...	.....	Dewan Umedali Khan and others.	.....	123 12 10	.....
2076	Amson, pargana Chainpur.	1,336 8 6	.....	Seapur ... .. A. P. Kathi ... .. 1 0 Amson ... .. 1 0	Ramial Pande and others.	619 6 104	.....	90 10 1
2080	Aarlabheribhuer, pargana Chainpur.	638 14 114	Whole ...	.....	Booraj Narain Singh and others.	.....	665 12 11	.....
2156	Basantpur, pargana Chainpur.	597 1 1	Do. ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	111 14 8	.....
2165	Bandipur, pargana Chainpur.	933 5 6	Do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	1,543 8 9	.....
2340	Bharari, pargana Chainpur.	1,500 0 0	.....	12s. ... ..	Siri Mandil Das and others.	1,125 0 0	.....	15 5 8
2341	Damodarpur, pargana Chainpur.	723 3 2	Whole ...	.....	Jager Nath Singh and others.	.....	244 12 4	.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of estate with pargana.	Sadar jama of whole share.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
2364	Dahadik, pargana Chainpur.	Rs. A. P. 1,868 4 8	Whole	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 1,881 1 0	Rs. A. P. ....
2433	Goin, pargana Chainpur.	1,444 0 0	.....	Si ... .. A. P. K. M. 5 4 0 0 Lanka ... .. 6 7 14 2 Goin ... .. 11 11 14 3	Janki Prasad and others.	874 2 9	.....	437 7 2
2565	Jamocan, pargana Chainpur.	1,030 14 11	.....	Jamocan ... .. 12 Sehua ... .. 12	Dewan Muhammad Hossein Khan and others.	1,223 2 11½	.....	143 6 6
2666	Jangle Chera Hum-sarahud Bihuka, pargana Chainpur.	1,400 0 0	Whole	.....	Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	2,320 0 0	.....
2767	Mandoo, pargana Chainpur.	508 12 10	Do.	.....	Ditto	.....	890 13 2	.....
2761	Maghari, pargana Chainpur.	1,066 10 8	Do.	.....	Ditto	.....	2,200 0 0	6 0 6
2792	Mahoorumar, pargana Chainpur.	1,402 10 8	Do.	.....	Musamat Ransikur, Baij Nath Sahai, and others.	.....	1,314 15 6	.....
2929	Pepara Kasthafi, pargana Chainpur.	917 10 2	.....	Kasthafi ... .. A. 4 Pepara ... .. 12 Sarubhanpore ... .. 12 Loknathpore ... .. 16 Parasempore ... .. 16 Dhanao ... .. 16 Basidpore ... .. 16 Kasthar ... .. 16 Mathura ... .. 16	Sikhr Chand and others.	703 12 3½	.....	694 15 7½
3061	Sirirampur alias Sarai, pargana Chainpur.	1,441 1 1	Whole	.....	Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	541 13 0	.....
3069	Semra Shahpur Kesariganj, pargana Chainpur.	3,708 5 10½	.....	Ijmal share ... ..	Nital Prasad Pande and others.	3,373 7 3½	.....	3,807 7 4½
3074	Sondhi, pargana Chainpur.	1,686 4 3	.....	Share ijmal, Sondhi 16a. ... ..	Siyannand and others...	1,600 6 5	.....	204 12 6
3087	Seoka Narahan, pargana Chainpur.	2,132 4 3	.....	6a. ... ..	B. Baij Nath Sahai and others.	1,083 2 1½	.....	313 14 7½
3635	Petty Kanlari, pargana Dinara.	1,025 1 1	.....	Petty Kanlari ... .. A. P. 16 0 Bahani ... .. 16 0 Pathulia ... .. 16 0 Manipur ... .. 16 0 Korsa ... .. 16 0 Baghelpur ... .. 9 4 Buranpur ... .. 16 0 Chucharla ... .. 16 0	Musamat Sona Keur and others.	923 8 2½	.....	61 14 2
3639	Khadaon, pargana Dinara.	966 10 8	.....	Khadaon Khurd ... .. A. P. K. 11 2 8 Khadaon Klan ... .. 11 2 8 Dhan Chhuha ... .. 11 2 8 Bochan Dihra ... .. 11 2 8	Doodh Nath Thakur and others.	690 10 4	.....	8 15 0
3647	Nawan, pargana Dinara.	1,280 0 0	.....	6a. 8p. ... ..	Baij Nath Sahai ...	773 5 4	.....	239 15 3
3810	Khedi, pargana Nona-	975 0 0	Whole	.....	Ramesewak Singh and others.	.....	3 8 11	.....
3833	Posawa-abhinan chuk, pargana Nona-	549 6 0	Do.	.....	Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	180 8 0	.....
3905	Belaur, pargana Paware.	1,354 10 5	Do.	.....	Ahmud Kabir and others.	.....	423 0 0	.....
3908	Ditto	6,429 18 3½	.....	Ijmal share ... ..	Baij Nath Sahai and others.	5,309 9 7½	.....	395 10 8½
4101	Semraon, pargana Paware.	1,092 3 3	.....	Share ijmal ... ..	Lalji Singh and others	867 2 8½	.....	121 0 9½
4102	Sandes, pargana Paware	1,066 10 8	.....	13a. 10p. 8k. ... ..	Doorga Singh and others.	924 7 1	.....	122 12 3
4508	Majhison, pargana Piro.	858 0 9	Whole	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	808 15 9	.....
4571	Nonar Arai Baracha, pargana Piro.	1,374 7 9	Do.	.....	Balgobind Sahai and others.	.....	143 10 11	.....
4682	Pasaur, pargana Piro.	3,046 0 0	Do.	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	1,046 0 0	.....
4707	Sahul Dehri aptg. Farawara, pargana Piro.	1,025 0 0	.....	Farawara, 16a. ... ..	Pareyag Rai and others.	830 0 0	.....	108 11 0
4748	Tilatt, pargana Piro...	883 0 0	Whole	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai...	.....	253 15 5	.....

Shahabad Collectorate, Arrah, the 1st September 1894.

ASHTAQ HUSAIN, for Collector.

UNDER section 287 of Act X of 1877, notice is hereby given that the right, title, and interest of the debtor in the undermentioned estate paying Government revenue of more than Rs. £00 will be sold in the Court of the Certificate Officer of Motihari on Saturday, the 20th October 1894, corresponding with 5th Kartik 1902 Fusal, in execution of certificate filed for recovery of public demands under Act VII (B.C.) of 1880.

Number of certificate.	Name of debtor whose interests will be sold.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama.	Tausi number.	Number in General Register.
1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Shahzada Mohan Bikram Shah	Ramgir Jambouli, pargana Majhawa.	Rs. A. P. 3,883 11 4	729	837

Motihari, the 17th August 1894.

(513-3)

W. D. BLYTH, Collector.

## Notice under Rule 19, Part I, Section II.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lease of the land specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, and of which the plan is open to inspection at the office of the Commissioner of the Sundarbans, has been applied for by Bhaba Tarini Dasi, and will be sold at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 3rd December 1894, (the 18th Aughran 1801 B.S.), at the Sundarbans Commissioner's office at Alipur, unless meantime the sale is stopped or postponed in consequence of claims or objections under Act XXIII of 1863 (to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands), or owing to any other cause.

2. The lease of the land will be granted subject to the conditions which are specified below, as well as to the general terms annexed to the rules for the sale of leases of waste lands in the Sundarbans of the 24-Parganas, Khulna and Backergunge, dated the 12th November 1879.

*Conditions.*

That the land shall be subject to all existing rights of way and water and other easements.

That the right of using all streams and channels in any way navigable shall be reserved to the public, as also the use of a towpath not less than 25 feet in width on each side of every such stream and channel.

That no charge will be made for wood and timber standing on the land at the time it is leased, nor for any wood which may be cut and burnt to effect clearances, or which may be used on the land. But for wood and timber exported for sale, a duty shall be levied at such rate and in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by Government.

That the Government reserves to itself the right to all minerals on the land, together with such rights of way and other reasonable facilities as may be requisite for working, getting, and carrying away such minerals. It also retains its proprietary right in the land, and only confers on the lessee an occupancy right, which shall be hereditary and transferable.

*Schedule.*

Number of lot.	District, subdivision, thana.	Area.	Boundaries.
1	2	3	4
Lot No. 163, 3rd portion.	24-Parganas, Basirhat, Hoseinabad.	Bighas. 7,000	North.—By the Satghara khal and Kalindi Nadi. East.—By the Fytakati, Khontakata, and Amtali khals. South.—By the Ghumti Khal. West.—By the Kaliakati and Kartikakhali khals, corresponding with the east boundary of the 2nd portion. All the above boundaries are as shown in Mr. Sundarbans Commissioner Ross' map of season 1893-94.

POORNO CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge,  
Sundarbans Commissioner's Office.

Sundarbans Commissioner's Office, Alipur the 31st August 1894.

## Notice under Rule 19, Part I, Section II.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lease of the land specified in the schedule herunto annexed, and of which the plan is open to inspection at the office of the Commissioner of the Sundarbans, has been applied for by Dina Bandhu Chatterji, and will be sold at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 3rd December 1894 (the 18th Aughran 1801 B.S.), at the Sundarbans Commissioner's Office at Alipur, unless meantime the sale is stopped or postponed in consequence of claims or objections under Act XXIII of 1863 (to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands), or owing to any other cause.

2. The lease of the land will be granted subject to the conditions which are specified below, as well as to the general terms annexed to the rules for the sale of leases of waste lands in the Sundarbans of the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and Backergunge, dated the 12th November 1879.

*Conditions.*

That the land shall be subject to all existing rights of way and water and other easements.

That the right of using all streams and channels in any way navigable shall be reserved to the public, as also the use of a towpath not less than 25 feet in width on each side of every such stream and channel.

That no charge will be made for wood and timber standing on the land at the time it is leased, nor for any wood which may be cut and burnt to effect clearances, or which may be used on the land. But for wood and timber exported for sale, a duty shall be levied at such rate and in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by Government.

That the Government reserves to itself the right to all minerals on the land, together with such rights of way and other reasonable facilities as may be requisite for working, getting, and carrying away such minerals. It also retains its proprietary right in the land, and only confers on the lessee an occupancy right, which shall be hereditary and transferable.

*Schedule.*

Number of lot.	District, subdivision, thana.	Area.	Boundaries.
1	2	3	4
Lot No. 163, 4th portion.	24-Parganas, Basirhat, Hoseinabad.	Bighas. 5,660	On the North.—By a portion of the Kalindi Nadi, Fytakati khal, Khoutakata khal, and a portion of the Amtali khal. On the East.—By the Kalindi Nadi. On the South.—By a portion of the Ghumti khal. On the West.—By a portion of the Ghumti khal and a portion of Amtali khal. All the above boundaries are as shown in Mr. Sundarbans Commissioner Ross' map of season 1893-94.

POORNO CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge,  
Sundarbans Commissioner's Office.

Sundarbans Commissioner's Office, Alipur, the 31st August 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Pabna will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 17th September 1894, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
234	Chaudhurali Tarash, pargana Katar Mahal.	Rs. A. P. 673 3 0	Whole estate.	.....	Krishna Kamini Chaudhurali, Krishna Kishori Chaudhurali, guardian of Sarat Chandra Majumdar, minor.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 20 13 0	Rs. A. P. .....

Pabna Collectorate, the 16th August 1894.

H. E. RANSOM, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859 (read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868), that the undermentioned tenures in the directly-managed estate of pargana Chabiskud, taluk Krishna Chandra in the district of Puri, will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 6th November 1894, at 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of tenure, mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole tenure.	Whether the whole tenure is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole tenure is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
50	Manza Jagadal, Padhani, in the directly managed estate of taluk Krishna Chandra, pargana Chabiskud.	Rs. A. P. Rent 1,117 15 6; Cesses 80 12 9 Total 1,208 12 3½	The whole	.....	Bidyadhar Saha, Rathi Palai, Bidyadhar Palai, Arat Dass, Avi Palai, Uchhab Padhan, Fagu Padhan, Uchhab Padhan, and Somnath Dass.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rent 108 7 7½ Cesses 90 12 9 Total 207 4 4½ for 1301 Umli.	Rs. A. P. .....

Puri, the 5th September 1894

H. R. H. COXE, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned estates and share of estates in the district of 24-Parganas will be put up for sale by the Certificate Officer of 24-Parganas at Alipore on the 24th September 1894 in execution of certificate cases Nos. 217R.C., 166R.C., 212R.C., 178R.C., 198R.C., 220R.C., 221R.C., 223R.C., and 208R.C. :—

1	2	3	4	5
No. of tauzi.	Name of pargana and mahal.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold or only a share.	Name of proprietor of the property to be sold.
365-11	Azimabad	Rs. A. P. 807 6 10	Right, title and interest of the debtor.	Kalidas Adak.
63	Nagura	5,517 7 11½	Ditto	Indramoni Das.
381	Baridhati	982 3 4	Ditto	Hari Charan Bose.
161-1	Ditto	556 10 0	Ditto	Kadha Banerjee and Gopi Krishna Mandal.
231	Madanmolla	594 7 1	Ditto	Anu da Prasad and others.
395	Azimabad	14,657 13 11	Ditto	Kalias Chandra Mandal and others.
398	Balia	1,671 1 9	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
427	Baridhati	4,309 11 7	Ditto	Kadambini Das.
340	Ghor	11,819 10 ½	Ditto	Kisori Mohan Banerji.

Alipore, the 25th August 1894.

(519—3)

F. R. S. COLLIER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the shares of the debtors in the undermentioned estates paying Government revenue over Rs. 500 will be sold in the Court of the Certificate Officer of Patna on the 25th October 1894, in execution of the certificates filed for recovery of public demands under Act VII of 1880 :—

Number of certificate.	Names of the debtors whose interests will be sold.	Extent of the shares to be sold.	Names of the mahals and parganas.	Sadar jama of the mahal.	Tauzi number.	Description of the demand.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
83	Kali Singh	5 dams	Jafarabad, Barah, pargana Munger.	Rs. A. P. 723 10 8	330	Rs. A. P. 13 14 3	With costs.
277	Shekh Soopar, Shekh Feda Ali, Musamat Nasiran, Musamat Wahidan, Latifan, Masiran, Abdul Bahim and Mohamed Kazim Hosen Khan.	6 kauris	Ismaelpur, Mahmoodpur, Dhibra, pargana Phulwari.	3,794 1 0	167	4 0 0	Do.
326	Bhichuk Mahton	5 "	Makhdumpur, Balinri Motalka, lat Nisainwan, pargana Balia.	3,857 9 4	160	2 2 3	Do.
273	Musamat Ashrafunnisa Begam alias Jhabba Begam.	2 dams	Hamidpur, Dostipur, pargana Phulwari.	5,118 7 6	100	38 0 0	Do.

Bankipore, the 3rd September 1894.

(560—1)

SYED MAHOMED, Certificate Officer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the shares of the debtors in the undermentioned estates paying Government revenue over Rs. 600 will be sold in the Court of the Certificate Officer of Patna on the 25th October 1894, in execution of the certificate filed for recovery of the public demands under Act VII of 1880:—

Number of certificate.	Names of the debtors whose interest will be sold.	Extent of the shares to be sold.	Names of the mahals and the parganas.	Sadar jama of the mahal.	Tauzi number.	Description of the demand.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1342	1. Bhaluran Singh <i>alias</i> Bhatu Singh.	5 dams ...	Fatahpur Karra, pargana Ghyaspur.	Rs. A. P. 1,634 0 0	436	Rs. A. P. 187 5 0	With costs.
14	2. Bhoju Singh	5 ..	Korari Hajipur, pargana Shahjehanpur.	1,281 1 1	140	48 13 2	
15	Musamat Kaniz Fatma ...	2 dams ...		1,281 1 1	200	06 1 7	
329	Ditto ...	2 ..	Mustafapur, Hilyawan, pargana Shahjehanpur.	3,857 9 4	150	11 6 6	
371	Makundilal <i>alias</i> Lachhman Prasad.	3 kauris ...	Nisaiwan, pargana Balia ...	1,110 11 4	248	40 3 4	
370	Musamat Paibati Kuer ...	5 dams ...	Kolawan Kaither, pargana Shahjehanpur.	1,110 11 4	248	41 8 7	
309	Ram Charan Singh, Lachhman Singh and Bhikham Singh.	5 ..	Ditto ditto ...	1,110 11 4	248	41 8 7	
	Makund Keshwar Singh and Nand Keshwar Singh.	5 ..	Ditto ditto ...	1,110 11 4	248	41 8 7	

Bankipore, the 3rd September 1894.

(551—1)

SYUD MAHOMED, Certificate Officer.

UNDER section 287 of Act X of 1877, it is hereby notified for general information that the right, title and interest of the following judgment-debtors in the undermentioned estates will be put up for sale in the Court of the Certificate Officer of Barisal on the 14th November 1894, corresponding with 29th Kartick 1301 B.E.—

Number of certificate.	Names of debtors.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Tauzi number.	Sadar jama.	Number in General Register.
1	2	3	4	5	6
384	(1) Surendra Nath Chakravarti; (2) Shubhadra; (3) Shubhadra; (4) Nandarani; (5) Syam Pyari; (6) Hari Charan Chakravarti; (7) Bisvesvar Roy Choudhury; (8) Joges Chandra Chakravarty, self and executor to the estate of Mahatop Chandra and Umesh Chandra Chakravarti.	Hissa 14a. of taluk Chandra Shekher Chakravarti, kismat Achichora, pargana Chandradwip, station Backergunge.	1729	Rs. A. P. 5,914 4 6	
396	(1) Golak Chandra Mahinta; (2) Ananda Mayi Sen Gupta, executrix to the estate of Kali Mohan Sen (deceased); (3) Prasanna Mayi, widow of Brojo Mohan Datta; (4) Ashini Kumar Dutta; (5) Kamini Kumar Dutta.	6a. 17½g. 2krt. share of 8½a. share of mauza Chikni Kandi, kismat Chikni Kandi, pargana Chandradwip, station Golachipa.	1725	1,452 8 7	
303	(1) Golok Chandra Mohinta; (2) Ananda Mayi Sen Gupta, executrix to the estate of Kali Mohan Sen, (deceased); (3) Prasanna Mayi; (4) Asvini Kumar Datta; (5) Kamini Kumar Dutta; (6) Golok Ch. Mohinta and Hara Kumar Mohinta, for Chandra Kumar Mohinta; (7) Kailas Chandra Das; (8) Kali Prasanna Das; (9) Bisvesvar Das; (10) Mohon Chandra Patitunda; (11) Radha Charan Patitunda; (12) Adarnani; (13) Padma Mala; (14) Bama Sundari Dehya; (15) Adyesswari; (16) Tarini Charan Chakravarti.	Hissa 15a. 12g. and 8krt. of taluk Ram Raja Sen, kismat Chitni Kandi, pargana Bogergomedpur, station Golochipa.	1636	904 0 3 3 kara.	
335	Ambica Sundari Dehya, wife of Prasanna Kumar Roy.	3a. 15g. share of hissa 5a. 6½g., kismat Bolaikati and others, pargana Shaistanagar, station Backergunge.	3305	644 6 7	

Dated Barisal, the 6th September 1894.

(562—1)

SASHI BHUSAN BASU, Certificate Officer.

*Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Quarter ending 31st January 1894, being the Third Quarter of the year 1893-94, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1892-93.*

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st January 1894.		For the quarter ending 31st January 1893.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter ... ..	1,21,47,588	10 3	1,17,53,200	1 1	3,94,388	9 2	..	...
<b>ADD RECEIPTS—</b>								
Subscriptions from 1st November 1893 to 31st January 1894, in the								
Widows' Fund ... ditto ... .. Children's Fund...	1,35,482	15 9	1,31,671	2 9	3,811	13 0	.....	.....
Ditto ... ditto ... .. Children's Fund...	86,482	9 3	80,038	5 2	454	4 0	.....	.....
Entrance fees and stamps ... ..	274	6 5	339	5 4	.....	.....	64	14 11
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus ... ..	503	0 0	2,601	12 0	.....	.....	2,098	12 0
Amount of fine imposed on subscription in arrear ... ..	148	11 0	337	4 7	.....	.....	230	9 7
Amount of interest charged on subscriptions in arrear ... ..	6	4 0	.....	.....	6	4 0	.....	.....
Total receipts ... ..	2,22,906	14 5	2,21,927	13 11	4,273	5 0	2,394	4 6
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	1,23,70,494	8 8	1,19,74,227	15 0	A 3,98,680	14 2	2,394	4 6
<b>DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—</b>								
Pensions payable to incumbents in Widows' Fund ... ..	1,14,480	6 3	1,12,673	11 7	1,806	10 8	.....	.....
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ... ..	78,427	5 4	77,063	9 4	1,363	12 0	.....	.....
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies ... ..	7,118	12 2	10,482	10 2	.....	.....	3,293	14 0
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India ... ..	10,006	15 1	22,213	6 7	.....	.....	3,205	7 6
Commission paid on account of money-orders ... ..	534	3 0	529	0 0	6	3 0	.....	.....
Total disbursements ... ..	2,19,617	9 10	2,22,961	5 8	B 3,175	9 8	6,499	5 6
Balance in favour of the Fund ... ..	1,21,50,846	14 10	1,17,51,266	9 4	C 3,95,485	4 6	4,095	1 0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	1,23,70,494	8 8	1,19,74,227	15 0	3,98,680	14 2	2,394	4 6
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing ... ..	83,005	3 0	89,389	14 0	.....	.....	16,284	11 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers ... ..	1,511	1,026	1,518	1,019	.....	7	7	...
Ditto of incumbents ... ..	529	762	522	754	7	.....	.....	2
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement ... ..	1,250	810	1,234	802	25	8	.....	...

A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts . .	Rs.	A. P.
B.—Net decrease in total disbursements . .	3,98,680	9 8
C.—Net increase in balance . .	3,98,680	5 6

LOVELOCK AND LEWIS, Chartered Accountants, } Auditors.  
S. GEORGE, Professional Accountant,

Published by order of the Directors,

F. W. DeMONTRE, Accountant.

(571—1)

W. H. RYLAND, Secretary,  
U. S. F. P. Fund.

FUND OFFICE, No. 15, Kyd Street, Calcutta, the 28th August 1894.

**Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th September 1894.**

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up ... ..	2,00,00,000	6 0	Government securities ... ..	95,05,997	0 0
Reserve Fund ... ..	61,00,000	0 0	Other authorized investments... ..	84,08,121	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... ..	78,28,495	3 2	Loans on Government and other authorized securities ... ..	79,95,017	7 8
Ditto ditto at Branches ... ..	1,05,84,081	8 0	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ... ..	1,05,94,789	15 5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ..	4,65,99,098	15 1	Bills discounted and purchased ... ..	1,96,21,381	13 3
Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ..	2,67,919	10 0	Balances with other Banks ... ..	5,08,613	15 1
Sundries ... ..	21,70,564	10 11	Bullion ... ..	1,056	14 4
			Dead Stock ... ..	12,93,831	1 11
			Stamps ... ..	10,022	10 3
			Sundries ... ..	16,48,936	0 10
				5,96,80,767	14 9
			Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ... ..	1,69,38,367	5 0
			Cash & Currency Notes at Branches ... ..	1,69,30,905	11 5
				3,38,69,333	0 5
Ruppes ... ..	9,35,50,100	15 2		9,35,50,100	15 2

BANK OF BENGAL,  
Calcutta, the 6th September 1894.

F. T. LEWIS, Chief Accont.  
Rate for Demand Loans, 3 per cent.  
Percentage, 50-21.

By order of the Directors,  
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
(554—1)

### Oudh Forest Department. BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sal beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—

BEAMS—21 feet length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.

22	"	"	2-12	"
23	"	"	2-14	"
24	"	"	3	"

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.

Under 12 and over 7 " 2-4 "

Under 7 feet " "

The above prices are for ordinary building purpose.

For *Planking Sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still taken orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

*Second and Third Class Timber* will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

*Auction Sales* will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W.P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANUYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,  
Barhamghat Division.

Barhamghat, the 1st April 1886.

### Pure Sulphate of Quinine.

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT  
CINCHONA PLANTATION.

THE price of this quinine is as follows:—

1 pound tin Rs. 16. or, post free, Rs. 16-12.

1/2 " " " 8, " " " 8-8.

1/4 " " " 4, " " " 4-8.

Analysis shows this quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchopine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

### Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 2, *ans.* 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for *Cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin, eight annas per 8oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

### Tukvar Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 4, Mangoo Lane, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 18th September 1894, at 10-15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the half-year ended 30th June 1894, declaring an ad-interim dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company are closed from 31st August to 30th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAMSON, MACGOW & Co., Secretaries.  
Calcutta, the 1st September 1894. (540—2)

JNANENDRANATH BOSE intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court.

(542—4)

HARA DHAN NAG, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court, Calcutta.

(544—4)

JOY KRISTO MOITRA B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.

(485—4)

### Wanted

A Nazir for the Darbhanga Collectorate. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 70 by a biennial increment of Rs. 2. Preference will be given to persons having experience of the work of a Collectorate, and possessing a good knowledge of English, Kaithi and accounts. The selected candidate will be required to deposit Rs. 2,000 as security in cash or Government Promissory Notes. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 15th September 1894.

H. C. STRATFIELD, Offg. Collector of Darbhanga.  
Darbhanga Collectorate, the 1st September 1894.

### Notice.

WANTED by the District Board of Mymensingh a Sub-Inspector of Schools on a salary of Rs. 50 a month with the usual travelling allowance. Candidates must be qualified under the rules published under Bengal Government notification No. 486T.G., of the 2nd September 1893. Preference will be given to a Muhammadan candidate possessing the necessary qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th September 1894.

A. EARLE, Chairman, District Board, Mymensingh.  
The 27th August 1894. (537—3)

WANTED immediately an Accountant and Head Clerk for the Public Works Department of the Cooch Bihar State on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem. None need apply who has no experience in the works of an Executive Engineer's office. The selected candidate is to be considered on probation for six months.

KEDAR NATH MAZUMDAR, Supdt. of Works,  
Public Works Dept., Cooch Bihar State.  
The 1st September 1894. (541—2)

### Notice.

WANTED a Vernacular Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery with English qualifications for the third-class dispensary at Bolpur, in the district of Birbhum. The pay attached to the post is Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 25. Applications to be submitted to the Civil Medical Officer, Birbhum, Suri, up to the 15th September 1894.

CHUNDRA GOTI MUSTAPHI, for Chairman,  
District Board, Birbhum.

The 1st September 1894.

(559—1)

### Rangpur District Board.

WANTED a Public Works Department Sub-Overseer on a monthly salary of Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60 by quinquennial increment of Rs. 5 on approved service, and horse allowance Rs. 15 per mensem. Candidates must be qualified under Rule 2, clauses 2(a) and 2(b), and Rules 4 and 5 of the Rules, Part IX, under the Local Self-Government Act.

Preference will be given to applicants having experience of building and road-work. Applications with statement of age, copies of testimonials and health and riding certificates, will be received by the undersigned up to 20th September 1894.

F. N. FISCHER, Chairman.

The 29th August 1894.

(565—2)

### Wanted.

(1) AN Overseer for the Ranchi Municipality on a salary of Rs. 40, and horse allowance of Rs. 10 a month.

(2) An Officiating Secretary with salary of Rs. 40 a month, for six months, with prospect of being confirmed. Knowledge of accounts indispensable, security in cash or Government Promissory note or Postal Savings Bank deposit of Rs. 500 required.

Applications with testimonials will be received till 30th September 1894.

SARADA KUMAR ARKATH, Vice-Chairman of the Ranchi Municipality. (563—2.)



## Notice.

**WANTED** a Surveyor to demarcate the boundaries of certain disputed fishery, the subject-matter of civil suit No. 7 of 1893. A fee of Rs. 8 per diem will be paid for the remuneration of the Surveyor, besides actual travelling expenses. Services of the Surveyor will be required for the period of a month, and possibly longer. Applications will be received up to 15th October 1894.

F. MACBLAINE, Offg. Dy. Commr. and Sub-Judge.  
Dhubri, the 1st September 1894.

(566—5)

## Notice.

**WANTED** for the office of the District Board of Birbhum an Accountant on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 by biennial increment of Rs. 2.

Candidates must be qualified under rule 3, part IX of the rules under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th instant.

CHUNDEA GOTTI MUSTAPPI, Vice-Chairman,  
District Board.

Birbhum, the 8th September 1894.

(567—2)

## Notice.

**WANTED** a passed Accountant for the District Engineer's Office, Burdwan, on a salary of Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 100 by annual increment of Rs. 3. None need apply who has not served in a District Engineer's Office for at least five years.

Applications stating age, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to 30th September 1894.

HARI DAS PAL, B.C.E., District Engineer.

Burdwan, the 10th September 1894.

(569—2)

## Lost.

**THE** Government Promissory Note No. 298803 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Debendro Nath Dutt, and last endorsed to Taruck Nath Dutt, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of the last advertisement.

TARUCK NATH DUTT, 268, Bow Bazar Street,  
(532—3) Calcutta.

## Notice.

**WHEREAS** the lessees of the town lots in the Government estate, Port Canning, named and

Messrs. H. Gieseler, E. Van-  
cutsen, and H. F. Brown, of  
lot No. 178.

G. M. Struthers, Esq., lot  
No. 83.

Dr. Chunder Kumar Dey, of  
lot No. 87.

M. B. Fieldman, Esq., lot  
Nos. 67 and 91.

Ram Sing, lot No. 186.

Juggernath Bhogoban Das, of  
lot No. 180.

Messrs. Pickford, Mathewson  
& Co., lot No. 11.

Messrs. Shand, Fairlie & Co.,  
lot No. 15.

numbered in the margin, having failed to pay rent and abandoned occupation of the same, and having otherwise failed to perform the conditions of the leases granted to them by Government in the year 1858-59, and having thereby incurred forfeiture, it is hereby notified that at the end of three months from this date Government will re-enter on and take possession of the lands of the aforesaid lots and resettle them.

If the lessees have any objections to make, they may do so within the time prescribed herein.

F. R. S. COLLIER, Collector.

24-Parganas Collectorate, dated Alipur, the 17th  
August 1894.

## The Bengal Silk Company, Limited.

## NOTICE.

**A**N Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, on Friday, 14th September 1894, at 12-30 p.m., to consider a proposition made by Messrs. Robert Watson and Company, Limited, that this Company shall purchase the whole of their silk concern, on terms which will be fully explained at the meeting, and to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Managing Agents of the Bengal Silk Company, Limited, be and they are hereby authorised to purchase the whole of Messrs. Robert Watson and Company's (Limited) silk filatures with the necessary lands, houses, appliances and stores thereto attached, together with the goodwill and marks of their silk business, on the terms detailed in the agreement laid before this meeting.

2. That, with a view to providing the necessary funds for completing the said purchase, and for the extension of the works, property and business of this Company, the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 9,00,000 by the creation of 5,500 new shares of Rs. 100 each.

3. That the Managing Agents be and they are hereby authorised to allot and issue to Messrs. Robert Watson and Company, Limited, as fully paid-up shares, so many of the said new shares as shall represent at par the value of the silk filatures and other property to be acquired from them by this Company in terms of the said agreement, and that the allotment and issue of the balance of the new shares shall be made by the Managing Agents as they may consider necessary for the extension of the works, property, and business of the Company, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of article 38 of the Company's Articles of Association.

4. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, that is to say, by the substitution in article No. 3 of the figures 2,000 and 50,000 respectively for the figures 1,000 and 20,000, that is to say, that the office allowance of the Managing Agents shall be Rs. 2,000 per month, and that the commission of five per cent. yearly on nett profits realised shall be allowed them when such nett profits exceed Rs. 50,000, and that the change shall take effect as from 1st November 1894.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary general meeting, which will be subsequently convened for that purpose.

The draft of the agreement to be submitted to the meeting is open to the inspection of shareholders at the Company's registered office, No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

LYALL, MARSHALL & Co.,  
Managing Agents.

25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, 31st August 1894.

(536—1)

## Notice.

DESSAI AND PARBUTIA TEA Co., Ltd.

**A**N interim dividend of 7½ per cent is declared payable at once.

GEORGE HENDERSON AND Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 10th September 1894.

(568—1)

The Jherriah-Katras Syndicate, Limited  
(in Liquidation).

**NOTICE** is hereby given that in accordance with section 186 of the Companies' Act of 1872, the final General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was duly held to-day, when the liquidation accounts were passed.

2. The final division of assets, at the rate of Rs. 2-0-10 per share, will be payable by the undersigned on and after Monday, September 10th, upon presentation of share certificates for cancellation.

A. H. HICK, Liquidator.

Calcutta, the 5th September 1894.

(566—1)

## Notice.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**  
**THE** transfer books of the Bank will be closed from  
 7th to 17th September 1894, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,  
 J. A. TOOMEY, Manager.

Calcutta, the 7th September 1894.

(557—1)

**I**N pursuance of section 42, Act XXVIII of 1866,  
 notice is hereby given that all persons having claims  
 against the estate of William Larves Brooks, late an  
 assistant in the Calcutta Branch of the Commercial  
 Union Assurance Company, Ltd., who died on the 12th  
 day of August 1894, should send in their claims to the  
 undersigned on or about the 30th day of November next,  
 after which date no claims will be admitted and the  
 assets of the estate will be distributed.

C. H. OGDENE, Executor to the estate  
 and effects of the deceased.

Calcutta, the 5th September 1894.

(552—1)

## Notice

**I**S hereby given that we have cancelled the General  
 Power of Attorney which we conferred upon Babu  
 Jitendra Nath Sarkar of Sripur in 1893. We shall  
 not be bound by anything which he may have done since  
 the 3rd September current, or what may do on our  
 behalf in future.

JWANENDRA NATH SARKAR and  
 BINDHYA BASINI DAS, and PHUL KUMARI DAS,  
 Guardians on behalf of Matindra Nath, Devendra  
 Nath, and Rabindra Nath Sarkar, minors.  
 Bhowanipur, the 7th September 1894.

(564—1)

## Notification.

**T**O be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the  
 Calcutta High Court, Original Jurisdiction, in his  
 room in the Court-house, on Saturday, the 22nd of  
 September next at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to a decree  
 and an order of the said Court made in suit No. 406  
 of 1892 (Prosono Coomarr Paul versus S. M. Koosum  
 Coomarr Dossee and another), and dated respectively  
 1st December 1892 and 4th May 1893, the following  
 property, viz.—

*Lot No. 1.*—No. 80 [formerly No. 34-1], Chashadhopa-  
 para Street, a piece of rent-free land, containing one  
 cottah and a-half, more or less, with a two-storied brick-  
 built building thereon in Sootanooty, in the Northern  
 Division of the town of Calcutta. This property is  
 bounded on the north by Ishan Chunder Doss Kurmo-  
 mar's house; on the south by S. M. Koop Chand Dossee's  
 purchased house; on the east by Chashadhopapara  
 Street; and on the west by the late Kristo Chunder  
 Batabyal's khirky tank.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen  
 at the office of the said Registrar, or at the office of  
 Messrs. Bonnerjee and Chatterjee, at No 6, Old Post  
 Office Street, on any day before the sale, and will be pro-  
 duced at the time of sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

Bonnerjee and Chatterjee, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

High Court, Original Side, the 11th day of August.  
 1894.

(549—1)

## Insolvency Notice.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned  
 dividend is lying unclaimed—

*Estate, Lorraine King, an insolvent.*

No.	Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at ann. 3 per cent.
1	?	3	4
2	Forwood Brothers & Co.	Rs. A. P. 3,41,336 15 6	Rs. A. P. 640 0 1

(560—1)

A. B. MILLER, Official Assignee.

## Miscellaneous case No. 6 of 1894.

**S**ARBANADA DAS, son of late Ram Chandra Das,  
 of Birtara, station Srinagore, district Dacca, at  
 present of Barisal, was declared an insolvent under  
 section 361 of the Civil Procedure Code, and discharged  
 on the 20th August 1894.

A. E. STALEY, District Judge.

Backergunge District Judge's office, the 5th Septem-  
 ber 1894.

(558—1)

## POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	19th Sept. ...	Per P. & O. str. from Bombay.
Ditto (book-post and pattern packets).	18th " ...	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	19th " ...	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	15th " ...	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.		
Colombo ... ..	17th " ...	Per P. & O. str. Ceylon.
Straits, China, and Japan	18th " ...	Per str. Katsang.
Rangoon and Moulmein	14th " ...	Ditto <i>Nevasa</i> .
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	18th " ...	Ditto <i>Madura</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpadaung, Sandoway and Rangoon.	12th " ...	Ditto <i>Kasara</i> .
Mauritius ... ..	14th " ...	Via Tutuorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits and Hongkong.	14th " ...	Per A. Lloyd's str. Polluce.

*N.B.*—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of ½ anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid, bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 11th September 1894.

## Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 11th September 1894.

Barrie, J. J.	Miller, Charles.
Cotton, M. B.	O'Connor & Co.
Davis, Turner & Co.	Palmer, L. E., Mrs.
Figg, Mrs. H.	Thurston, Mrs. R.
Hodson, W.	Yule, Mrs. William.
James Scott and Sons.	

## Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, C. H.	DeBaux, W.
Anderson, P. M.	David, T. R.
Arnal, Madame. A.	D'Cruz, Miss S. J.
Augier, W. M.	Dawson, Hugh.
Augustin, S. M.	Devoy, P.
Barton, G.	Donnelly, Mrs. M.
Barrow, W. F.	Drewitz, H.
Bell, J.	Dudley, Mrs.
Bowden, Miss M.	Earle, T. S.
Buins, Miss A.	Esaw, A. G.
Chakona, Mrs.	Eugene, H.
Chapman, Miss.	Ezra, E.
Charlotte, Mrs. L.	Esaw, E.
Clark, H. R.	Foy, W. R.
Claxton, Miss K.	Fowke, R.
Clifton, Percy.	Fraiser, H. O.
Cuddy, P. J.	Frederick Henri.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

George, Mr.	Paul, M.
Giffard, Capt.	Phillips, Capt. B.
Gorman, J. C.	Pitman, J. D.
Gough, B. W.	Poser, Oscar.
Greenway, A.	Randolph, O. G.
Harari, Sig. J.	Rayner, Francis.
Harnstein, M.	Redmond, W.
Harrison, J. H.	Richardson, Lt. J. J.
Hill, Mrs. C.	Rushton, A. J.
Hucker, G.	Saboungi, A. G.
Hunter, Miss.	Salder, Mrs.
Jensen, R.	Sairel, J.
Kirk, G. A.	Scotson, E.
Kochler, Mrs. Alice.	Sharp, Captain.
Kolbe, Gotthold.	Skuaerom, Jean.
Lawcock, David.	Small, Agnew.
Leighton, Madame J.	Southerton, F. W.
Liddell, F. A.	Stainland, Carl.
Lindgeon, Oscar.	Stein, H.
Mackintosh, G. W.	Taylor, G. G. B.
Mertin, C. J.	Thomson, T.
Messingham, J. J.	Timbers, J.
Meyer, G. G.	Walker, J. Napier.
Minck & Hind.	Watson, L. P.
Middleton, George.	Weidle, R.
Nicoll, J.	White, J.
Norton, Mrs. F. B.	Wilkinson, S.
Nunn, W.	Wood, J. M.
Palmer, J.	

*Registered Letters.*

Cruener, M. K.	Lutmann, F.
Dickson, T. C.	

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office  
on the 10th September 1894.*

Blair, Miss.	Inton, B.
Blassey, Mr.	Nichol, A.
Caudler, Mr.	Smith, Miss.
Cramand, Mr.	

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

**Nadia Rivers.**

*Report showing the least depths of water for the week  
ending Friday, the 1th September 1894.*

Name of river.	Reach of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS.
		Ft. In.	
Bhagirathi.	Entrance from Ganges ...	29 0	Lower intake at head, 13-0.
	Thence to Nurpur ...	27 0	Raigunj.
	From Nurpur to Jangipur ...	24 0	Kanupur.
	.. Jangipur to Berhampore ...	20 0	Gangarpraad.
	.. Berhampore to Katwa ...	23 6	Malbampur.
Bhagirathi-Jalangi.	.. Katwa to Nadia ...	23 6	Pataly.
	Entrance from Ganges ...	28 0	
	Thence to Akhriganj ...	26 0	Akhriganj.
	Akhriganj to junction of the Bhayrub and Jalangi ...	26 0	Paharpur.
	Thence to Patkalari ...	26 0	Lalnagar.
Mathabhang.	Patkalari to Nadia ...	24 0	Petodanga.
	Entrance from Ganges ...	14 0	
	Thence to Chnypara ...	8 3	Chaipara.
	From Chnypara to Shikarpur ...	8 0	Jamulpur.
	.. Shikarpur to Boalia ...	21 3	Shampur.
Mathabhang.	.. Boalia to Chundanga ...	24 3	Mahepur.
	.. Chundanga to Kishanganj and Hanekhali ...	26 0	Chapra.

*Gauge Readings.*

	Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above zero.	Height above mean sea level.	REMARKS.
Ganges.	Sahebganj ...	8-9-94	A. M. 6	Feet. 24 33	Feet. 83 33	
	Rampur Boalia Entrance of Bhagirathi ...	8-9-94	12	25 14	87 14	
	Entrance of Bhayrub-Jalangi ...	8-9-94	7	31 85	75 00	
	Entrance of Mathabhang ...	8-9-94	...	28 58	66 54	
	Berhampore ...	8-9-94	6	18 84	...	
	Bhagirathi Jalangi ...	10-9-94	6	29 00	62 76	
	Kishanpur ...	7-9-94	...	28 16	37 06	
	Sarupganj ...	8-9-94	6	20 33	33 63	
	Mathabhang.	8-9-94	...	24 02	35 77	
	Hanekhali ...	8-9-94	...	...	...	

MOTILALL MUKERJI, Acctt.,

For Exec. Engr., Nadia Rivers Division.

Berhampore, the 10th September 1894.

**Annual Statement of the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port (Calcutta), and each of its Subordinate Ports (Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, and Narain-gunge), Volumes I and II. Price Rs. 20 for 1893-94. Published at the Calcutta Custom House. Previous years' volumes can also be obtained at the same price.**

**A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a series of progressive Exercises, by Major T. H. Lewin, F.R.G.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. Price Rs. 6: postage, 3 annas.**

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

**THE following Weather Reports of the Bengal Meteorological Department, issued by orders of the Government of Bengal, can be supplied to the public at the prices annexed:**

1st.—Bay of Bengal Daily Report, giving meteorological observations taken at 28 stations on or near the coast of the Bay, with a chart and summary. This is published in connection with the Bay of Bengal Storm Signal Service. The report giving 8 A.M. observations of the day is distributed by post in Calcutta soon after 11 A.M. Price to subscribers in Calcutta Rs. 2 per mensem.

2nd.—Bengal Daily Report, containing observations taken at 43 meteorological stations in Bengal and Assam, and transmitted to Calcutta by weather telegrams, with a brief summary of the weather in Bengal during the preceding 24 hours. The report giving the 8 A.M. observations of each day is printed in time for the evening mail, and is distributed to subscribers in Calcutta the same evening. This report for the present is only published during the south-west monsoon, i.e., from about May 15th to November 15th, or thereabouts. Price Rs. 2-8 per mensem, including postage.

3rd.—A Weekly and Monthly Statement of Meteorological Observations taken at 49 observing stations, and of rainfall recorded at 276 subdivisional and other stations, together with summaries of the more important features of the meteorology of the past week or month of the province, and of the distribution of the rainfall and its variation from the normal. Price of the Weekly Report, including postage, Rs. 6 per annum, payable in advance, and of the Monthly Summary Rs. 2 per annum payable in advance.

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# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1894.

## PART III.

### Acts of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honour on the 20th July, 1894, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 22nd August, 1894, is hereby published for general information:—

#### ACT No. V. OF 1894.

*An Act to remove doubts which have arisen in connection with the resettlement of land-revenue in temporarily-settled areas and to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.*

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the date from which proceedings with a view to the resettlement of land-revenue in temporarily-settled areas or rents in Government estates may be undertaken, and as to the date from which it may be said that a settlement of land-revenue is being made, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed;

And whereas it is expedient to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. In section 101, sub-section (2), clause (d), of the Bengal Tenancy Act, after the word "revenue," the words "is to be or" are to be inserted.

2. In section 110, at the end thereof, the following shall be added:—

"Provided that in any local area declared to be under settlement of land-revenue by a notification under section 101, sub-section (2), clause (d),

every fair and equitable rent settled by a Revenue officer under section 104, sub-section (2), or revised under the proviso following, before the date upon which the new settlement of land-revenue comes into force, shall take effect from that date:

Provided also that, at any time between the publication of the record under section 105, sub-section (2), and the date upon which the new settlement of land-revenue comes into force, it shall be open to either landlord or tenant to apply, on the ground of special circumstances having occurred since the publication of the record, for revision of the rents settled, and a Revenue officer, whom Government may designate for the purpose, shall take such applications into consideration and make such revision of rents as may appear to be fair and equitable, and shall then make such corrections in the record as may be rendered necessary by such revision.

The provisions of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act shall apply to such revision of rents and such corrections in the record.

*Explanation.*—A settlement of land-revenue includes a settlement of rents in a Government estate.

3. Any notification or orders made, or purporting to have been made, under any law now in force, by the Local Government, directing that a survey be made or a record-of-rights be prepared by a Revenue officer in respect of the lands in any local area liable to be brought under settlement specified in such notification or order, shall be deemed to have been duly made, and it shall be held that a settlement of revenue was to be, and is being, made in respect of such local area from the date of such notification or order.

GORDON LEITH,

Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,  
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;

The 27th August, 1894. }





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1894

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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**RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.**

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS, No. 3216.

*Calcutta, the 11th September 1894.*

**RESOLUTION.**

**READ—**

The Annual General Administration Report of the Patna Division for the year 1893-94.

1. The most important public events in the history of the Division for the past year are the floods of August and September 1893, which caused widespread loss of crops and considerable distress in the Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur districts; and the riots which grew out of the anti-kine-killing agitation and occurred at Hilsa, Koath and Basantpur. A full narrative of these events is given in paragraphs 520-26 and 496-500 of the Report, and will be perused with interest.

2. In paragraphs 306-309 and 333 will be found an account of the chief public works carried out during the year—the Patna Drainage scheme, the Arrah Water-works, the Muzaffarpur Drainage scheme and the construction of the Poonpoo Bridge. The scheme for supplying pure drinking-water to the people of the city of Gaya, noticed in paragraph 310, is promising, and should be pushed forward. The remarks made by the Commissioner in paragraphs 60, 312 and 425 of the report, on what has been done towards improving the rural water-supply in Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, and Patna by the construction and repair of wells, are important, and the Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with him in pressing on the District Boards the desirability of giving greater attention and a more liberal supply of funds towards improvements of this kind.

3. The remarks made by Mr. Forbes in paragraph 192 of his report on the general good conduct of the Police throughout the year under very trying circumstances have been read by the Lieutenant-Governor with pleasure.

4. The Government requests all District Magistrates to study with care the views expressed by Mr. Forbes, in paragraphs 459-462, on the employment of Honorary Magistrates. The gratuitous services given by these gentlemen are very valuable, and it is desirable that they should be utilised as fully as possible.

5. The Commissioner has collected with much labour and arranged with skill, in Section 9, Trade and Commerce, the statistics of the trade of the Division during the year. They are useful in elucidating and confirming the general impressions of officers regarding the greater or less prosperity of the people.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the expenditure, as shown in paragraph 262 of the report, of about Rs. 1,20,000 (against half a lakh of rupees in the previous year) on improvements in the Wards' and Attached Estates in the Division.

7. With the exception of privilege leave vacancies, and some intervals of a few days, the districts of Gaya, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga were under the same Magistrates throughout the year. In Patna and Shahabad there were changes, one of which was unavoidable. Though strenuous efforts are made to avoid frequent changes of officers, only four out of the 17 sub-divisions retained the same officer throughout the year.

8. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Forbes for the vigilance and sound sense with which he has conducted the administration of the Division during a year of unusual difficulties. In this task he was assisted by an able and energetic body of officers, among whom the Lieutenant-Governor specially selects Messrs. Skrine, Williams, Marindin, O'Donnell, Hare, Blyth, and

D. J. Macpherson for mention. He also received valuable assistance from the great zamindars of Bihar, and he has referred specially to the late Maharaja of Dumraon as having, at least from the time when the dangers of the anti-king-killing agitation became manifest, thrown all his influence on the side of Government. To them and to the leaders of the non-official European community the thanks of Government are also accorded.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PATNA DIVISION  
FOR 1893-94.

No. 375G., dated Bankipore, the 3rd July 1894.

From—A. FORBES, Esq.; C.S., Commissioner of the Patna Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the General Administration of the Patna Division for the year 1893-94.

2. The district reports were received on the dates shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	Name of officer submitting the report.	Date of report.	Date of receipt in Commissioner's office.
1	2	3	4
Patna ...	Mr. C. J. O'Donnell ...	29th May ...	31st May
Gaya ...	" D. J. Macpherson ...	5th June ...	6th June.
Shahabad ...	" C. R. Marindin ...	30th May ...	1st "
Saran ...	" F. A. Slack ...	1st June ...	4th "
Champaran ...	" W. D. Blyth ...	1st " ...	4th "
Muzaffarpur ...	" L. Hare ...	30th May ...	1st "
Darbhanga ...	" H. C. Streatfeild ...	5th June ...	7th "

1.—CHARGE.

(a) Divisions.

3. I held charge of the Division throughout the year.

(b) Districts.

4. The following officers held charge of the several districts and sub-divisions during the year:—

(c) Sub-divisions.

Patna ...	Mr. J. A. Hopkins,—from 1st to 7th April 1893.
Dinapore sub-division ...	" C. J. Stevenson-Moore,—from 8th April to 17th July 1893.
Barh sub-division ...	" C. J. O'Donnell,—from 18th July to the end of the year.
	Major C. J. Roberts,—throughout the year.
	Mr. J. T. Babonau,—throughout the year.
Bihar sub-division ...	Maulvi Wajid Hossein,—from 1st to 15th April 1893, and from 28th May to 3rd September 1893.
	" Abdul Hakam, Sub-Deputy Magistrate,—from 16th to 21st April 1893.
	" Mujibur Rahman,—from 22nd April to 27th May 1893.
	Babu Mohendro Nath Gupta,—from 4th September 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Patna City sub-division ...	Mr. H. LeMesurier,—from 1st to 14th April 1893, and from 6th July to 3rd August 1893.
	" H. D. Carey,—from 5th April to 5th July 1893, and from 4th August to 2nd November 1893.
	Maulvi Dilawar Hossein Ahmed,—from 3rd to 23rd November 1893 (in addition to his own duties at head-quarters).
Gaya ...	Mr. N. D. Benton Bell,—from 24th November 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Nawada sub-division ...	" D. J. Macpherson,—throughout the year.
	Synd Nurul Huda,—from 1st April to 7th June 1893.
Jahanabad sub-division ...	Maulvi Mujibur Rahman,—from 8th June to the end of the year.
	" Abul Khair Mohammad Abius Subhan,—from 1st April to 4th July 1893.
	" Mohammad Hubibullah,—from 5th July 1893 to 22nd February 1894.
Aurangabad sub-division ...	Mr. W. H. W. Mackenzie,—from 23rd February to the end of the year.
	Maulvi Zakir Hossein,—from 1st April to 3rd June 1893.
	Mr. J. D. Cargill,—from 4th June to 15th November 1893, and from 29th November 1893 to the end of the year.
	Babu Ram Anugrah Narain Singh,—from 16th to 28th November 1893.
Shahabad ...	Mr. F. H. B. Skrine,—from 1st April to 10th May 1893, and from 4th July to 10th October 1893.
	" J. H. E. Garrett,—from 11th May to 3rd July 1893.
	" C. R. Marindin,—from 16th October to end of the year.
Buxar sub-division ...	" C. E. A. W. Oldham,—from 1st April to 15th December 1893 and from 20th December to end of the year.
	" C. P. Beachcroft,—from 16th to 28th December 1893.
Bhabua sub-division ...	Babu Sant Prasad,—from 1st April to 19th May 1893.
	Maulvi Shaikh Abdullah,—from 20th May 1893 to the end of the year.
Sasaram sub-division ...	Babu Kedar Nath Dutt,—from 1st April to 13th November 1893.
	Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman,—from 14th November 1893 to end of the year.
Saran ...	Mr. G. E. Manisty,—from 1st April 1893 to 23rd March 1894.
	" F. A. Slack,—from 24th March 1894 to end of the year.
Siwan sub-division ...	" N. Bonham, Carter,—from 1st April to 4th May 1893.
	" J. Lang,—from 5th May to 21st February 1894.
	" J. H. Lee,—from 22nd February to the end of the year.

Gopalganj sub-division	...	Mr. W. H. Thomson,—throughout the year.
Champanan	...	W. D. Blyth,—from 1st April to 31st August 1893, and from 1st November to end of the year.
Bettiah sub-division	...	J. H. E. Garrett,—from 1st September to 31st October 1893.
Muzaffarpur	...	J. G. Cumming,—from 1st April 1893 to 26th January 1894.
Hajipur sub-division	...	C. Fisher,—from 27th January to end of the year.
Sitamarhi sub-division	...	L. Haro,—throughout the year.
Darbhanga	...	L. F. Morshead,—from 1st April to 26th October 1893.
Samastipur sub-division	...	E. M. Konstam,—from 27th October to end of the year.
Madhubani sub-division	...	W. Egerton,—from 1st April to 12th September 1893, and from 3rd October 1893 to end of the year.
	...	J. H. Kerr,—from 13th September to 2nd October 1893.
	...	G. J. B. T. Dalton,—from 1st to 14th April 1893.
	...	H. C. Williams,—from 15th April to end of the year.
	...	J. E. Phillimore,—from 1st April to 5th September 1893, and from 3rd October 1893 to end of the year.
	...	W. F. C. Montrieux,—from 6th September to 2nd October 1893.
	...	H. A. Boyd,—from 1st April to 15th September 1893, and from 16th October 1893 to end of the year.
	...	B. K. Mullik,—from 16th September to 15th October 1893.

## 2.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

### 5. My work during the past year, in respect of touring and inspections,

#### (a) Tour of Commissioner.

has been subject to constant interruptions, and one programme after another has been upset. The Cadastral Survey, the Gorakshini movement, the heavy floods in August, the visit of the Opium Commission, and three visits to the Division by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, have all more or less interfered with the ordinary course of business; with the result that, although I was absent from head-quarters for 139 days, I was still unable to accomplish the full tale of inspections required by the standing orders.

6. Beginning with the 8th April, I accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on survey inspection to Hajipur and Bettiah, and then proceeded on ordinary inspection duty to Darbhanga, returning to head-quarters on the 4th May, after inspecting the sadar offices at Darbhanga and the sub-divisions of Sitamarhi, Madhubani, and Samastipur. Having lost the help of the Additional Commissioner Mr. Wace (from the 17th April), I had to remain at head-quarters engaged on annual reports, the examination of Assistants and other duties, during the whole of May (with the exception of a two days' visit to Gaya) and June. July had been fixed for an inspection of the sadar offices at Gaya, but I was obliged to alter my plans owing to urgent duties in connection with survey, entailing a second rapid tour to the three northern districts. Returning to head-quarters, I made preparations for the Darbar which was held by His Honour Sir A. P. MacDonnell at Bankipore on the 31st of that month. On the 2nd August I accompanied His Honour to Muzaffarpur and attended the Survey Conference there until the 7th, when I returned to head-quarters to hear appeals and bring up arrears of work. The serious floods, unprecedented in character, in the three northern districts again took me back, however, to Motihari, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga during the last week of the month; while during the succeeding month, September (for which I had fixed the inspection of the Shahabad district), my plans were again completely upset by the Koath and Basantpur riots, necessitating a tour of several days in the Saran district, followed by a visit to Darjeeling to confer with His Honour during the latter part of the month.

7. During October I spent ten days (from 17th to 26th) in visiting Hatwa, Dumraon and Darbhanga, with the object chiefly of consulting with the local officers and the several Maharajas on the subject of the Gorakshini movement; on 13th and 14th November I was at Gaya in connection with the dispute between the Shias and Sunnis regarding the *Alum* procession; and from the 16th to the 27th I went into camp at the Sonapur meet.

8. After a flying visit in the first week of December to Calcutta on a summons from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, I made a tour during the rest of that month in the Saran and Champanan districts, inspecting the sadar offices at Chapra and Motihari, and the sub-divisions of Siwan and Gopalganj (which I had been unable to inspect in the previous year) in the former district and Bettiah in the latter. At this stage my tour was interrupted by the visit of the Royal Commission on Opium, which necessitated my returning on the 1st January to head-quarters in order to complete the arrangements for their reception and to prepare my evidence. The Commission remained at Bankipore from the 3rd to the 6th January, but in consequence of the further investigations arising from their inquiries and the accumulation of other work,



I was unable to get away again until the 21st. I then proceeded to Muzaffarpur, and after inspecting the sadar offices there and the sub-division of Hajipur, returned to head-quarters on the 5th February.

9. On the 14th February His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor paid another visit to Bankipore, leaving (for Muzaffarpur and Champaran) on the 16th, and on the 17th I proceeded to Gaya, where I remained until the 28th, inspecting the different offices there. From the 1st to the 4th March I was engaged with Drs. Comins and Gregg in inquiring into the sanitary condition of the Arrah and Chapra Jails, with reference to the orders in Government of India's No. 545, dated 18th September 1893. Returning to Bankipore on the 4th, press of work kept me at head-quarters until the end of the official year.

10. I was thus able fully to inspect only the four North Gangetic districts; south of the Ganges I inspected the Gaya head-quarters, and the Additional Commissioner, Mr. Wace, inspected the sadar offices at Arrah. Patna head-quarters and the sub-divisions of the three southern districts had to go without a Commissioner's inspection. These, however, with the exception of Jahanabad, Barh and Dinapore, were all inspected during the preceding cold weather. I hope to visit these three sub-divisions during next month, should no new interruption arise.

#### PATNA.

11. The number of days spent in camp by the district officers was 90, viz.,  
 (b). Tour of Collectors. 23 by Mr. Stevenson-Moore, principally in May and  
 (c). Tour of Sub-divisional Officers. Juno, in connection with the anti-kine-killing riots  
 at Hilsa and Masourhi, and 67 by Mr. O'Donnell.  
 Besides the ordinary duties of inspection of sub-divisions, roads, police-stations, &c., a number of the Government estates in the interior were also visited.

#### Sub-divisions.

12. *Barh*.—Mr. Babonau made an useful tour of 109 days. It was well distributed throughout the year, and a number of criminal cases were disposed of *in loco*.

13. *Bihar*.—Maulvi Wajid Hossein was on tour for 25 days during the first five months of the year, and his successor, Babu Mohondro Nath Gupta, for 73 days—total 98 days—during the last seven months. Besides the usual administrative inquiries, attention was particularly directed to the trial, *in situ*, of badmashi cases.

14. *Dinapore*.—Major C. J. Robarts spent 17 days in camp, during which, among other duties, he inspected the accounts of the Government estates in his charge. Under orders conveyed in Government No. 268T.G., dated 6th October 1892, the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore is exempted from the operation of the ordinary touring rules.

#### GAYA.

15. The District Officer, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, again made a very thorough tour of his district, being absent from head-quarters for 132 days in all.

He successively twice visited each sub-divisional head-quarters and the Municipalities of Daudnagar and Tikari, besides inspecting a large number of Government estates and the important Deo Estate which is under the Court of Wards. Mr. Macpherson again brings to notice the prejudicial effect on district administration of the rule under which, in a large district like Gaya, the district officer is compelled to absent himself from head-quarters for four months in the year. In this view, as Government is aware, I agree with Mr. Macpherson. We have only a limited power of control—in the person of the district officer—in each district, and the problem is, how to make best use of it. This is not, however, a matter for discussion in an annual report, and I will therefore say no more on the subject at present.

16. Mr. Lang, the Joint-Magistrate, was also on tour for 22 days, during which he was chiefly employed in learning survey work in connection with the cadastral survey of the Tikari Estate.

*Sub-divisions.*

17. *Aurangabad*.—Mr. Cargill, during the 10 months (June to March) of his charge, was on tour for 173 days, his predecessor (Maulvi Zakir Hossein) and temporary *locum-tenens* (during part of November) Babu Ram Anugrah Narain Singh, making up 21 days more between them. Mr. Cargill's tour, though expensive to Government, was an useful one, enabling him to obtain a very complete knowledge of every part of his sub-division and to try a large number of cases *in situ*. One reason for its being so prolonged was that some time (36 days) was taken up in making the assessments in several cases where additional police had been quartered under section 15 of the Police Act in connection with the Gorakshini riots in the early part of the year.

18. *Jahanabad*.—The three officers successively in charge spent 95 days in all on tour. The Collector notices with approbation the tour made by Maulvi Mohammad Habibullah, during which he paid special attention to *chaukidari* matters, and to inculcating feelings of tolerance between Hindus and Muhammadans.

19. *Nawada*.—The time spent on tour aggregated 101 days, viz., three days in April and March by Mr. Nurul Huda, and 98 days during the remaining 10 months by Maulvi Sayed Mujibur Rahman. The latter officer's tour is also spoken of in terms of praise by the Collector. The Maulvi "made very thorough and useful inspections of the numerous Government estates in his sub-division, and he also devoted special attention to *chaukidari* affairs, besides attending to his other ordinary duties."

## SHAHABAD.

20. The district was successively in charge of Mr. Skrine, Mr. Garrett and Mr. Marindin. The two former were on tour for an aggregate of 59 days, and Mr. Marindin, who joined on the 16th October, for 82 days. Mr. Marindin's tour brought the total number of days to considerably over the prescribed minimum, but he explains that, being new to the district, he was anxious to learn as much of it as possible during his first cold weather. Mr. Garrett's tour (30 days) was chiefly occupied in inspecting the Buxar and Sasaram sub-divisional offices. Mr. Marindin during his tour inspected all three sub-divisions and marched through the greater part of his charge including the Kymore Hills to the south of the district where the disputes between the maliks and their Kharwar raiyats required his attention. The usual administrative inquiries were made by all three officers, and the tours of Messrs. Garrett and Marindin included a considerable amount of useful inspection work. The question of quartering additional police on Koath and the neighbouring villages also occupied part of the time on tour of both Mr. Skrine and Mr. Marindin.

*Sub-divisions.*

21. *Buxar*.—Mr. Oldham, who was in charge for the whole year, made a succession of useful tours aggregating 117 days and extending over every part of his sub-division. During eight days in February he was in camp at Barahpur fair, his arrangements for which were attended with marked success, as already specially reported to Government.

22. *Sasaram*.—Babu Kedarnath Dutt spent 65 days, and Mr. Drake-Brockman 62 days on tour. The former was engaged during part of his time in camp in inquiring into the Koath disturbances and in trying the cross-cases arising from them. Mr. Drake-Brockman's tour was an useful one through all parts of the sub-division. Among other duties he made a careful inspection of Khas Mahals and Wards' estates, including a thorough examination of the accounts of each tahsili cutcherry.

23. *Bhabua*.—Maulvi Sheikh Abdullah also made a good tour of 117 days, during which, besides the usual inspections (of police-stations, pounds, outstills, &c.), he too paid particular attention to the collections and accounts of the khas mahals in his sub-division.

## SARAN.

24. The District Officer, Mr. Manisty, was in camp for 55 days during the hot and rainy seasons, and for 97 days during his cold-weather tour. He

visited at one time or another every part of the district, and twice inspected each of the sub-divisional offices. His programme was a good deal interfered with by the occurrences connected with the Basantpur riot, and by his having to make arrangements for the marching of the military reliefs through the Saran district. This was a new thing for Saran, the measure being adopted on account of the anti-kine-killing agitation prevalent in that among other districts.

*Sub-divisions.*

25. *Siwan*.—Mr. Lang spent 123 days in camp, making the usual inspections of police-stations, excise shops, schools, &c., and also in accompanying and making arrangements for the supply of the troops passing through the sub-division.

26. *Gopalganj*.—Mr. Thomson was in camp for 91 days. He gave close attention to all the different administrative matters falling within the scope of a Sub-divisional Officer's duties.

CHAMPARAN.

27. During the hot weather Mr. Blyth was in camp for 28 days, and Mr. Garrett, who acted as district officer while Mr. Blyth was on leave, for 26 days. After his return Mr. Blyth made a tour during the cold weather of 48 days. The time in camp of both officers was usefully employed. Amongst subjects for inquiry of an other than ordinary character may be mentioned the unusual floods in August, and matters connected with the cadastral survey.

28. *Betiah*.—During the hot weather and rains Mr. Cumming was in camp for 45 days, and during the cold weather for another 46 days. Mr. Fisher, who took charge on 27th January 1894, was on tour for 36 days. The usual subjects for inquiry received attention.

MUZAFFARPUR.

29. Mr. Hare was in camp for some days in every month of the year; his camping extended in all to 96 days. Most of the district was visited, especially those parts which had not been visited in the previous year. The usual inquiries were made and the Government offices inspected. The effects of the August floods were made a special object of inquiry, and a number of petitions regarding repairs to embankments which had been breached were disposed of after local investigation. The damages done to the roads, and the general condition of the inhabitants of the flooded areas, also called for special attention.

*Sub-divisions.*

30. *Sitamarhi*.—Mr. Egerton was on tour for 109 days. He made all the usual inspections and inquiries, giving particular attention to chaukidari matters. The pillars on the Nepal Frontier were all carefully examined.

31. *Hajipur*.—Mr. Morshead was on tour for 40 days, and Mr. Konstan for 82 days—122 days in all. Both officers made all the usual inquiries.

DARBIHANGA.

32. Mr. Williams was in camp for 125 days, during which he visited almost every part of the district. All the usual inspections and inquiries, including those in connection with Wards' estates and khas mahals, were very carefully made, and full and interesting diaries submitted. The occurrence of the high floods in August and October made it necessary for the south-eastern corner of the district to be constantly visited. Mr. Williams not only went there three times himself, but found it necessary to depute Mr. Joint-Magistrate Mullik and a Deputy Collector for 22 and 40 days respectively to the locality.

33. *Madhubani*.—Mr. Boyd was in camp for 92 days, occupied upon the usual inspections and inquiries.

34. *Samastipur*.—Mr. Phillimore spent 100 days in camp similarly employed.

## (d).—INSPECTION OF DISTRICT OFFICES AND TREASURIES BY—

## I.—COMMISSIONER.

35. The following inspections were made:—

Months.	District Head-Quarters.	Sub-divisions.
1	2	3
April 1893 ...	Darbhanga—All departments ...	{ Sitamarhi.
May „ ...	.....	{ Madhubani.
December „ ...	Saran—All departments ...	Samastipur.
„ „ ...	Champan—All departments	{ Siwan.
January 1894 ...	Muzaffarpur—All departments	{ Gopalganj.
February „ ...	Gaya—All departments.	Bettiah.
„ „ ...	*Arrah—All departments.	Hajipur.

\* By Mr. Additional Commissioner Wace.

36. The jails and dispensaries were also inspected at each of the above places, besides such of the Special and Rural Sub-Registrars' offices as time permitted. Municipal matters were looked into, and the office of the Manager of Paigumberpur Estates under Court of Wards in Darbhanga was thoroughly inspected. The inspection notes and instructions were duly communicated to the district officers.

## II.—COLLECTORS.

37. *Patna*.—The office was inspected by Mr. C. J. O'Donnell in September 1893, and again in March and April 1894.

38. The Barh sub-divisional office was inspected twice: viz., in June 1893 by Mr. Stevenson-Moore, and in January 1894 by Mr. O'Donnell; but the sub-divisional offices at Dinapore and Bihar were inspected only once, viz., in November 1893 and January 1894 respectively. The Collector's attention has been called to the omission.

39. *Gaya*.—Mr. Collector Macpherson inspected the offices at head-quarters in October 1893 and again in April 1894. The Collector explains that he could not hold the second inspection before close of the official year, owing to heavy accumulation of work while he was on tour.

40. The Aurangabad sub-divisional office was inspected in August and again in January, the Nawada office in December and February, and the Jahanabad office in November and March.

41. *Shahabad*.—The head-quarters offices at Arrah were partially inspected by Mr. Skrine in September, and again by Mr. Marindin in December and March.

42. The Buxar sub-divisional office was inspected by the Acting Collector Mr. Garrett in May 1893, and by Mr. Marindin in December 1893. The Sasaram sub-divisional office was inspected by Mr. Garrett in June 1893, and by Mr. Marindin in January and February 1894. The Bhabua office was inspected by Mr. Marindin in February 1894.

43. *Muzaffarpur*.—Mr. Hare inspected the Sadar offices in September and March, the Hajipur sub-divisional office in August and March, and the Sitamarhi sub-divisional office in September and February.

44. *Darbhanga*.—The Sadar offices were inspected by Mr. Williams in September and October and again in March and April.

45. The Madhubani sub-divisional office was inspected by him in August and March, and the Samastipur sub-divisional office in August and February.

46. *Saran*.—Mr. Manisty held his first inspection of the offices at headquarters in August, and his second inspection in March.

47. He also inspected the sub-divisional offices of his district twice, viz., Siwan in September and March, and Gopalganj in June and January.

48. *Champaran*.—The Sadar office was inspected by Mr. Garrett in September, and by Mr. Blyth in March.

49. The Bettiah sub-divisional office was inspected by Mr. Garrett and Mr. Blyth in September and March respectively.

50. It will be seen that the orders of Government regarding inspection of district and sub-divisional offices by the district officers were on the whole properly attended to during the last year.

### 3.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

51. In order to explain the general character of the weather and the effect on the crops, I have had the following statement prepared, showing the actual as compared with the normal rainfall in each district during the year under review:—

*Statement showing actual rainfall, month by month, in each district as compared with normal average rainfall.*

MONTHS.	PATNA.		GAYA.		SHAHABAD.		SARAN.		CHAMPARAN.		MUZAFFARPUR.		DARBHANGA.		AVERAGE FOR PATNA DIVISION.	
	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
April 1893	1'04	0'30	0'36	0'25	0'03	0'10	0'21	0'26	1'57	0'77	1'38	0'66	0'95	0'00	0'70	0'48
May	2'37	2'09	2'91	1'77	2'20	1'32	1'00	2'00	2'03	2'50	2'05	2'46	3'74	2'43	2'57	2'12
June	11'19	0'24	7'88	5'03	7'24	5'20	6'34	6'42	9'19	8'19	8'05	7'42	6'02	8'03	7'97	6'73
July	14'12	11'03	16'25	12'23	13'40	11'30	12'35	12'18	20'67	11'67	15'70	11'42	14'50	11'50	16'14	11'75
August	7'81	10'48	7'15	11'73	7'73	11'51	8'99	10'20	12'09	11'94	8'98	10'08	10'34	10'75	9'09	10'06
September	8'21	7'04	9'84	6'70	11'06	7'07	9'40	7'45	17'17	9'30	8'83	8'99	11'71	9'25	10'88	7'98
October	5'06	3'25	2'80	2'83	5'43	3'30	6'30	4'21	8'55	3'54	8'53	3'40	6'01	2'92	6'00	3'35
November	0'08	0'19	0'07	0'24	0'85	0'25	0'81	0'18	0'07	0'02	0'20	0'08	0'11	0'06	0'24	0'14
December	0'16	0'16	0'26	0'26	0'33	0'17	0'17	0'17	0'21	0'21	0'21	0'12	0'11	0'11	0'11	0'19
January 1894	0'57	0'01	0'40	0'22	0'08	0'01	0'75	0'75	0'67	0'67	0'67	0'66	0'64	0'64	0'63	0'65
February	1'15	0'41	0'46	0'42	1'12	0'40	1'16	0'45	0'91	0'38	0'93	0'39	0'85	0'40	0'94	0'40
March	0'16	0'30	0'02	0'30	0'05	0'41	0'10	0'21	0'07	0'37	0'08	0'48	0'21	0'30	0'09	0'35
Total	51'11	42'86	47'75	43'30	40'48	42'00	47'16	44'50	79'72	40'55	51'43	46'15	51'50	47'37	54'87	45'04

It will be seen that the rainfall was considerably above the average, especially in Champaran, where it was 60 per cent. above normal. In the other six districts the excess averaged only 14 per cent., ranging from 2·6 inches in Saran to 5·5 inches in Gaya, and 7 to 8 inches in the four remaining districts.

52. The year commenced well, with light showers in April and 2 to 3 inches in May, favourable for the preparation of the lands for the bhadoi crop. Prospects looked very hopeful until excessive rain in June in the Patna district, and in July in all the districts, Saran alone excepted, drowned and rotted the Indian-corn, reducing what had promised to be a bumper crop to a 6 to 10-anna one, except in Saran, where there was almost a 16-anna harvest. For the whole Division the bhadoi crop may be taken at 9 to 10 annas.

53. But this heavy rain, though destructive to the bhadoi, was of great service for the winter rice, the principal crop of the year. In August the fall was slightly below normal, but in September and October copious rain again fell, averaging some 5 inches above the usual allowance, with the result that the general outturn of the rice-crop was considerably better than for several years past. In Gaya and Saran the harvest was a 17-anna one; in Patna and Champaran the yield was over 15 annas, and it would have been equally good in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, had it not been for the destructive floods in those districts, which completely swept away one set of seedlings after another over very wide areas. In Shahabad there was also a fair rice harvest, ranging from 15 annas in the Bhubua and Sasaram sub-divisions to 12 and 13 annas in Buxar and the Sadar. Taking all districts together, the outturn of the rice harvest may be taken at 14½ annas.

54. The third crop of the year is the rabi, including wheat, oats, barley and oilseeds. For these crops the weather was distinctly unfavourable. The excessive rain at the end of September, and the more than full fall in October, left the ground too moist for the usual sowings, which were consequently retarded and somewhat restricted in area. The development of the crop also suffered from want of rain in December and January, while the rain in February, coming too late and bringing cloudy weather, probably did as much harm as good. Finally, the west winds in March, which were earlier than usual, dried up the grain, with the result that nearly the whole crop, even where looking well, threshed out very badly. On the whole, the rabi yield may be taken at 12 to 13 annas. It was better in the northern districts than in those to the south of the Ganges, where the winds in March made themselves more felt. Saran, again, was one of the most favoured districts, with an outturn of 15 to 16 annas. Champaran too did equally well, especially in the tracts that had been enriched by the floods of August, while in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga there was a 12 to 13-anna harvest. In Patna, Shahabad, and Gaya the yield varied from 9 to 12 or 13 annas.

55. The year was a most disastrous one for opium. The causes were the same as combined to injure the rest of the rabi crops. The late sowings resulted generally in blight; subsequently the rain and cloudy weather in February injuriously affected the flow of juice, and the stormy west winds during collections dried up what remained of it. The result was an outturn of only 24,312 maunds in the Bihar Agency against 39,482 maunds in the preceding year.

56. For indigo the past year was a remarkably disappointing one. The year commenced with good moisture, and the subsequent rainfall was not unfavourable; and although in places considerable damage was done by caterpillars, the crop still almost everywhere promised to be a heavy one. But the plant never grew, and the outturn was only about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of what was expected. No one can account for this failure, unless the native saying be accepted that cold weather rain always does more harm than good. The only good outturns were from some of the Saran factories on the Gorakhpur side, where the weather conditions were probably different. For the concerns in Tirhut and Darbhanga the season was disastrous, while Champaran gave the worst record it has had for many years.

4.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

57. The following statement compares the number of deaths and the death-rate per mille in the different districts during the last two calendar years:—

District.	Population.	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM—										RATE PER MILLE	
		Cholera.		Fever.		Small-pox.		Other causes.		Total.		1892.	1893.
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	(Column 2 and 11.)	(Column 2 and 12.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna	1,760,004	8,152	1,058	41,725	31,204	647	400	13,517	13,345	64,021	40,007	36.1	27
Gaya	2,138,321	0,802	675	52,816	41,424	1,635	1,537	9,231	9,247	73,634	55,023	34.4	26
Shahabad	2,066,337	6,946	1,861	66,554	55,023	591	271	6,863	6,248	60,756	60,406	29.4	32
Saran	2,427,427	7,455	241	34,571	30,139	468	61	29,848	28,865	72,642	59,296	29.3	24
Champaran	1,850,165	0,117	5	51,335	34,852	347	69	12,848	11,852	73,447	46,798	39.4	25
Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	18,236	468	71,304	67,241	141	37	13,096	13,088	105,371	80,851	38.1	26
Darbhanga	2,801,054	12,056	672	62,573	61,536	167	28	9,596	10,002	85,086	72,638	30.3	25
Total	15,911,014	72,934	4,883	361,784	327,220	3,858	2,403	94,687	90,287	532,867	430,802	33.06	27

There was, as the above figures show, a great improvement in the public health in 1893 as compared with the year immediately preceding. The marked feature was the comparatively very small mortality from cholera.

The early rain in April and May, followed by the copious fall in the succeeding months, afforded a supply of water above the usual average, and to this, I think, the general immunity from cholera is chiefly to be attributed. It will be remembered that in the previous year (1892) the wells and tanks had run very low—many had run dry—owing to the insufficient rainfall in 1891, and the holding off of the early rains in 1892, with the consequence that cholera then committed great ravages. During the past year, however, we have had exactly opposite

conditions, accompanied with opposite results. At the same time, accompanying the heavy rains, we have had every where a deal of fever, especially in Shahabad, and also in the submerged tracts in the three northern districts, as might have been expected; and though the mortality from this cause has been less (except in Shahabad) than in 1892, it has been greater than in 1891 and previous years.

This is partly, no doubt, to be attributed to improved registration as well as to the general increase in population; but I am afraid that it must be admitted that the disease is itself everywhere gradually making headway.

58. *Patna*.—The death-rate, though considerably lower than in the previous year, was still somewhat higher than in any of the five years preceding 1892. This appears to be mainly due to the gradual increase of fever, though it is also to some extent attributable to the steady improvement in the collection of mortuary returns. The decrease in deaths from cholera throughout the district was very marked, and the Collector, during his cold-weather tour, satisfied himself by local inquiries that it was real. The sanitary condition of the Patna City is far from satisfactory. The system of well-privies in vogue there helps to saturate the soil with impurities, and cholera was present in the town almost throughout the year; of the four municipalities in the district, Dinapore appears to be decidedly the most healthy. Being scattered, it does not suffer from overcrowding, and its sanitary arrangements are carefully looked after by the Cantonment Magistrate and his fellow Commissioners.

59. *Gaya*.—Here again the district officer notices the marked absence of cholera and bowel-complaints. The mortality from fever, however, though less than in the preceding year, was somewhat above the average, so that on the whole the past year, as compared with previous ones (omitting 1892), cannot be called a healthy one. Small-pox, though less prevalent than last year, has increased greatly since 1890, and made itself particularly felt in the Nawada thana during the hot-weather months, disappearing almost completely during the rains. The number of persons vaccinated was 34,401 as compared with 33,775 in the preceding year. The Sub-divisional Officer of Nawada, Maulvi Mujibur Rahman, is reported to have given much attention to this matter during his cold-weather tour. Taking deaths from all causes, October was the most unhealthy and February the most healthy month in the year.

60. *Shahabad*.—This was the most unhealthy of all the districts in the Division. Cholera, though far less destructive than in the year preceding, was more prevalent than elsewhere; while deaths from fever show a very heavy increase. There can be no doubt but that the system of wet cultivation now so largely resorted to in this district is mainly responsible for the increasing mortality in Shahabad from this disease. During the past year its ravages extended over the whole district, being especially marked during the rains. Cholera also broke out in many places in the interior in almost an epidemic form, and the town of Arrah at one time was threatened with an attack. To the affected villages native doctors were despatched with medicines, and measures were taken by the District Board to disinfect the worst of them; while in the town of Arrah, Mr. Skrine, with his usual energy, personally supervised the efforts made to arrest the disease. The Magistrate remarks that the apathy of the people, and the unwholesome habits to which they are rooted, renders the task of village sanitation on an appreciable scale hopeless, though something might, he thinks, be done by the District Board, by constructing model wells for drinking purposes, and inducing zamindars and other well-to-do persons, who desire to land their names down as public benefactors, to follow the example thus set to them. As a striking exception to the usual filthy villages of the district, Mr. Marindin instances the villages of Kesath, where Babu Shankar Dyal Singh, a resident zamindar, "keeps the lanes and confines of the village in a state that would do credit to many a municipality." Another zamindar, who deserves favourable mention in this respect, is Babu Thakur Prasad Singh of Mujiwari in the Buxar sub-division. It is very desirable that other landlords should follow the good example set by these two gentlemen.

61. *Saran*.—Was on the whole the most healthy of all the districts. The absence of both cholera and small-pox was especially noticeable, the deaths from these diseases being less than for many years past. Fever also was less fatal than usual. It is to be noted that the outturn of the different harvests were on the whole best in Saran of all the districts in the Division, and worst in

Shahabad. It seems not unlikely that this difference in food-supply had something to say to the contrast in the matter of health presented by these two districts.

62. *Champaran*.—For this district the past year has also been on the whole a fairly healthy one, although after the subsidence of the floods fever was prevalent in the tracts which had been submerged, causing the total death-rate, though much lower than in 1892, to be somewhat greater than in the three preceding years. Cholera and small-pox were conspicuous by their absence, occurring only here and there in a very sporadic form.

63. *Muzaffarpur*.—This district suffered very severely from cholera during the year 1892, when the deaths from this cause numbered over 18,000. During the past year deaths from cholera numbered only 468. Fever cases also showed a decrease as compared with the preceding year, which doubtless would have been much greater had it not been for the heavy rains and the large area affected by the floods. Making due allowance for this, the past year, on the whole, ranks as a fairly healthy one.

64. *Darbhanga*.—The last remarks apply to this district also. The absence of cholera—the figures falling from about 13,000 to 572—was here too very remarkable. Small-pox also was practically unknown. Fever was very prevalent, especially over the areas submerged by the floods, though the deaths from this cause were, as in the case of the other two northern districts, less than in the preceding year.

65. The following statement gives the total number of deaths and the death-rate in the different municipalities. The figures, it will be remembered, are now collected through the agency of the Municipal Police:—

DISTRICT.	Town.	Popula- tion.	DEATHS REGISTERED.				BIRTHS REGISTERED.			
			1892.	1893.	Rate per mille.		1892.	1893.	Rate per mille.	
					1892.	1893.			1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna*	Patna	164,942	5,249	5,725	31.73	34.71	3,332	4,535	23.23	27.49
	Berh	12,363	430	437	34.78	35.35	365	378	29.62	30.57
	Bihar	47,723	2,115	1,404	44.31	29.40	1,623	1,971	34.008	41.5
	Dinapore	44,419	775	568	17.44	12.34	655	549	14.51	12.91
Gaya	Gaya	90,333	3,337	3,305	47.7	39.5	2,065	2,337	22.9	26.0
	Tikari	11,492	413	269	35.8	23.5	310	235	27.8	20.3
	Daminagar	9,351	303	231	32.5	24.4	329	332	35.7	35.7
	Arrah	45,337	1,539	1,351	33.92	29.12	1,335	1,444	29.55	31.12
Shahabad	Jagdispur	12,465	427	504	34.24	40.33	430	505	35.21	29.27
	Dumraon	13,390	711	643	52.6	47.9	705	686	53.3	52.4
	Buxar	13,471	765	737	55.1	53.1	461	460	55.5	53.4
	Bhabua	9,973	333	365	33.39	36.59	350	394	35.09	39.27
Saran	Sasaram	22,637	904	937	39.93	41.39	931	853	40.68	37.68
	Chapra	37,352	1,655	1,086	43.8	27.9	1,614	1,322	44.6	35.3
	Revelganj	13,473	508	355	37.5	26.3	444	423	33.9	31.3
	Siwan	17,709	629	373	35.5	21.2	558	470	48.4	26.5
Champaran	Motihari	13,108	530	345	40.06	27.84	299	355	22.81	27.31
	Bettiah	22,780	830	519	35.99	22.78	650	471	29.53	20.45
	Muzaffarpur	40,193	1,695	2,547	42.45	61.77	1,546	1,636	31.43	33.25
	Hajipur	21,487	857	373	39.89	17.35	699	561	32.5	26.13
Muzaffarpur	Lalganj	12,493	555	1,077	44.43	86.3	454	463	36.34	37.23
	Sitamarhi	8,715	238	741	27.3	85.02	235	296	26.96	33.53
	Darbhanga	73,429	3,040	2,394	41.4	32.6	2,602	2,226	35.4	30.3
	Madhubani	17,525	857	541	48.8	30.8	623	555	35.4	31.3
Darbhanga	Rosera	10,845	455	419	41.8	38.4	354	455	32.5	42.8
	Total	513,077	20,770	27,004	39.6	53.8	24,151	24,382	29.7	29.9

\* The figures for Patna are for the Financial year.

66. I cannot but regard some of the above figures as very unreliable. The unusually low death-rate in the town of Chapra is, to say the least, remarkable; while the contrast between the death-rate in the three rural municipalities in Muzaffarpur (Hajipur 17.35, Lalganj 36.2, Sitamarhi 35.02) is still more so. I am calling for an explanation from the district officers concerned.

#### 6.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

67. The material condition of the people in an agricultural country like Bihar depends from year to year upon the results of the harvests. These, as noticed in the preceding section, have been, taking one crop with another, decidedly favourable, and the prices for food-grains ruling at the end of the year were lower all round than for several years past.



The well-to-do appearance of the people generally is in striking contrast to their pinched looks two years ago ; and the difference is specially noticeable, as it always is, among the admissions to the local jails. The large number of Sadhus who are now perambulating Bihar is proof in itself that the province is looked upon, for the present at least, as a land of plenty ; and more than one district officer notices as sure evidence of prosperity the unusually large numbers of weddings that have been celebrated during the late marriage season.

68. But in the midst of this prosperity all is not rejoicing. A notable exception to the general rule of good fortune is the case of the opium cultivators. To them, as noticed elsewhere, the past year has been a most disastrous one. The crop, estimated at the commencement at 40,000 maunds (in the Patna Agency), gave an outturn of only 24,000 maunds, representing an aggregate loss of something over 30 lakhs of rupees to half a million raiyats. This, coming after several bad years in succession, has been a very severe blow ; and the increase in price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per seer of crude opium lately sanctioned by Government has come none too soon.

69. Another class of sufferers were the cultivators over the 3,300 square miles of flooded country in the three northern districts, who lost not only their bhadoi and rice crops, but many of them their houses and a considerable number of cattle. The way in which these people have recovered from their losses, instead of being overwhelmed by them, is very remarkable. At first it seemed almost certain that the affected tracts would be the scene of famine relief on an extensive scale. As time went on, however, and the floods subsided, the people returned to their villages, rebuilt their houses, and proceeded to till their lands for the rabi sowings. Provision was made in the three districts for distributing advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. In the end, however, only a comparatively small sum was needed for the purpose ; and where, in the worst tract, test relief works were opened, not a thousand people in all came to them. Whatever its evils, which no doubt are great, the result says a good deal for the much abused mahajani system. A full account of these floods is given in section 37 of this report.

70. Mr. Marindin has given an interesting sketch of the condition of the agricultural classes in the Shahabad district, from which I give the following extracts :—

"Speaking generally of the material condition of the peasantry in this district, it will be found to vary according to localities, and also according to the position and circumstances of their landlords.

"The most prosperous tenantry are perhaps to be found in the rich tract of alluvial soil lying north of the Railway. A great deal of this belongs to the Dumraon Raj, and the Sub-divisional Officer of Buxar observes that 'an absence of middlemen and petty landlords goes far towards ensuring the comfort of the people, while most of the raiyats who belong to a more self-dependent class than in other parts have acquired *qasab* rights over their fields. The residents of the diara villages are specially well off. The labour of tilling those lands is almost *nil*, the seed only requires to be scattered, while the soil impregnated with rich Gangetic loam yields a heavy crop.'

"South of the Railway line in the Bhojpur pargana the conditions are more varied. There is a larger number of petty proprietors among whom estates have been divided and sub-divided, and at each division an attempt is made to enhance the raiyat's rent. The raiyats in this part of the pargana have also to pay canal water-rates, while those in the northern tract have the advantage of excellent crops without the cost of irrigation. The canals on the other hand have led to the extended cultivation of sugarcane, which is a profitable crop, and on the whole the raiyats in this part of the district are fairly well off and prosperous. In the Chousa pargana they are not so well off ; the soil is less fertile and estates are split up among a number of petty proprietors. The Sub-divisional Officer of Buxar reports that many of the cultivators in this pargana are indebted, and that a good deal of the land is falling into the possession of the mahajans.

"In the Sasaram sub-division there are numerous petty proprietors, mostly an indigent class and often themselves partly cultivators. The raiyats have suffered from this minute sub-division of property, and they are said to be best off in the northern part of the sub-division, where the soil is more fertile and

the land is held to a great extent by two large proprietors—the Dumraon Raj and the Raja of Surajpura. There are a good many disputes in this sub-division over the question of *nakdi* and *bhaoli* rents, the tenants preferring the former and the landlords the latter; this difference of opinion being accentuated no doubt by the rising prices of food-grains and the fall in the value of the rupee.

“The Bhabua Sub-divisional Officer reports that the crops were plentiful and the general condition of the people satisfactory. The condition of things in the Arrah sub division is much the same as that already described in Buxar.

“The peasantry on the Rhotas plateau, which lies partly in the Sasaram and partly in the Bhabua sub-division, are mostly Kharwars. They seemed to me, when I was on tour on the plateau, to be fairly well off and prosperous. They had good crops and looked well fed, and, except in a few villages where there was some dispute with zamindars about the levy of dues on forest fruits, they were on good terms with their landlords.

“Speaking generally, I should say, from what I saw in my cold-weather tour, that the condition of the raiyats has been fairly prosperous. There is a large class of well-to-do peasantry, who could hold their own for some time even in seasons of scarcity. Below these come a still larger class, whose condition depends entirely upon the crops of the year, and during the year under report they have been fairly well off. In the coming year there will be something to contend against from a partial failure of the rabi and a bad poppy crop. I saw hardly any sign of internal want even among the labouring classes, and marriage festivals have since the close of the season been in full swing. Against such sign of prosperity on the surface, the frequent sales of land by raiyats, evidenced by the returns of the registration offices, show their indebtedness; and the ease with which the Messrs. Mylne & Co. can obtain emigrants among the Koeri and Kurmi class to their grant of land in Burma proves that the burden of the population on the soil is being felt, and that the classes who would readily take more land if they could get it to support themselves and their families are glad to avail themselves of a good opportunity of finding it elsewhere. The yearly diminution of grazing lands in every village, and the rising value of *guzashla* and occupancy rights, are other signs of the growing want of land in the district to meet the growth of the population.

“The zamindars as a class are not well off. They are losing status from the minute system of sub-division allowed under the Partition Act. These petty proprietors are mostly indigent and make bad and grasping landlords, and their condition as pointed out above reacts on the tenantry.”

Speaking of the prospects of the portion of the population supported by the principal local industries, Mr. Marindin continues—

“The sugar refineries, in which there is a considerable business, have not done well owing to a poor sugarcane crop. The business of the Telis is being injuriously affected by the increasing use of mineral oils, and many of them are taking to other trades, such as grain and spice selling. The paper manufacturers of Hariharganj in Sasaram are on the last verge of bankruptcy. The industry is decaying and cannot compete with imported machine-made paper. Mr. Drake-Brockman (the Sub-divisional Officer) says that it is only a question of a few years before the entire manufacture will have disappeared.”

71. One feature of Bihar, in striking contrast with what is found in lower and especially in Eastern Bengal, is the existence of a large class of landless labourers. A considerable number of these people find work at the Indigo Factories in the four northern districts. They also emigrate in search of work on the roads and railways in the eastern districts, and especially to assist in the harvests there, returning to their homes when the demand for labour ceases. For these people the past year has been a good one, the abundant harvests giving them employment near their homes, and enabling their employers to treat them, comparatively speaking, liberally. “The labouring classes,” Mr. Marindin remarks, “are better off than usual, as shown by the greater number of utensils and ornaments they possess; but they are improvident, and many of them spend a good portion of their earnings in drink.” Speaking of these people, Mr. O'Donnell, the Collector of Patna, says:—

“In Bihar there is a large section of the people who hold no land, grow no crops of their own, and depend entirely on the wages of labour, whilst their employment is irregular and intermittent. They are probably the most

recklessly improvident class in India, marrying at the earliest age, and taking no thought for the morrow."

72. This is true enough; yet these people cannot be said to be dissatisfied with their lot. They reject all attempts to induce them to emigrate to Assam or the Colonies, however tempting the terms. When a plot of land is given to one of them, his first idea is to sublet it. All that he wants is his daily food, and when crops are good and labour in demand, he gets it without difficulty. When there is famine in the land, he at the outset suffers more severely than others; but immediately the relief works open, he is better off than many of the petty cultivators, who are not so accustomed as he is to earthwork labour.

73. In paragraph 85 of my last report I noticed, as bearing upon the question of the increased indebtedness of the cultivating classes, the extent to which the number of registered sales and mortgages of immoveable property, consisting chiefly of raiyats' holdings, had increased in Bihar. On this subject I have since then submitted a detailed report to the Board of Revenue in this office No. 1089R., dated 29th January 1894. The question is too intricate for discussion in all its bearings here. It will be sufficient to say that my calculations go to show that about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the cultivators in the districts north of the Ganges have parted with their interests, in whole or part, either by sale or mortgage, within the last five years. This refers to registered transactions only. What the number of unregistered transactions are it is impossible to say. The purchasers are classed in the returns of the Registration Department as "money-lenders," "other landlords" and "other raiyats" in the proportion roughly of 7,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  and 28. But for all intents and purposes most of the "other landlords" may be set down as ordinary money-lenders, while many of the "rai-yats" who appear as purchasers belong to the large class of small village mahajans—well-to-do cultivators—who gradually absorb their poorer neighbours' occupancy rights, not so much for the purpose of cultivating the acquired holdings themselves, as of subletting them at rack-rents.

#### 6.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

74. The following table shows the number of emigrants registered during the last two years in the several districts of this Division:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	For Colonies.		Tea Districts.	
	1892-93.	1893-94	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
Patna ... ..	1,009	740	...	57
Gaya ... ..	...	...	425	300
Shahabad ... ..	1,442	1,072	786	806
Saran ... ..	170	209	...	...
Champaran ... ..	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ... ..	28	...	...	...
Darbhanga ... ..	46	...	...	...
Total ...	2,695	2,021	1,211	1,163

The falling off in emigration to the Colonies seems to be due mainly to the year under report having been a fairly prosperous one, and to work in consequence being obtainable nearer home. Recruiters also seem to have shown less activity, possibly owing to a falling off in the demand; it is mentioned by one district officer that the depôt in his district for emigrants to Fiji was closed.

75. In regard to tea districts, the number of registered emigrants does not represent the number of actual emigrants, for many people go to the tea district under the more popular system of free emigration. "No statistics are available," the Collector of Gaya says, "in regard to free emigration; but the

enquiries which have been made indicate that it was larger than in the preceding year." There seems reason to believe that in the other districts also free emigration is more resorted to than registered emigration:

76. The bulk of the emigrants consist of Muhammadans, Rajputs, Koeris, Kurmis and Ahirs, and thus would seem to come from the cultivating classes. It is a noticeable fact that emigration is not so popular with Musahars and other low castes, who are supposed to live on the margin of bare subsistence. Ambition to better themselves seems to be wanting with these classes: one explanation offered is that they are generally of low physique and are therefore rejected by the recruiters, but I am not inclined to attach any weight to this view.

77. Thousands of people still continue to move to the districts of Northern and Eastern Bengal in search of employment during harvest season, returning after it is over. The Collector of Darbhanga mentions that about 100 people from one part of his district went off in search of work on the Chittagong-Assam Railway.

Naturally of immigration into Bihar there is none, the population being already more than the soil can support.

78. A case occurred at Arrah in which a recruiter for British Guiana was convicted of wrongful restraint under section 342, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, which was confirmed on appeal. The case was detected by a Deputy Magistrate who, while inspecting the sub-depôt at Nawada, found a woman who complained to him that she was being detained against her will. An enquiry was held, and it was ascertained that while the woman was staying with her paramour at the shop of a *bania*, she was visited by the recruiter and a constable, who compelled her to accompany them to the police outpost on the pretext that she was wanted on a charge of theft. The case broke down, on which the paramour having decamped, the recruiter carried the woman off to the sub-depôt and detained her there against her will. The recruiter and the constable were both tried and convicted. There was no case in any other district.

79. The different cooly-depôts were duly inspected by Magistrates and Registering Officers, and defects found were promptly rectified. There was no outbreak of disease.

#### 7—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

80. Statement No. III appended to this report compares the selling prices of salt and of the three principal food-grains during the last fortnight of each of the last three years. It is satisfactory to note that the prices of food-grains ruled considerably lower at the end of the year of report than at a corresponding period in either of the two preceding years. Going still further back, I find that both wheat and gram are cheaper now than they were three years ago, while rice rules about the same; in fact we have to go back four years before we can strike an all-round equally low market as that which now obtains.

81. A further satisfactory feature is that at nearly all of the outlying marts, such as Nawada and Aurangabad in Gaya, Sasaram and Bhabua in Shahabad, Bihar in Patna, Gopalganj in Saran, which are not on the line of Railway, the rates at the end of the year were somewhat lower than at the large grain centres on the line of rail. This, as I have previously pointed out, may be taken as a safe indication of the sufficiency of the food-supplies in the interior of the country.

82. The moderate rates ruling at the end of the year are, of course, due to the favourable harvests generally; but the credit is chiefly due to the excellent rice crop. It is the main staple of food in the Bihar districts, and its outturn practically regulates the selling price of the other food-grains as well as its own.

83. The Collector of Muzaffarpur notices, as a somewhat curious incident of the floods, that although at one time they caused considerable injury to the crops in the Sitamarhi sub-division and threatened to do more, yet this was not accompanied with any rise in the price of rice in the Sitamarhi market. On the contrary, the temporary break-down of the Railway, and the consequent stoppage of exportation, caused prices there for a time to fall.

*Prices of Labour.*

84. The scale of usual wages of artizans and labourers, as reported by the different Collectors, is given in statement IV annexed to this report.

85. The money-wage, as I have pointed out before, especially for the lower class of labour, has far from kept pace with the general rise during the past twenty years in the price of food-grains. Fortunately, however, as before remarked, wages outside of towns are usually paid, wholly or in part, in kind. This is invariably the case with the numerous class of field labourers. The system is particularly well suited to an agricultural country like Bihar; whatever the fluctuations in the money-price of food-grains, this food-wage remains the same.

86. The money wages of labour show on the whole no appreciable increase. Skilled labour possibly commands a somewhat higher value in towns, where there is a special demand for it, than it did some years ago; but the village craftsman earns about the same year after year. The same may be said of the cooly—the landless labourer of Bihar. Where there is a special temporary demand for labour on a sufficiently large scale, such as is caused by the construction of a new Railway line, the cooly will for a while have a very good time; but when this has passed, his earnings will again fall to the point round which they usually oscillate, viz., the lowest amount necessary for a bare subsistence.

## 8.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

87. Besides opium and excisable articles, indigo and saltpetre are the principal manufactures of the Patna Division.

*Indigo.*

88. Indigo is grown in the North Gangetic districts, viz., Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. The following table compares the total outturn and its estimated value during the last two years:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Outturn, maunds.	Value.	Outturn, maunds.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Darbhangha ... ..	9,300	27,90,000	7,513	19,45,146
Muzaffarpur ... ..	12,405	37,21,500	8,921	25,97,005
Champaran ... ..	11,749	35,24,700	8,841	25,26,401
Saran ... ..	8,950	26,85,000	6,911	19,01,450
Total ... ..	42,404	1,27,21,200	32,216	89,70,002

The past year has not, it will be seen, been a good one for indigo. Simultaneously with a fall in price (from an average of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 27,800 per 100 maunds) there has also been a considerable decrease in outturn, notwithstanding that the area under cultivation remained the same. The reason of the remarkably bad outturn, so far as it can be accounted for, has already been noticed in section 3 of this report.

89. In Shahabad the firm of Messrs. Thompson, Mylne and Company turned out no indigo, and the smaller factories are also reported to have been closed.

*Saltpetre.*

90. Saltpetre is principally manufactured in the North Gangetic districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Saran. The manufacture is under the control of the Northern India Salt Department.

91. The quantity produced in each of the above districts is given below:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	SALTPETRE.		SALT.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Darbhanga ... ..	64,398	49,071	1,847	2,181
Muzaffarpur ... ..	63,297	95,711	8,680	5,061
Champanan ... ..	67,676	72,299	3,990	4,231
Saran ... ..	84,510	64,622	6,011	5,153

The decrease under the head of Saltpetre is explained by the Collector of Darbhanga to have been the result of unfavourable weather. The Collector of Saran gives a similar reason. It is said that the stock which ran short in the first quarter of the year could not be replenished owing to subsequent frequent falls of rain, which interfered with manufacture.

92. The increase in Muzaffarpur seems to be unreal and due only to a change in the classification of materials, a quantity of "kuthea" saltpetre having been considered good enough to be stored as the genuine article.

93. In Gaya the outturn fell from 6,869 maunds in 1891-92 to 4,576 maunds in 1892-93, and to 3,219 maunds in 1893-94. This the Collector attributes to the restrictions imposed by the Northern India Salt Department, as well as by the Civil authorities, on the manufacture of fireworks and gunpowder.

94. The other manufactures of this division are—

Tobacco curing.	Brassware.
Sugar refining.	Bell-metal and stoneware.
Durries and blankets.	Paper.
	Lac and oil.

95. Tobacco-curing forms an important industry, especially in Gaya and Darbhanga. The principal centres of manufacture in Gaya are Gurwa and Paibijha, the brand manufactured at the latter place being held in great esteem by native connoisseurs of tobacco all over India. The leaf itself has to be brought from the districts north of the Ganges, chiefly from Muzaffarpur. The tobacco industry of Gaya is a thriving one, the exports by rail and canal during the past year having amounted to 11,766 maunds against 9,341 maunds in 1892-93.

96. The tobacco factory at Pusa, in the district of Darbhanga, turned out 530 maunds of prepared tobacco, against 721 maunds in the year preceding, and 2,321,594 cigars against 2,408,810 in 1892-93.

97. Sugar is manufactured on a large scale in Gaya, Darbhanga and Saran. Figures have been supplied showing the outturn and value of produce in those districts for the past years, but I consider them quite unreliable. In Darbhanga an outturn of about two lakhs of maunds is shown, but the Collector considers it to be probably under-stated, owing to the reluctance of dealers to reveal the real extent of their business for fear of the statistics being used for purposes of income-tax assessment. The manufacture there is chiefly carried on in the Madhubani sub-division. A refinery on the European method has also been opened since November last near the Sakri Railway station, by a Mr. Lacey, and it is reported to be, so far, working successfully. In Shahabad sugar is manufactured principally at Nasriganj and Hariharganj within the Sasaram sub-division. There are also smaller refineries within the Buxar sub-division, and some have lately been opened at Jagdispur in the Sadar sub-division. The total quantity manufactured at these places is returned at about 50,000 maunds.

98. In Gaya the Collector reports that the sugar industry appears to be just holding its own. Maunds 3,39,138, mostly of crude sugar, were exported by rail in the year under report, against 3,39,682 maunds in 1892 and 1893. What refined sugar is produced is mostly consumed within the districts.

*Durries and Blankets.*

99. *Durries* are manufactured by jelahas or weavers; blankets by gareris or sheep owners. Both these industries seem to be thriving, especially in the districts to the south of the Ganges. Among chief centres of manufacture may be mentioned Sultanganj in the Patna district, Aurangabad in Gaya, and the Shahabad district. Carpets are manufactured by weavers at Abra in the Aurangabad sub-division of Gaya, and at Sasaram in Shahabad. They command a considerable sale.

100. *Brassware, bell-metal and stoneware* are manufactured in every district in this Division. In Gaya bell-metal and brassware are chiefly made at Daudnagar and Nabinagar, and the manufacture is in a flourishing condition. "Stoneware of superior durability," the Collector of Gaya says, "is manufactured at Pthal Katti Hill, 18 miles north-east of Gaya, by a colony from Jaipur in Rajputana, descendants of stone-cutters brought into Gaya to build the Bishunpad Temple." They call themselves Brahmans. The industry is not extensive, but the figures and vessels carved are carried by pilgrims to all parts of India. The stoneware is said to be more durable than that of Chunar.

101. *Paper* is manufactured at Arwal in the district of Gaya, and at Hariharganj in Shahabad, and though the industry is decaying, the paper which is made at these places, called Basaha paper, is exported to Benares and other large towns in the North-West, and used largely by native bankers. It is preferred by them because of its alleged durability. It is, however, said that, owing to the decline of their industry, paper-makers are gradually betaking themselves to agricultural pursuits.

102. *Lac* is manufactured in the district of Gaya only, and the industry continues prosperous. Mr. Macpherson has been able to procure accurate statistics through the agent of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company. He says:—"In 1893 it appears there were 19 factories at work which turned out 15,500 maunds of shellac, valued at no less than Rs. 8,83,500, against 16,600 maunds in 1892 valued at Rs. 7,47,000. The price rose from Rs. 45 to 57 per maund. One of the very best marks in the trade, namely T. N., is produced in this district. The factories are all situated in and near Imanganj in the south of the district."

103. *Oil* is more or less manufactured in every district, and the produce is consumed locally. The manufacture is suffering much from competition of mineral oils. The castor-oil mills at Siwan in the district of Saran, which are worked by steam-power under European supervision, worked at a loss during the year under report, and had to be exempted from income-tax.

104. *Tasar silk* is woven in the district of Gaya from cocoons imported from Chota Nagpur. The quality of the manufacture is poor, but pilgrims take away the silk as a memento of their visit to Gaya, and for presents to relatives and friends. The supply of cocoons during the past year was limited, owing, it is said, to large purchases made for a European firm. The competition of machine-made stuff is also gradually telling on this industry. In Barh, within the district of Patna, there are said to have been about 500 weavers employed in this industry some years ago, but the number is now put down at only about 125. Coarse cotton cloth (*Motya* or *Gazi*) is still turned out by the native home looms. The lower classes are said to prefer it on account of its durability, particularly for winter clothing. The industry appears, however, to be languishing, and weavers are being gradually absorbed into the general body of agriculturists.

105. *Mines*.—As noticed in last year's report, the gold mine at Kalyanpur, about three miles from Rajgeer, after a very short existence, has been abandoned. There remain only the mica mines of Singar and Supahi in the Nawada sub-division of Gaya. There has been a falling off in the outturn, though the price increased from Rs. 19 in 1892-93 to Rs. 28 per maund during the past year.

106. The decreased outturn is attributed to the gradual exhaustion of the mine at Singar worked by Messrs. Christian and Company of Calcutta. The



Supahi mine, which is owned by Babu Drigpal Lal of Nayada in the district of Gaya, has been equally unsuccessful.

### 9.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

107. I have had the following abstract made of the imports into Calcutta of the principal staples of trade from the different districts of the Patna Division during the year, 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894. It has been prepared from the statements which are now published monthly in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and I propose to continue it in future reports as a means of comparing the general export trade of the Division from year to year. I have divided the districts into two groups—North and South of the Ganges:—

*Imports from Patna Division into Calcutta, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.*

WHENCE IMPORTED.	FOOD-GRAINS.							OILSEEDS.		SUGAR.		TOBACCO	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Refined.	Un-refined.	Un-manufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna ... ..	Mds. 35,116	Mds. ...	Mds. 35,116	Mds. 31,160	Mds. 3,59,689	Mds. 1,37,526	Mds. 5,45,489	Mds. 15,47,616	Mds. 1,02,614	Mds. 8,675	Mds. 24,800	Mds. 4,051	Mds. 15, ...
Gaya ... ..	2,140	...	2,140	3,710	1,989	7,608	7,608	3,25,516	23,064	...	38,827	...	...
Shahabad ... ..	1,279	...	1,279	21,789	1,06,616	21,040	1,50,733	2,04,394	30,212	...	60,807	...	...
Total ... ..	38,535	...	38,535	56,658	4,48,256	1,58,576	7,02,024	21,67,526	2,51,490	8,575	1,28,504	4,256	10, ...
Saran ... ..	16,148	...	16,148	10,950	54,765	...	...	1,62,740	87,850	...	2,841	...	...
Champanan ... ..	8,308	304	8,308	...	1,002	16,981	28,375	1,31,983	32,302	143	807	...	...
Muzaffarpur ... ..	4,858	337	5,195	2,000	1,000	12,360	20,420	2,61,906	55,128	...	134	...	...
Darbhanga ... ..	86,068	1,452	86,805	6,585	13,880	3,068	1,10,518	5,62,326	2,13,176	...	14,021	...	...
Total ... ..	1,15,806	2,098	1,16,604	19,535	70,647	41,010	2,47,706	11,18,666	3,38,526	143	17,893	8,344	...
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	1,53,931	2,098	1,55,189	70,193	5,18,903	1,99,586	9,49,820	32,86,191	6,00,016	8,718	1,46,197	12,000	20, ...

### PATNA DISTRICT.

108. The Collector, Mr. O'Donnell, writes of the trade of the past year as follows:—

“From its position near the confluence of the Ganges, Gogra, Gundak, and Sone, Patna is naturally a trade centre of the first importance. The steamer service is improving, there being now a weekly service to Calcutta. A tabular statement of the trade of the year, supplied to me by Mr. Saunders, Agent for the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who has exceptional opportunities of forming estimates of the business done, shows that the rice trade has been slightly above the average this year, but the trade in wheat, maize, potatoes, &c., was below the average, while timber and fruit have declined by about 50 per cent. The stoppage of exportation of timber from Nepal, and the failure of the mango crop, are said to be the principal factors in the decrease of trade under these heads.”

109. The reports from the Bihar sub-division also represent trade as having been fairly flourishing, while in the sub-division of Barh it is said to have been dull. The Collector, however, seems to think that this view has possibly been advanced by the merchants with an eye to the bearing of the question on their income-tax assessments. Mr. O'Donnell at the same time observes that it is quite possible that cheap means of communication with Calcutta and other large centres have so developed competition that there is but little margin of profit now left to the local trader, who is naturally discontented with the turn of events. There is no doubt much truth in this.

### GAYA DISTRICT.

110. Mr. Macpherson notes as follows:—

“As reported last year, the principal trade-routes in the district are the Patna-Gaya Railway and the Patna (Eastern Sone) Canal, which serve the centre and west of the district, and also Palamau and part of Lohardaga and Hazaribagh. The trade of the east of the district goes *via* Bihar through Bukhtiarpur and *via* Shaikhpora through Lakhisarai on the East Indian Railway, and a considerable portion of the trade of the south goes by the Grand Trunk Road.”



111. The statistics of trade by the Railway and by the branch of the Sone Canal from Barun, to Deegha are given in the following statements:—

STATEMENT A.

*Imports, (in maunds).*

ARTICLES.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	By rail.	By canal.	Total.	By rail.	By canal.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	2,681	761	3,442	2,122	2,067	4,189
Pulses ...	2,90,222	37,320	3,27,542	1,47,426	2,376	1,49,802
Other food-grains ...	99,142	19,314	1,18,456	10,602	224	10,826
Oilseeds ...	5,311	...	5,311	8,010	445	8,455
Sugar ...	3,246	...	3,246	4,144	...	4,144
Salt ...	1,76,855	19,248	1,96,103	1,83,057	11,939	1,94,996
Tobacco ...	44,468	53,655	98,123	70,804	40,386	1,11,190
Spices ...	5,794	8,005	13,799	29,588	5,467	35,055
Hides (leather) ...	258	...	258	69	204	273
Piece-goods ...	27,280	1,049	28,329	31,443	900	32,343
Iron ...	7,785	2,656	10,441	22,834	1,904	24,738
Coal ...	1,15,513	12,545	1,28,058	1,44,756	10,405	1,55,161
Kerosine oil ...	17,921	3,176	21,097	21,296	5,147	26,443
Other things ...	1,96,084	1,31,579	3,27,663	1,82,111	68,817	2,50,928
Total ...	9,92,560	2,89,308	12,81,868	8,58,262	1,50,281	10,08,540

NOTE.—Figures for Arwal Canal station, which were not given in the Report for 1892-93, are now included.

STATEMENT B.

*Exports (in maunds).*

ARTICLES.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	By rail.	By canal.	Total.	By rail.	By canal.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	64,389	770	65,159	1,80,733	28,702	2,09,435
Wheat ...	36,474	10,815	47,289	23,108	...	23,108
Pulses ...	13,235	483	13,718	23,396	...	23,396
Other food-grains...	3,656	1,208	4,864	2,473	16,092	18,565
Oilseeds ...	2,42,227	1,62,507	4,04,734	4,93,853	1,31,216	6,25,069
Sugar and gur ...	3,39,682	4,066	3,43,748	3,39,138	2,345	3,41,483
Saltpetre ...	4,805	...	4,805	4,219	...	4,219
Tobacco ...	8,787	554	9,341	9,758	2,008	11,766
Hides ...	7,889	5,534	13,423	7,257	2,033	9,290
Bones ...	6,326	2,868	9,194	10,742	1,375	12,117
Timber ...	6,542	...	6,542	5,599	20,376	25,975
Other things ...	5,66,482	62,577	6,29,059	5,00,976	1,58,034	6,59,010
Total ...	13,00,494	2,51,381	15,51,876	16,01,262	3,62,181	19,63,433

NOTE.—Figures for Arwal Canal station, which were not given in the Report for 1892-93, are now included.

112. *Imports*.—There was a large falling off in the importation of food-grains, which is explained by the passing away of the scarcity that prevailed during the first half of the year 1892-93. There was an increase in the imports of *spices, tobacco, kerosine oil, piece-goods*, which may be attributed to the greater prosperity of the people, and in the case of kerosine oil to the successful competition of the imported commodity with indigenous vegetable oils. There was also a large increase in the imports of *iron and coal*, the former for some important girder bridges that were constructed during the year by the District Board.

113. *Exports*.—There was a large increase in the exportation of *food-grains* except wheat. This is explained by the abundant harvests. The falling off in the export of *wheat* is probably not quite so great as the figures indicate, as in the canal statement this has probably been entered under unclassified food-grains, which shows an increase otherwise unaccountable. There has been a large increase in the export of oilseeds, due to a better harvest in 1893. The export of sugar and *gur* appears to have been stationary, but it was probably greater, the Collector says, than the figures show, owing to *gur* being apparently omitted from the canal figures in both years. Manufactured tobacco was also exported in somewhat larger quantities.

114. On the whole, with the exception of the falling off in the importation of food-grains owing to better harvests and the limited export of wheat, both the import and export trade of Gaya appears to have been fairly brisk during the past year.

#### SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

115. There is a considerable inter-district trade in grain, oilseeds, cotton, and *ghī*, carried by pack-bullocks between the large market town of Garhwa in Palamau and Sasaram. A large amount of produce also finds its way by road and then across the Ganges to the Ballia and Ghazipur districts. But the main trade of the district is that which is carried out of it or brought into it by the East Indian Railway, and this is besides the only trade of which we have any statistics. I omit from consideration the goods carried by the canal for the reason, as noticed in last year's Report, that the canal has its two northern termini (at Arrah and Buxar) on the Railway, and the figures for its trade merge in those of the Railway traffic.

116. For this trade by the East Indian Railway the Collector has submitted two long statements, from which I take the following more important articles:—

#### (1) Imports (in maunds).

Articles.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Decrease.	Increase.
Coal	1,50,604	5,26,244	.....	4,75,640
Rice	4,07,277	2,56,479	1,50,798	.....
Pulses	32,796	14,088	18,708	.....
Sugar	8,973	70,639	.....	61,666
Oil in barrel	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil in coopah	36,264	34,603	1,761	.....
Piece-goods, packed, European	81,114	78,235	2,879	.....
Piece-goods, unpacked	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	2,52,158	2,26,123	26,035	.....
Tobacco	43,245	60,585	.....	17,340
Other grain	3,20,840	70,392	2,50,448	.....

#### (2) Exports (in maunds).

Articles.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Decrease.	Increase.
Ghee	37,502	21,780	15,722	.....
Wheat	5,07,897	35,094	4,72,803	.....
Other grains	14,939	21,241	.....	6,302
Raw sugar	2,29,558	1,76,078	53,480	.....
Linseed	2,45,293	2,39,059	6,234	.....
Sugar, 1st class	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2nd class	2,68,305	2,72,208	.....	3,903
Mustard and rapeseed	7,332	23,652	.....	16,320
Pulses	78,118	78,154	.....	36

117. Among imports there has been a large decrease under the head of rice (from 4 lakhs to 2½ lakhs of maunds) and other food-grains, in consequence, apparently, as a counterbalance to the largely reduced exports of wheat (from 5 lakhs maunds to under ½ lakh). This fall in the exports of wheat

during the year under review is partly attributed by the Collector to the apprehensions among the people of coming scarcity, and their consequent unwillingness to part with their stocks. A more likely explanation is that crops having throughout India been better than in the preceding year, the outside demand was not so brisk. Turning to other articles of import, there have been considerable increases under the heads coal, sugar and tobacco, and a falling off, though comparatively slight, in oil and piece-goods. Salt, too, shows a considerable decrease of something like 11 per cent. Among exports there has been an increase in manufactured sugar and mustard seed, but a falling off in raw sugar, linseed and most other articles.

118. On the whole there has been a considerable decrease in trade, both export and import, roughly estimated by the Collector at about 30 per cent.

119. One curious feature in the trade of Shahabad is the large annual imports of rice in exchange for wheat. Thus in the two past years over  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of maunds of rice have been brought by rail into the district, while about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of maunds of wheat have been taken away. Having regard to the very great extension of rice cultivation of late years in Shahabad, owing to canal irrigation, and the corresponding contraction of the area under wheat, this large exchange of foreign rice for home grown wheat seems somewhat remarkable. One would have expected a directly opposite result.

#### SARAN.

120. The Collector has omitted to furnish figures of traffic from the Railway authorities, but has submitted instead an approximate statement of total exports and imports by road, rail and river, prepared by the Income-Tax Assessor, the figures of which, however, appear to me quite imaginary, and I therefore abstain from giving them. They show, among other things, an increase of about one lakh of maunds of food-grains over the imports of the preceding year, but this seems incredible. It is true that Saran is, as has often before been pointed out, a "deficit" district in the matter of food, and the balance of trade in food-grains must always be against her. But the unusually good harvests in this district during the year under review must have very considerably reduced the demand for foreign grain, while at the same time the heavy failures in all the most valuable articles of export, viz., opium, saltpetre, sugar, and castor-oil, must have greatly diminished the purchasing power of the people. On the whole, I should say that in Saran, as in Shahabad, trade during the past year has probably been unusually slack.

121. As remarked last year, the three northern districts—Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga—may, for the purpose of a review of their trade operations, be taken together. They have on the one side a trade *inter se* and with the rest of India, and on the other side, to the north, they all carry on a trade with Nepal.

122. As regards the first branch of trade, viz., between these three districts themselves and with the outer world, the most striking feature is a large increase in the importations of rice and other food-grains. In Champaran the increase is small, amounting to only  $\frac{1}{2}$  a lakh of maunds, but at the Muzaffarpur Railway station the imports rose in round figures from maunds 59,000 in 1892-93 to maunds 3,15,000 in 1893-94, exports falling from maunds 34,000 to maunds 20,000; while for the Darbhanga district the figures for the two years are as follows:—

				Exports of food-grains in maunds.	Imports of food-grains in maunds.
1892-93	...	...	...	1,11,901	7,87,622
1893-94	...	...	...	9,28,385	15,73,098

With regard to these last figures, it is to be borne in mind that the exports largely represent through traffic from Nepal, and cannot therefore be wholly balanced, as would otherwise be the case against the imports. In this view it will be seen how much greater was the deficit to be supplied in the district than in the preceding year, itself a year following one of great scarcity. The explanation lies in the heavy floods in all three northern districts which, as noticed elsewhere, were most severely felt in Darbhanga, and next to it in Muzaffarpur. The Collector of Darbhanga also thinks it not improbable that the rice merchants in Darbhanga, in expectation of a good outturn from the favourable rains in the

early part of the rainy season, depleted their stocks, little anticipating the disastrous floods which followed a few weeks later. This seems very likely.

123. For the rest, imports show an increase under the heads of coal, due probably to the increase in the manufacture of bricks; of piece-goods, possibly owing to the large number of weddings; of kerosine oil, which in these districts also is steadily replacing the country oil for burning purposes; and of spices, tobacco and metal goods; while there was a falling off in sugar, salt, mahua, and a few minor articles. In exports there was a large increase in oilseeds and an increase in sugar and *gur*, and from Darbhanga in tobacco; while there was a falling off in the exportation of saltpetre, in consequence of the heavy rains and floods being unfavourable to its production; in indigo and opium, owing to the bad season for both; and in *ghā*, which was probably due to the loss of cattle during the floods.

124. On the whole, taking imports and exports together, there was, judging from the Railway returns, a falling off in trade in comparison with the preceding year.

125. The statistics of the trade with Nepal are collected at a number of registering posts supposed to be on the main traffic routes in each district. These posts, however, were established some years ago, since when conditions have changed, and the Collectors of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga are submitting proposals for a revision of the arrangements. The statements A and B annexed give the trade as registered at the existing stations between Nepal and the several districts. The fluctuations in the chief articles of trade will be seen from the following abstract:—

*Imports from Nepal into British Territory.*

DISTRICTS.	Food-grains and pulses, in maunds.		Oilseeds, in maunds.		Saltpetre, in maunds.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Champaran ...	3,60,833	3,10,271	67,132	65,954	755	898
Muzaffarpur ...	2,85,047	3,50,297	91,465	67,631	90,891	11,639
Darbhangā ...	3,01,188	3,37,895	15,832	32,697	1,235	562
Total ...	9,47,068	9,98,463	1,74,429	1,66,282	92,881	13,099

*Exports from British Territory into Nepal.*

DISTRICTS.	Food-grains, in maunds.		Salt, in maunds.		Sugar and molasses, in maunds.		Piece-goods, value in rupees.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champaran ...	49,826	66,526	1,27,920	70,194	29,249	14,431	17,78,517	77,34,234
Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	30,880	30,829	...	696	69,113	1,93,785
Darbhangā ...	...	...	18,778	14,787	4,437	5,242	88,646	1,39,347
Total ...	49,826	66,526	1,72,528	1,15,810	33,686	20,369	19,36,276	80,67,366

126. Among imports from Nepal the returns show an increase of about a lakh of maunds of food-grains into Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts, but

the real figures, looking at the large exports by rail from Darbhanga and the deficiency in the local supplies in consequence of the floods, were probably much higher. The imports of oilseeds remained much the same as in the preceding year, but there was—as might have been expected from the unfavourable weather, which was (barring the floods) as bad for manufacture in Nepal as in our districts—a large reduction in the quantities of saltpetre from across the border. But the main feature of the trade with Nepal was the very large increase in the value of the piece-goods, from 19 to over 80 lakhs, exported into that country from British territory. Medicines also show a heavy rise, from quite a nominal value to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs. These were partly met by smaller purchases by the Nepalese of salt and leather manufactures, and a considerable increase in their consignments to us of bullion, yak-tails, skins and cattle. It will be observed that the bulk of the trade in valuable commodities, such as salt, piece-goods, bullion, yak-tails, jewellery, &c., goes (or comes) *via* Champaran, through which district lies the high road to the interior of Nepal, while the products or requirements of the Terai are more equally distributed among, and met from all the three districts.

## A.

## FROM NEPAL—Things weighed (in maunds).

	Champaran.		Muzaffarpur.		Darbhanga.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Food-grains ... ..	3,56,363	3,00,606	2,85,047	3,50,307	3,95,510	3,34,160	9,36,926	9,94,123
Oilseeds ... ..	67,132	66,954	91,463	67,031	18,832	32,007	1,74,429	1,66,382
Pulses ... ..	4,470	605	.....	.....	5,072	3,735	10,142	4,340
Timber ... ..	36,933	27,759	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,933	27,769
Saltpetre ... ..	755	898	90,491	11,039	1,235	562	92,881	13,099
Ghee ... ..	453	209	.....	.....	532	486	985	785
Fibres ... ..	1	248	.....	.....	352	584	353	832
Other things ... ..	15,026	4,100	1,17,081	55,129	4,931	3,084	1,37,038	62,313
Total ...	4,80,133	4,09,529	5,84,494	4,84,695	3,24,070	3,75,308	13,88,687	12,09,533

## Things valued.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece-goods ... ..	33,720	12,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,720	12,400
Silver (cash) ... ..	4,70,293	7,74,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,70,293	7,74,771
Yak-tails ... ..	37,665	5,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,665	5,315
Other things ... ..	10,725	4,505	.....	.....	2,509	2,000	13,234	7,225
Total ...	5,62,403	7,97,051	.....	.....	2,509	2,000	5,64,913	7,99,711

## Things counted.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hides ... ..	7,898	8,037	.....	49,498	9,766	16,732	17,694	74,267
Small skins ... ..	7,365	200	.....	18,273	.....	.....	7,365	18,473
Large cattle ... ..	7,992	5,268	.....	5,631	919	1,980	8,881	12,879
Goats ... ..	14	17	.....	.....	123	.....	137	17
Other things ... ..	2,262	905	.....	.....	152	163,800	1,414	164,705
Total ...	25,694	14,427	.....	73,402	10,900	182,512	30,401	270,311

## B.

## TO NEPAL—Things weighed (in maunds).

	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Food-grains ... ..	49,826	60,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,826	60,526
Salt ... ..	1,27,020	70,104	30,830	30,829	13,778	14,787	1,72,528	1,15,810
Sugar and gur ... ..	29,240	14,431	.....	600	4,437	5,242	35,080	20,369
Fruit and vegetables ... ..	8,310	4,940	.....	.....	.....	2,872	8,310	7,721
Spices ... ..	28,281	11,171	.....	5,363	.....	1,334	28,281	14,808
Oil ... ..	24,849	22,556	.....	.....	.....	1,654	24,849	24,410
Iron ... ..	10,118	10,278	.....	.....	.....	100	10,644	10,394
Other things ... ..	89,634	63,892	.....	244	9,804	2,475	90,438	65,611
Total ...	3,08,187	2,63,897	30,830	36,132	28,645	27,670	4,27,502	3,36,090

## Things valued.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece-goods ... ..	17,78,517	77,34,234	69,113	1,93,785	88,046	1,30,347	19,36,276	80,67,366
Jewellery ... ..	67,729	18,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,729	18,397
Leather ... ..	1,28,040	4,75,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,28,040	4,75,256
Medicines ... ..	3,973	5,809	.....	.....	1,408	601	3,70,015	5,17,534
Other things ... ..	3,62,949	3,16,873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	23,40,907	85,39,760	75,012	1,93,785	90,114	1,40,958	25,06,053	88,73,553

*Things counted.*

	Champaran.		Muzaffarpur.		Darbhanga.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cocoanuts ... ..	87,700	8,600	...	...	890	100	38,690	8,100
Goats ... ..	49,509	29,418	...	...	1,168	928	50,687	30,346
Birds ... ..	13,831	66,878	...	...	...	...	15,831	66,878
Bricks ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,484	1,663	6,038	...
Other things ... ..	3,554	5,544	...	...	...	...	...	7,197
Total ... ..	104,594	100,840	...	...	3,532	2,691	108,126	112,521

## 10.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

127. According to the recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee, the following outposts in the several districts of this Division have been abolished under Government order No. 1333J., dated the 2nd March 1894 :—

District.	Outposts abolished.
Patna ... ..	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Phulwari.</li> <li>2. Rajapur.</li> <li>3. Behta.</li> </ol>
Gaya ... ..	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lakhaipur.</li> <li>2. Zerwazabad.</li> </ol>
Shahabad ... ..	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sinha.</li> <li>2. Kailwar.</li> <li>3. Chowsa.</li> <li>4. Niazipur.</li> <li>5. Bhagwanpur.</li> <li>6. Jahanabad.</li> <li>7. Naeon.</li> </ol>

One outpost, Tilathu under Sasaram thana, has been raised to a thana, and two other outposts, Kheri and Dhansui in thana Buxar, have been doubled up.

In Muzaffarpur ... One outpost, Janarh, was abolished, and two others, Sahibganj and Baruraj in thana Paroo, have been amalgamated.  
 In Darbhanga ... The outpost Kohar in thana Behara has been abolished.  
 In Saran ... The outpost Ekma has been raised to a thana, and the outpost of Gultainganj in Chapra has been abolished.  
 In Champaran ... The outpost Jogapati in Bettiah has been abolished, and the outposts Jalagawan and Ghorasahan have been amalgamated. Two other outposts, Raxaul and Siswa in police station Adapur, have also been amalgamated.

These changes, however, could not be carried out until after the close of the year.

128. The Regular Bench of Magistrates at Bettiah, in the district of Champaran, has been converted into an Independent Bench. The change is said to have so far proved a success.

129. There was no other administrative change worth noticing during the year of report.

## 11.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

130. The principal subjects in connection with which statistical enquiries are generally made are :—

- (1) Trade and commerce.
- (2) Price-lists.
- (3) Crop forecasts.
- (4) Births and deaths.

131. There are 11 stations on the trade route leading to Nepal from the three districts Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga for registration of the

147. Regarding appeal cases the total for each district was as shown below :—

District.	Money.	Rent.	Title.	Total of all classes.	Decisions of Lower Court confirmed.	Ratio per cent. of appeals confirmed to the number disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna	91	224	194	509	292	57.36
Gaya	51	188	96	335	178	53.1
Shahabad	51	569	331	951	577	60.6
Saran	...	...	...	...	392	42.84
Champanan	...	165	311	915	...	...
Tirhut (Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga).	260	672	402	1,334	741	55.5
Total	618	2,092	1,334	4,044	2,180	53.9
Total for 1892	584	2,406	1,175	4,165	2,242	53.8

148. The annexed Appendices VI, VII, and IX, which have been compiled from statistics supplied by the District Judges, show the original civil work disposed of by Judges, Sub-Judges, Small Cause Court Judges, and by Munstis; and also the civil appeal cases disposed of during the year 1893.

149. It will appear that in original civil work disposed of by District Judges, Sub-Judges, and Small Cause Court Judges, Patna stands first with 704 cases; Shahabad and the dual districts of Saran and Champaran come next with 642 cases; Gaya stands third with 604 cases, while the dual districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga stand last with only 541 cases. It is, however, worthy of note that all the 541 cases in the two districts last named were ordinary cases, while a large proportion of the cases in all the other districts were of the Small Cause Court class. The civil work disposed of by Munstis shows the largest outturn (10,605) in Muzaffarpur-cum-Darbhanga (Tirhut), and next in order is Saran (with Champaran) with 9,559 cases disposed of; Shahabad comes next with 7,766 cases; Patna shows an outturn of 3,927 cases, while Gaya shows the highest work of only 1,637 cases.

150. In appeal cases the same order is maintained, except that Shahabad comes second instead of the dual districts of Saran and Champaran. 151. The Collector of Shahabad observes that in his district the deposit of rent in the Civil Court is becoming more frequent, while at the same time false pleas of payment by the tenants are distinctly on the increase. It is scarcely a matter for surprise that the raiyats should show this tendency so long as the zamindars do not comply with the provision of the law regarding the granting of rent receipts and the keeping of accounts in the forms prescribed by law. It is well known that the provisions of the Tenancy Act on this subject are universally disregarded throughout Bihar in all but the largest estates or those under European Managers.

152. I made an endeavour during the year to enlist the assistance of the Civil Courts in enforcing the provisions referred to, by inviting the District Judges to direct the subordinate Rent Suit Courts to report to the Collector, for prosecution under section 58 (3) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, cases coming to their notice in which the landlord had failed to comply with the requirements of sections 56 and 57 of the Act. It is no doubt largely owing to the apathy displayed by the Civil Courts that neglect to obey the law in these matters is so rife. The proposal, however, was not approved by the High Court.

144. The average disposal per Munsif of Civil cases calculated as units (see note below) was 1,323 against 1,185 in 1892 and 1,284 in 1891, showing an increase of 138 and 39 unit cases respectively over 1892 and 1891. The subjoined statement shows at a glance the number of suits of each kind, and the unit number disposed of by each Munsif in the Division:—

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF—			Number of unit cases disposed of.
	Money suits.	Ordinary rent suits.	Title suits.	

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Patna, 1st Court	320	437	114	1,099
" 2nd "	977	419	143	1,188
" 3rd "	36	451	101	790
" 4th "	38	215	100	583
Bihar ...	143	257	146	838
Gaya, 1st Court	176	126	129	606
" 2nd "	117	130	40	367
" 3rd "	119	178	56	465
Aurangabad	288	190	88	677
Shahabad, 1st Court	53	1,052	265	1,889
" 2nd "	255	1,098	301	2,101
" 3rd "	30	1,028	263	1,817
Buxar, 1st Court	147	792	304	1,765
" 2nd "	17	683	176	1,228
Sagaram, 1st Court	407	515	286	1,581
" 2nd "	9	28	18	91
Deputy Collector, Bhabua, with powers of a Munsif.	79	4	468	1,487
Saran, 1st Court	495	3	393	1,126
" 2nd "	...	2,513	1	2,516
" 3rd "	613	679	288	1,987
Siwan	493	469	62	1,118
Gopalganj	1,389	501	97	1,427
Mothari, 1st Court	317	758	247	1,816
" 2nd "	790	1,205	20	1,552
Tirhut, 1st Court	334	4	383	1,487
" 2nd "	384	911	104	1,324
Hajipur	566	417	283	1,671
Sitamarhi	468	453	182	1,267
Darbhanga	459	607	185	1,621
Madhubani	626	1,279	208	2,232
Samastipur	129	436	172	1,081
Additional Munsif, Tirhut	10,274	17,907	5,613	41,027
Total	...	...	...	...

Total Courts except that of Deputy Collector = 31; average per Court 1,323 unit cases.

N.B.—Unit cases are got by calculating 1 Title suit equal to 3 Money or Rent suits and to 9 Small Cause Court suits.

145. The number of witnesses examined by all Munsifs' Courts was 40,423, of whom 8,381 or 20·7 per cent. were detained over two days. The percentage in 1892 was 23·1, thus showing some improvement in the year of report. 146. The number of cases pending before Munsifs of all Courts in the Division on 31st December 1893 was 8,380, the ratio per cent. to total number of cases disposed of being 24·8.



It occurs in all the districts, as the figures produced below will show:—

Total	899	647
Patna	179	94
Gaya	117	85
Bhabad	207	91
Saran	165	96
Tirhut	231	181
1893.	1892.	

of in—  
Little suits disposed

The increase is probably due to the classification now generally adopted, by which suits for the sale of mortgaged properties are now shown as title suits instead of as money suits, under which class they used formerly to come. This accounts also for the falling off in money suits.

Rent suits disposed of in—

Patna	22	1893.
Gayā	88	
Shahabad	30	
Thibut	142	
Saran	16	
	12	1892.

140. The number of rent suits pending on the 31st December 1892 in Tisbury was 439, while the number of such suits pending on the 31st December 1893 was 361.

141. In the 3,133 original suits disposed of, 8,286 witnesses were examined, of whom 1,800 or 21.7 per cent. were detained more than two days, against a percentage in the previous year of 26.2. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,219 or 38.9 per cent. of the cases disposed of, against 1,214 or 41.8 per cent. of the cases disposed of in 1892.

142. As regards civil work disposed of by Munisifs, the total for the Division is 33,794 against 34,065 in the year 1892, showing a decrease of 271

143. The number of suits of each class disposed of by Munsiffs during the last two years was as follows:—

	Difference	... { + -	3,114 .....	767 .....	2,076 .....	271 .....
1893	...	10,274	17,907	17,140	5,613	33,794
1892	...	13,388	17,140	3,537	34,065	Total.

The decrease in money suits and the increase in title seem to be due to the cause already mentioned. The increase in rent suits is due to a large number (about 1,600) of such suits instituted against 400 raiyats by each of the four shareholders of a single mauza (Troladpur) in the Barh sub-division in the Court of the 3rd Munshi of Patna.



13.—CRIME.

153. The total number of offences reported in the Division was:—

	1892.	1893.	Decrease.
Cognizable offences	... 40,035	34,450	5,585
Non-cognizable offences	... 18,920	16,921	1,999
Total	... 58,955	51,371	7,584

154. Excluding offences against sanitary laws and rules having the force of law, the figures are as follows:—

	1892.	1893.	Decrease.
Cognizable offences	... 24,316	21,756	2,560
Non-cognizable offences	... 18,872	16,883	1,989
Total	... 43,188	38,639	4,549

Saran shows an increase in cognizable offences, but in all other districts there is a very satisfactory decrease. The decrease in the Division as a whole in cognizable crime, excluding offences against sanitary laws and rules, is mainly due to the general prosperity of the people owing to favourable harvests, and also to some extent to the measures taken to bind down bad characters and to place them under surveillance.

The decrease is most marked in the four following districts:—

	Decrease.
Champan	... 650
Patna	... 590
Darbhang	... 556
Gaya	... 540

155. Taking classes of crime, the fluctuations are shown in the following statement:—

CLASS OF CRIME.	1892.		1893.		Increase or decrease of true cases.
	Cases reported.	True cases.	Cases reported.	True cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Class I (offences against the State, &c.)	503	419	655	556	+ 137
II (serious offences against the person)	894	787	896	779	— 8
III ( " " " person and property.)	10,422	10,115	9,412	9,161	— 954
IV (minor offences against the person)	248	203	230	179	— 24
V ( " " " property)	9,000	7,928	7,895	6,886	— 1,042
VI (other offences not specified above)	18,968	18,949	15,362	15,327	— 3,622
Total	40,035	38,401	34,450	32,888	— 5,373

156. The increase in true offences against public tranquillity is 137, of which 111 are riots. The increase is general, and is owing partly to the tension of feeling between the two classes of the community in regard to cow-killing, resulting from the Gorakshini agitation. It is possible also, as the Magistrate of Patna remarks, "that abundant harvests acted as an incentive to the cultivating classes to re-open land disputes," and also to fight for the crops.

157. In this class 22 cases were coining cases, but none of them were of any importance.

158. In class II there was a decrease of 8 cases; there were 44 cases of murder against 52 in 1892 and 44 in 1891. Of these, one was committed by dacoits, 2 by poisoning, and 41 in other ways. Eleven persons out of 49 were convicted—a percentage of 22·4.

159. There were 9 cases of drugging during the year against 18 in 1892; 9 out of 13 persons were convicted.

160. Under class III the number of dacoities decreased from 76 to 42. The special measures adopted to check the commission of dacoity in Gaya, which had largely increased in 1892, had a markedly good effect, the number having decreased from 42 in 1892 to 11 in 1893. On this subject Mr. Macpherson remarks:—"I quite agree with the District Superintendent that the outbreak of dacoity in the latter part of 1891 and in 1892 was mainly the work of certain notorious gangs of bad characters living in the centre of the district who had been much neglected ..... They are at present mostly in jail for failure to find security for good behaviour, but those who were committed for one year only will soon be at large again and will require to be closely watched."

161. The judicial results in dacoity cases have been as unsatisfactory as ever, only 9 out of 42 cases having ended in conviction, while only 28 persons out of 145 brought to trial were convicted.

162. There were 37 robberies during the year against 48 in the previous year. None of them are of sufficient importance to require special notice.

163. Burglaries which are so frequent in Bihar have decreased, but the number of cases is still larger than in 1891, as shown below:—

(1891).	(1892).	(1893).
8,151	9,719	8,860

1892 was a year of agricultural distress and petty burglaries increased, while 1893 was a year of favourable harvests. The increase over 1891, says Mr. Macpherson, Magistrate of Gaya, "can I think be attributed entirely to better reporting, consequent on freedom from harassing police investigations."

164. Bad livelihood cases decreased from 947 to 896 during the year. The highest number was in Patna and the lowest in Darbhanga, with 205 and 54 cases respectively. Two hundred and fifty-five or 28·4 per cent. of bad livelihood cases were tried in the village where the accused resided, Gaya standing first in this respect. No case was so tried in Darbhanga.

165. The average duration of these cases was smallest in Muzaffarpur and largest in Patna. Delays in disposing of these cases are chiefly due to the absconding of accused persons. For instance in a case in Patna, which took 522 days to dispose of, the actual hearing occupied only 31 days, the accused having been absconding for 391 days.

166. The Maghaya Domes in Saran and Champaran are most inveterate criminals. One of the settlements where Domes are congregated in Champaran has been abolished, and the settlers transferred to other settlements. The Magistrate reports that since this measure the number of absconders has decreased. In Champaran the number of Dome settlers is 282.

In Saran the Maghaya Domes number 1,212. The figures for absconders, re-arrests and prosecutions against these men all show a distinct improvement, I am glad to say, over those for the preceding year.

167. The decrease in offences against sanitary laws is shown below:—

	1892.	1893.	Decrease.
Cognizable offences	15,719	12,694	3,025
Non-cognizable offences	48	38	10
Total	15,767	12,732	3,035

Darbhanga, Champaran, and Gaya show an increase in such offences, due to increased activity of the town police, but in other districts there was a considerable decrease, and taking the Division as a whole, the decrease is sufficiently marked. It is attributed to the greater discretion shown in prosecuting cases of nuisance in consequence of the remarks of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor recorded on the 9th April 1893, on the occasion of his inspection of the Hajipur sub-division, and to the ruling of the High Court in a case under section 34, Act V of 1887, from Shahabad, that urinating on a public road is not punishable under this section, proceedings being now taken under section 290, Penal Code. The decrease in non-cognizable offences is so far satisfactory.

168. The percentage of convictions in true cases enquired into by the police was 59·50 in 1893, against 53·03 in 1892, 50·30 in 1891, and 48·90 in

1890. This shows a gradual improvement during the last four years, which was particularly marked during the year under review.

169. The percentage of cases declared false to cases instituted during the year was 4·50, against 4·08 in 1892 and 5·20 in 1891. As in previous years, Darbhanga has the lowest percentage or 2·7, and Champaran the highest or 9·1; Shahabad also has a percentage of 7·4. The Magistrate of Shahabad submits the following figures, which go to prove that the percentage of false cases varies inversely as the percentage of refusals to enquire—

YEAR.	Percentage of cases in which enquiry was refused.	Percentage of false cases.
1	2	3
1890 ... ..	0·1	5·6
1891 ... ..	4·9	4·6
1892 ... ..	11·9	2·8
1893 ... ..	6·9	3·8

and this result is only what might have been expected for the cases in which no investigation is made, or as a rule shown as “true”; whereas, if enquiry were made, a portion at least would be found to be false.

170. The number of prosecutions for institution of false cases was 138 in 1893 against 140 in 1892. The number of convictions was 53 against 48, the percentage of convictions being 38·4 against 34·2, which is so far satisfactory. The number of cases not enquired into by the police was 4,205 in 1893, as against 6,065 in 1892, of which 163 and 65 were subsequently enquired into by order of the Magistrate, leaving the net number of cases not enquired into at 4,042 and 6,000 in each year.

171. The policy of refusing enquiry had, I consider, been carried somewhat too far in some of the districts during the previous year—a fault which I made a point of checking during my inspections. And refusals to enquire into cases of house-breaking are still too numerous in Gaya and Darbhanga.

172. I think that, unless there is good *prima facie* reason to doubt the truth of an information, successful attempts at house-breaking by night should, as a general rule, be enquired into, however summarily. The conduct of the chaukidar and the movements of the neighbouring *badmashes* will thus come under view, and new names may be discovered to be added to the list of bad characters. Inactivity on the part of the police in these respects cannot fail in the long run to have a mischievous effect.

173. Compensation under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, was given in 149 cases against 175 in 1892. I am afraid that sufficient advantage was not taken of this useful section.

#### 14.—POLICE.

##### *Rural Police.*

174. The number of village chaukidars in this Division is shown below:—

	1892.	1893.
Chaukidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870	... 19,983	22,440
Ditto under Regulation XX of 1817	... 10,181	6,889
Total	... 30,164	29,329

It will be noticed that the old regulation chaukidars have continued to be replaced, in very considerable numbers, by chaukidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870. This is also the reason of the decrease in the total number, owing to the provision in the latter Act under which two or more villages may be united for purposes of watch and ward.

175. In Gaya the number of chaukidars under Regulation XX is still disproportionally large, being 3,407 to only 2,664 under Act VI. The reason

for this is, Mr. Macpherson explains, the prevalence in the Gaya district of the *bhacoli* system of rent—one of the incidents of which is the payment to the *chaukidar* of certain harvest allowances in lieu of salary. It is a question how far this custom, acquiesced in by all parties, should be replaced by a system of money-tax. However, during the year under review, Gaya has added 128 to the number of *chaukidars* under Act VI.

176. In Shahabad 734 *chaukidars* were appointed during the year under report under Act VI, and in Saran 1,319.

177. In Champaran the number of *chaukidars* under Regulation XX has been reduced from 461 to 397, and in Darbhanga from 388 to 341. In Muzaffarpur and Patna the numbers of these *chaukidars* are still 741 and 859.

178. The payment of *chaukidars*, it is also satisfactory to note, has much improved in promptness and regularity. There were 410 men in arrears for above three months at the end of last year, against 1,155 at the end of 1892.

179. Three instances of *chaukidars* being employed on menial services by police officers came to light—one in Muzaffarpur and two in Champaran. The delinquents were duly punished.

180. Belts and uniform were supplied in 1892 to the *chaukidars* of Shahabad, and this is now being done in the other districts.

181. The number of *chaukidars* judicially and departmentally punished is given below:—

Punished.		1892.	1893.
1		2	3
Judicially	...	596	522
Departmentally	...	2,444	2,277
Total	...	3,040	2,799

182. Accompanying this decrease in punishments, there was an increase in the number of cases in which *chaukidars* were rewarded from 320 to 354. There is still, however, room for improvement in this respect. By the amending Act of 1892 a Reward Fund has been established in each district from fines and penalties levied under the Act, and I should like to see more free use made by the District Superintendents of the means they thus have of encouraging good work. This remark particularly applies to the detection of offenders in cases of dacoity and house-breaking. As observed in last year's report, it is impossible that offences of this nature, involving the continual absence from their homes by night of well-known bad characters, can exist in an epidemic form, as it may be said to do, in some of the districts without the knowledge, if not the assent and connivance, of the *chaukidars*.

183. The *chaukidars* unfortunately still continue to be recruited from the lower classes, especially from those to which the bulk of the criminals themselves belong. This cannot be helped; and I am afraid that it is hopeless ever to expect any real advance in this respect by inducing men of superior castes to accept the work. But what we can confidently look for is an improvement in the materials we have at hand, and this there can be no doubt is everywhere steadily going on as the result of the close attention that is given now-a-days by the superior officers to the working of the *chaukidars* individually.

#### *Town Police.*

184. In Patna City and Dinapore the Town Police consists of constables only; in Bihar and Barh it is a mixed force of constables and *chaukidars*.

185. In the Champaran Municipalities of Motihari and Bettiah, *chaukidars* have been entirely substituted for constables for town duty.

186. The four municipalities of Muzaffarpur have a mixed police of constables and *chaukidars*.

187. In Darbhanga the Town Police consists of constables and *chaukidars*, but at Madhubani and Rusera only *chaukidars* are employed.

188. In all of the Saran Municipalities a mixed force of constables and chaukidars is employed.

189. In Arrah town, the Town Police consists of constables only, and in other municipalities (in Shahabad) of chaukidars only.

190. In the towns of Gaya, Tikari and Daudnagar, in the district of Gaya, the Town Police consists mainly of constables. Mr. Macpherson says that, "in the present state of feeling between different religious sections of the community, constables cannot be replaced by chaukidars;" and I agree with him.

191. The Erskine system of patrol is followed in Patna, where it has worked with considerable success; in Muzaffarpur, where also it is reported to have worked satisfactorily; and in Gaya, where it does not appear to have succeeded so well. Mr. Macpherson says that, "owing to the difficulty of getting a sufficient number of trustworthy police officers, the results are not so good as were anticipated;" but I do not set much store by this excuse, as the system is itself a safeguard against dishonest work, and only needs close personal supervision by the superior police officers to prove an undoubted success.

192. As regards the conduct of the police force generally, the opinions of district officers vary. I think myself that on the whole we have considerable cause for satisfaction. The past year, owing to the religious agitation in progress in Behar, has been a specially trying one for the police of all grades; yet from the first grade inspector to the lowest grade constable they have, with only a few individual exceptions, behaved in a thoroughly commendable manner. The men have shown themselves to be staunch, obedient, and forbearing under very trying circumstances, and capable of undergoing cheerfully, and at short notice, very considerable fatigue.

193. Further, I note with satisfaction that the police force of Bihar has shown itself to be perfectly able single-handed to deal with any local disturbances that have as yet arisen, or that we may expect to have to deal with in future. This speaks well not only for the discipline of the police, but also for the general law-abiding character of the people themselves and their respect for authority.

#### 15.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

194. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates, witnesses examined and detained over two days, and remands of six times and more:—

*Cases before Stipendiary Magistrates.*

DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna ...	Sadar ...	61	570	990	40'00	3,313	5'6	73'5	246	16	85'3	5'7	6'5
	City ...	1	351	600	50'	1,783	1'2	82'2	207	4	351	5'07	1'9
	Darh ...	1	418	660	68'1	1,631	10'1	85'9	162	15	418	3'6	9'8
	Bihar ...	2	523	747	66'1	2,852	2'5	87'9	237	11	201'5	6'4	4'6
Gaya ...	Dinapore ...	1	1,184	1,699	70'6	652	13'03	67'7	94	7	1,184	5	7'4
	Sadar ...	81	1,151	1,583	40'1	5,307	6'1	70'1	424	23	139'5	4'6	5'4
	Nawada ...	12	384	565	64'07	1,100	2'6	60'6	152	7	192	3	4'6
	Aurangabad ...	12	432	750	52'05	1,674	1'6	62'8	144	10	345'6	3'6	6'9
Shahabad ...	Sadar ...	12	673	822	56'4	2,258	0'7	72'3	183	18	449'6	3'3	9'8
	Sadar ...	62	980	1,404	63'2	4,858	1'5	88'3	245	1	146'07	4'0	4
	Buxar ...	3	4'8	694	60'7	3,636	3'8	83'9	192	9	160	7'5	4'6
	Sasaram ...	2	433	687	67'1	2,461	1'6	83'0	174	5	266'5	4'8	3'8
Saran ...	Rhubna ...	1	432	620	60'	1,637	2'6	61'6	161	.....	432	3'6	3'6
	Sadar ...	7	1,964	2,817	59'4	9,307	4'15	60'1	490	18	284'8	4'0	1'0
	Siwan ...	2	917	1,256	65'9	2,618	3'09	71'9	184	3	458'5	2'7	1'1
	Gopalganj ...	2	1,029	1,788	77'4	2,808	2'4	61'6	255	3	513'5	2'7	1'1
Champaran ...	Sadar ...	3	1,024	2,413	48'6	6,266	2'9	87'5	521	13	542	3'8	2'4
	Bettiah ...	2	752	1,222	74'3	4,690	2'05	82'1	426	6	376	6'2	1'4
Muzaffarpur ...	Sadar ...	71	974	1,460	50'5	4,084	2'9	61'7	370	0	199'7	4'1	2'3
	Tripur ...	1	567	1,213	48'7	2,704	4'8	50	163	20	417'7	4'8	17'9
	Sitamarhi ...	11	930	1,590	57'6	1,392	4'3	50'7	254	5	531'4	2'07	1'9
	Sadar ...	6	854	1,394	47'4	5,917	3'8	62'8	190	24	142'3	4'5	12'6
Darbhanga ...	Sadar ...	6	616	1,108	48'1	2,103	1'4	63'1	215	.....	308	3'5	...
	Madhubani ...	2	590	909	50'4	3,039	5'8	64'8	145	0	295	5'1	6'2
Total ...		734	18,949	28,774	58'9	76,285	4'1	78'7	5,819	245	254'3	4'02	4'2

Thus 73 Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 18,949 cases—an average of 254 cases against 326 in 1892.

195. As in the previous year, the Dinapore Court shows the largest average per officer, viz., 1,184 cases. Only 652 witnesses were examined in these cases, the explanation being that most of them were petty nuisance cases in which the accused admitted the charge and no formal evidence was taken.

196. Next come the Magistrates of Champaran Sadar (542), of Sitamarhi (531), and of Gopalganj (514). The courts also of Siwan, Jahanabad, Bhabua, Barh and Hajipur decided more than 400 cases each. It will be observed that, with the exception of Motihari, all the above courts are situated at sub-divisions.

197. The smallest number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was at Bankipore or Patna Sadar. Five other courts fell short of 200 cases; all of these, but Buxar, being at head-quarters. The average number of witnesses examined in each case was four, and only in two places more than 10 per cent. of witnesses were detained for over two days, viz. Barh (16·1) and Dinapore (13·0), both in the Patna district. The detention was less than 2 per cent. at Patna City, Madhubani, Shahabad Sadar, Sasaram and Aurangabad.

198. The largest number of remands for six times or more in A form cases was at Hajipur, where this happened in as many as 17 per cent. of these cases. Then comes Darbhanga Sadar with a percentage of 12·6, and next come Jahanabad and Barh with percentages of 9·8 each, followed by Dinapore (7·4) and Patna Sadar (6·5). The smallest number of such remands was in the Arrah, Gopalganj, Bettiah, Sitamarhi and Patna City Courts, in all of which the number of such cases was less than 2 per cent.; and in the Bhabua and Madhubani sub-divisions, where there was not a single case of the kind.

199. The average percentage of orders confirmed in appeal to total number of appeals was 78·7 against 80·7 of the preceding year. It will be observed that the ratio runs highest in the Shahabad, Saran-*cum*-Champaran, and Patna districts for the greater part of the year, where Sessions Judges were officers of recognised experience and ability. It was lowest in Gaya and Muzaffarpur-*cum*-Darbhanga. The courts which attained the most favourable results were those at Bhabua, Gopalganj, Chapra, Arrah, Bihar and Motihari, the honours being thus equally divided between Sadar and Sub-divisional Magistrates.

200. The work of Honorary Magistrates and Benches is shown in the following table:—

*Cases before Honorary Magistrates and Benches.*

DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to disposed of.	Number of witness examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeals to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna	Sadar	1½	993	1,125	85·1	235	.....	75	.....	.....	744·7	·8	.....
	City	3½	2,054	3,243	83·8	1,013	5·9	80	27	2	633	·4	7·4
	Barh	1	422	452	80·3	304	3·9	60·2	22	.....	422	·7	.....
	Bihar	1½	538	615	78·04	659	·7	50	27	1	403·5	1·2	3·7
	Dinapore	3	511	1,190	59·9	424	.....	57·1	14	.....	270·3	·4	.....
Gaya	Sadar	3½	2,280	2,398	82·05	1,519	2·1	50	8	.....	651·4	·6	.....
	Nawada	1	31	35	17·1	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1·7	.....
	Aurangabad	2	237	359	22·5	351	0·8	28·5	.....	.....	114·6	1·4	.....
Shahabad	Sadar	2	240	347	41·6	519	3·8	81·2	17	.....	120	2·1	.....
	Buxar	4½	123	151	41·7	553	3·2	100·	7	.....	27·3	4·4	.....
	Sasaram	1	68	70	23·6	142	0·3	50	.....	.....	68·	2·08	.....
	Bhabua	1	56	60	6·0	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1·3	.....
Saran	Sadar	2	570	810	34·8	715	10·5	.....	.....	.....	285	1·2	.....
	Siwan	1	216	230	58·2	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	1·5	.....
Champaran	Sadar	1	144	196	20·9	379	3·1	50	11	.....	144	2·6	.....
	Bettiah	1	205	209	81·3	502	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	2·4	.....
Muzaffarpur	Sadar	1	1,232	1,301	70·3	752	5·9	78·4	8	.....	1,232	·8	.....
	Hajipur	2	674	851	61·9	590	7·2	73·3	19	1	357	·6	.....
	Sitamarhi	1	217	201	38·1	263	7·6	60·	8	.....	217	1·21	.....
Darbhanga	Sadar	3	2,976	3,146	89·3	2,468	·3	50	.....	.....	992	·9	.....
	Madhubani	2	1,102	1,149	89·3	1,228	·1	60	.....	.....	551	1·1	.....
	Samastipur	1	25	64	12·5	115	49·6	100	0	1	25	4·6	16·6
Total		40	15,213	17,394	74·07	13,566	3·5	62·8	164	5	280·8	·8	3·04



201. Forty Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of 15,213 cases, an average of 380 per court, against 514 of the preceding year, the falling off being principally due to the decrease in the number of petty nuisance cases *challenged* by the police. The average number of witnesses examined was less than one in each case, showing that most of the cases disposed of were of the petty kind above referred to, in which the admission of the accused rendered the formal record of evidence unnecessary. Only two Benches detained more than 10 per cent. of the witnesses for above two days, viz., Saran Sadar and Samastipur. The Honorary Magistrates tried 164 A forms, of which it is satisfactory to find that only five were remanded six times or more. The average ratio of orders upheld in appeal to orders appealed against was 62·8.

202. There was no appeal against the order of five Benches, and these include all the Benches of Saran.

203. Further remarks on the working of the Bench system are not necessary here, as the subject has been fully dealt with in section 30 of this report.

204. The result of trials in the Sessions Courts is given below:—

The following table shows the work of the Sessions Courts:—

	DISTRICTS.							Total.
	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champan.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of cases committed during the year.	49	21	53	52	36	45	25	281
Number disposed of ...	51	25	49	47	34	46	23	275
Number in which conviction obtained.	37	16	41*	32	26	30	12	194
Of above, in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	...	1	1	1	...	5	...	8
Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge.	14	9	8	15	8	16	11	81
Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of for 1893.	72·5	64·0	84·1	68·1	76·5	65·2	52·2	70·5
Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of for 1892.	71·4	53·5	78·7	68·7	88·0	63·4	61·1	69·2

\* One otherwise disposed of.

205. The percentage of convictions for the whole Division was 70·5 against 69·2 of the previous year. The results, as in the case of appeals, were again best in the Shahabad, Saran-cum-Champan, and Patna Sessions Courts; and worst in the other two. I find that exactly the same was the case in the year preceding.

206. In his Report for 1892-93, Mr. Williams, the late Magistrate of Darbhanga, noticed that the failure to secure a fair amount of convictions in the Sessions cases was probably due, among other causes, to the removal of the Sessions Court to Muzaffarpur, making it difficult for the Darbhanga authorities to conduct the prosecution properly, and partly to the time that elapses between the commitment and the trial, which facilitates witnesses being tampered with.

207. By recent Government notifications, I am glad to say both Darbhanga and Motihari have been reappointed as places of Sessions trials for the Darbhanga and Motihari districts. This was a reform much needed. Another not unfrequent cause of unsuccessful Sessions trials is the difference of opinion between the committing Magistrate and the Sessions Court as to the

sufficiency of the evidence of identity in dacoity and other similar cases. This is a difficulty which a prosecuting Counsel in Europe seldom has to meet, but in this country it is impossible to remedy.

208. No irregularity or fault of any grave nature on the part of committing Magistrates was brought to notice by the Sessions Judges during the year under review.

209. The fines imposed and realised in criminal cases are shown below:—

The fines imposed and realised were as follows:—

	DISTRICTS.							
	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champanan.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance of fines due at the commencement of the year ...	12,518 3 10	15,022 6 2	8,127 2 0	13,246 0 6	14,402 4 11	8,228 13 4	8,400 8 3	80,054 7 0
Amount imposed during the year ...	23,864 15 0	23,802 9 3	21,853 14 6	23,441 1 0	14,475 10 4	23,296 13 0	12,354 6 0	1,43,080 5 1
Amount collected during the year ...	15,791 0 9	15,792 3 1	17,501 12 9	19,478 13 6	11,159 3 6	16,450 1 3	9,396 9 7	1,06,509 12 5
Amount remitted or written off ...	6,110 4 0	6,416 1 9	2,168 7 9	2,644 14 0	4,695 9 6	4,520 12 0	3,179 7 8	30,725 8 8
Balance of fines pending at the end of the year ...	14,481 14 1	16,616 10 7	19,310 12 10	13,663 6 0	13,033 2 3	10,564 13 1	8,277 13 0	86,848 2 10

There was a slight increase, both in the aggregate of fines imposed and in the amount of fines collected, over the figures of the preceding year, as well as in the outstanding balance. The extension of the practice of giving time for payment in certain cases may possibly have something to do with this, though I think that it was more often due to (1) want of care in regulating the amount of fine with reference to the means of the accused to pay it, and (2) the imposition of inadequate sentences of imprisonment in default of payment.

#### 16.—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

210. The following table shows that there has been a steady increase in registration during the last three years in all the districts except Gaya and Champanan:—

DISTRICT.	Number of documents registered.			Average per office in the district.		
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna ...	14,336	13,997	12,665	2,389	2,333	2,111
Gaya ...	7,668	7,999	7,315	1,534	1,600	1,463
Shahabad ...	15,537	14,181	11,923	3,107	2,836	2,384
Saran ...	23,501	22,373	23,473	2,938	3,196	4,694
Champanan ...	20,454	20,729	19,317	4,091	4,146	4,829
Muzaffarpur ...	27,849	27,414	23,796	3,978	3,916	3,399
Darbhanga ...	21,353	19,993	16,317	2,609	2,499	2,371
Total ...	130,698	126,686	114,806	2,970	2,946	2,943

The decrease in Gaya and Champanan in 1893-94, as compared with the previous year, occurs only in certain classes of documents. In Gaya, owing to the agricultural distress that prevailed there in 1892-93, a larger number of mortgage deeds than usual were registered in that year. In Champanan the decrease is chiefly under the head of optional documents affecting immoveable property. The Collector has not offered any explanation, but possibly better crops in the year under report was in this case also the reason.

As regards the total number of documents registered in each district, Muzaffarpur shows the largest number and Gaya the smallest. In the latter the *bhaoli* system extensively prevails, which results in a paucity of formal transactions in the matter of transfer and leasing of holdings.

The total receipts in the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,22,736, against Rs. 2,24,217 in 1892-93. The decrease is due to the reduction in the scale of fees during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 83,351 against Rs. 78,414.

211. The department has on the whole worked satisfactorily. Three new offices (rural) were opened at Ekma, Basantpur, and Sonapur, all in Saran, the heavy pressure of work in the other offices in the district being by this means considerably reduced.

#### 17.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

212. The total number of estates in the Division was 61,815 against 60,539 in 1892-93. The increase of 1,276 estates is due chiefly to partitions effected during the year.

213. The current demand also increased from Rs. 81,97,237 in 1892-93 to Rs. 82,06,065 in the year of report, or by Rs. 8,848. The demands under class I (permanently settled estates) and those under class II (temporarily settled estates) fell off by Rs. 512 and 289 respectively, while those under class III (estates held direct by Government) increased by Rs. 9,649.

214. The decrease under class I, which is shared by all the districts except Champaran, where there was no variation, is generally attributed to redemption of petty estates under Act VIII of 1876, and to abatement of revenue in consequence of lands taken up for public purposes. Under class II the decrease occurred in Patna, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, and is due to resettlements and the transfer of estates from this class to class III, and *vice versa*. Some changes of instalments in certain diara estates in the Patna district have also resulted in a decrease of demand under this class of estates.

215. The increase under class III is shared by Patna (Rs. 2,003), Gaya (Rs. 3,385), Shahabad (Rs. 3,567), and Saran (Rs. 694). In Patna it is due to the resettlement of Diara Sultanpur, the revision of the jamabandi of certain Government estates, and the transfer of estate Burdiha Buzrug and Chak Natho from farming lease to direct management. In Gaya it is ascribed to the following causes :—

- (a) Increased value of bhaoli produce and the conversion of bhaoli into nakdi rents.
- (b) New settlements of lands and of sayar revenue.
- (c) Increase in nakdi rents.
- (d) Correction of mistakes in previous demands.
- (e) Progressive increase of jama in certain estates.
- (f) Alteration of kists.

In Muzaffarpur it is due partly to the transfer of two estates from class II and partly to enhancement of rents; while in Saran the settlement of newly alluviated islands, the transfer of certain estates from class I to class III, and the revision of assessments in six estates, are the causes of the increase.

216. The current collections from all classes of estates amounted to Rs. 77,51,166 against Rs. 77,41,442, showing an increase of Rs. 9,724, but the percentage was 93.8 against 94.4 in the previous year. This falling off is due to the shorter collections of demands on account of class I estates, against which the decrease was Rs. 8,570, that is from Rs. 73,94,757 to Rs. 73,86,187. The percentage of current collections in the current demand came up to 99 per cent. in three districts, viz., Gaya, Champaran and Darbhanga. It was above 98, but less than 99 per cent. in Saran and Muzaffarpur, while it was only 89.1 and 88.2 per cent. in Patna and Shahabad respectively. The short collections in these two districts have lowered the percentage for the Division to 93.8. In Patna the habitual default of a number of proprietors at the March kist, and in Shahabad the priority given to cesses in crediting the revenue paid in, are said to have resulted in the low collections of land revenue. Measures have been taken in the latter district during the year to remove this cause, and a better result is expected in future.

217. The current and arrear collections together amounted to Rs. 82,19,733 or 93·8 per cent., against Rs. 81,57,728 or 93·5 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of the total collections on the current-demand was 100·1 against 99·5 in 1892-93.

218. The remissions amounted to Rs. 15,418, of which Rs. 1,242 represent remission of grace, Rs. 164 remissions of right, and Rs. 14,012 nominal remissions. Of these last, Rs. 11,064 were granted in Gaya on account of class III estates in respect of short outturn of crops in *bhaali* lands and mistakes in adjustment of accounts.

219. The balances amounted to Rs. 5,22,090 against Rs. 5,51,156 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 29,066. The percentage of the total balance on the total demand was 5·9 against 6·2 in 1892-93. Rs. 4,84,081 out of the balances were under recovery at the close of the year, while Rs. 38,009 were reported as doubtful and irrecoverable.

220. *Road and Public Works Cesses.*—Out of a total gross demand of Rs. 30,93,927, a sum of Rs. 24,67,108 or 79·7 per cent. was realized and Rs. 7,215 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,19,604 or 20·02 per cent. of the gross demand outstanding at the close of the year. The percentage of the total collections on account of both current demand and arrears to current demand was 99·3. The percentage of net balance on gross demand was least in Champaran (10·5) and highest in Gaya (28·7). In the latter district Rs. 32,221 was left unpaid by the 7 annas proprietor of the Tikari Raj, who is said to be a persistent defaulter during the pendency of litigation in the Privy Council regarding succession to the estate. The short collection in all the districts is attributed in a great measure to the statutory grace of 15 days, which affects the collections unfavourably, especially at the March kist.

221. The revaluation in Darbhanga was progressing steadily at the close of the year, and is expected to be completed during the current year. The work at Saran was completed during the year, resulting in an increase of cess amounting to Rs. 27,623. The revaluation of 10 estates in Patna was also completed during the year, resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 2,404·3·7. The revaluation of the whole of the Patna District was sanctioned during the year, and was taken in hand from the 5th February 1894.

222. *Remittance by money-orders.*—A sum of Rs. 2,78,732 was remitted by 26,389 money-orders for payment of land revenue and cesses during the year of report, against Rs. 2,98,559 by 26,693 orders in the previous year. Thus there has been a decrease both in the number and the value of the orders. No instances of refusal to accept payment of land revenue and cesses by money-orders occurred in any district during the year of report, nor was any complaint made against the working of the system. I am inclined to think that the experiment has about reached the end of its tether. The figures, after having slightly oscillated during the past four years, are now not dissimilar to what they were in 1889-90, five years ago, when the number of money-orders issued was 25,832 and the amount covered Rs. 2,63,269. I think that there is still amongst the natives of Bihar an instinctive feeling of greater security in the personal agency system than in casting seed upon the waters of the Post Office. This, combined with a spirit of conservatism, fostered to their utmost by the Revenue agents, and for that matter possibly also by the *tauziamla* themselves (in hopes of certain small honoraria), accounts, I think, for the non-advance of the system beyond a certain point. The transactions with regard to the payment of rent to landlords by money-order show that, during the year of report, 5,606 orders covering Rs. 94,219 were issued against 4,956 orders covering Rs. 82,157 in the previous year. But the number of refusals by landlords to accept payments by that system shows a considerable increase; 1,236 orders having been refused covering Rs. 11,235, against 991 orders covering Rs. 8,937 in the previous year. The system is on the whole making only very slight headway. It is not popular among zamindars, especially in Muzaffarpur, as is shown by the large number of refusals in that district. There can be no doubt, as noticed last year, but that it is chiefly resorted to where there is some cause of friction between landlord and tenant.

223. *Operation of the Sale law.*—Out of 6,999 estates and shares of estates which became liable to sale for non-payment of Government revenue, 352 or 5·2 per cent. were actually sold. The revenue demand of the estates sold was Rs. 37,697, and the dues for which they were brought to sale amounted to

Rs. 14,852. The amount realised by sale was Rs. 4,57,403, or about 12 times the Government revenue. Six estates, with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,901, were purchased by Government for Rs. 110. The forfeits of deposits under section 23, Act XI of 1859 amounted to Rs. 3,285 for 10 estates, and Rs. 348 for five shares of estates. Three whole estates and one share were regained by the proprietors under section 24 of the Act; 105 appeals were preferred before the Commissioner, of which 89 were in respect of estates and 38 in respect of shares. Sales were annulled in the case of 14 estates and 10 shares, and 9 sales of estates and 6 of shares were recommended for annulment under section 26. The largest number of sales (184) took place in Saran, where the large number of defaults (1,641) appears to have justified severe measures. As a general rule, however, whenever the arrears of all kinds were entirely paid up before sale, the estates advertized for sale were exempted, though this rule does not appear to have been invariably followed in Saran. In Shahabad greater leniency was shown to proprietors, with the result that they freely abused it, so much so that towards the latter end of the year it was considered necessary to introduce a stricter system.

224. *Working of the Certificate procedure.*—The total number of certificates filed during the year was 43,925 against 44,146 in 1892-93. In 11,570 cases payments were made on issue of notices, and in 25,380 cases on attachment of property, while in only 801 cases actual sale was necessary for the recovery of the demands. In 1,470 cases demands were paid on issue of warrants against the person. In 17 other cases the debtors were imprisoned. In 8 out of these 17 cases the debts were paid before expiration of imprisonment, but in the remaining nine cases the debtors had to be released without paying their debts.

225. *Settlements.*—The total number of cases for disposal was 184; of these 125 were for settlement of estates belonging to Government, and 59 for estates belonging to proprietors. The number disposed of was 28, out of which 3 were original settlements and 25 were re-settlements. Of the remaining 156 cases, 112 cases were summarily settled, 6 were struck off, and the rest were pending at the close of the year.

226. *Land Registration.*—The total number of cases for disposal was 30,405, of which 21,144 or 69·5 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 9,261 cases pending at the close of the year. The number instituted during the year was 24,472 against 18,525 in 1892-93, thus showing an increase of 5,897 cases in the year of report. The increase has occurred in all the districts, especially in Muzaffarpur, where a number of unregistered proprietors were discovered on a comparison of the village khasras prepared in the course of the survey and settlement proceedings now in progress, with Register A. On these persons notices under section 65 were forthwith served, with the result that an unusually large number of applications were filed towards the end of the year. The Collector has submitted proposals for temporarily strengthening the staff for this work.

227. *Separate Accounts.*—The total number of separate accounts opened and closed during the year are noted below:—

		Opened.	Closed.
Under section 10, Act XI of 1859	...	1,717	24
Ditto 11, ditto	...	55	...
Ditto 70, Act VII (B.C.) of 1876	...	870	69
		—	—
Total	...	2,642	93
		—	—
Net increase	...	2,552	

The total number of separate accounts remaining open at the close of the year was 36,063 with a revenue demand of Rs. 21,20,141, against 33,514 with a revenue demand of Rs. 20,24,990 in 1892-93. I may here mention that I find that in the last four years the total number of accounts (including both those of whole estates and of separated shares) has increased from 86,978 to 97,878. This means a very appreciable and steady increase in the work of the Tauzi Departments of the different districts.

228. *Partitions.*—The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 1,872 against 2,017 in the previous year, the number instituted during the

year of report was 327 against 338, showing a decrease of 11 cases. The disposals amounted to 402 against 472. In consequence of the cadastral survey further measurements in batwara cases have, under the orders of the Board, been stopped. Applications are now received, and after carrying out the necessary preliminary proceedings they are admitted under section 31, but no further advance is made pending completion of the professional survey.

229. I found in my inspections that the work in this Department had generally throughout the Division much improved of late. The attention of Collectors and Deputy Collectors has everywhere been called to the necessity of paying greater attention to the principle of compactness in the forming of new estates; all order-sheets are now kept in English by the Deputy Collector with his own hand, dates for the carrying out of all orders are invariably fixed and strictly kept to, while greater activity on the part of the Deputy Collector in respect of local inquiries has been insisted on. These orders have been properly attended to, generally with, on the whole, very satisfactory results.

230. *Land Acquisition*.—The year opened with 60 cases pending from the previous year, and 42 cases were instituted during the year of report, making a total of 102 cases for disposal. The number disposed of was 39 against 48 in the previous year. Besides the above, there were 11 cases for acquisition of land for canal purposes and 10 cases for village channels.

231. *Advances*.—Advances under Act XIX of 1883 were made in the districts of Gaya and Shahabad. In the former district Rs. 10,000 were allotted, and in the latter Rs. 2,500. The total amount advanced in the former was Rs. 4,100, and in the latter Rs. 2,400. There was no necessity for such advances being made in any other district.

Under the Agriculturists' Loan Act XII of 1884, the amount allotted and the amount advanced are noted below:—

			Allotted.	Advanced.
			Rs.	Rs.
Gaya	...	...	1,500	790
Shahabad	...	...	3,000	1,800
Saran	...	...	2,000	Nil
Champanan	...	...	3,300	1,500
Muzaffarpur	...	...	25,000	21,913
Darbhanga	...	...	23,000	7,851
Total	...	...	57,800	33,854

Further particulars regarding the advances in the three last-named districts are given in section 37 of this report.

#### BENGAL TENANCY ACT.

232. The table below shows the working of the various sections of the Tenancy Act in the Division during the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
1. Transfer of tenures voluntarily, section 12(3) ...	1,475	1,276
2. Ditto by decree sale, sections 13(2) and 14 ...	9	1
3. Transfer of tenures by succession, section 15 ...	...	7
4. Commutation of rent, section 40 ...	23	73
5. Appraisal of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70 ...	306	292
6. Registration of improvements, section 80 ...	91	76
7. Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building and other purposes, section 84 ...	...	3
8. Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87(2) ...	889	901
9. Application made for a survey and record of rights under Chapter X ...	1	8
10. Local enquiries held by order of a Court, section 158 ...	8	10

233. Voluntary transfer of tenures under section 12 (3) has again largely fallen off, while notices of resumption of land under section 87 (2) have increased.

The recorded number of voluntary transfer of tenures in the Division in each of the last four years is given below:—

1890-91	...	...	2,284
1891-92	...	...	1,848
1892-93	...	...	1,475
1893-94	...	...	1,276

• The steady falling off in the number of notices of voluntary transfer is attributed to the fact that transfers of mere occupancy tenures are now no longer required to be reported to landlords, nor are notices required in cases of transfer of fractional interests of tenures. The increase in the number of notices of resumption of land by landlords is due to the increase in the Champaran district alone, where the number of such notices was 719 against 667 in the previous year. A special inquiry was made under orders of the Board of Revenue by the Collector of Champaran to ascertain the cause of the large number of notices of this kind in this district. Mr. Blyth's report showed that the European concerns filed the largest number of notices. Sir W. B. Hudson wrote as follows in explanation of the fact:—

“The Indigo-planters, at all events I and my neighbours, file notices in all cases of abandonment generally with the object of defeating the designs of petty mahajuns and other land-grabbers, most of them non-resident and not cultivators. This class is gradually obtaining possession of the best holdings, and in the present state of the law of Transfer it is generally impossible to prevent them.” Sir W. Hudson also remarked that “native landlords rarely take the trouble in this district to file these notices, so naturally those who do (the planters) appear as a majority.” Moreover, over the enormous tracts north of Bettiah, including Ramnagar, the population is sparse and land is easily obtainable, consequently the shifting about of raiyats in this district is a matter of constant occurrence. The increase under the head “Commutation of rent,” from 23 in the previous year to 73 in the year of report, is due to the fact that 62 applications were filed this year in Gaya, all relating to only four villages. The Collector, however, refused to act upon them, as they were evidently filed with the object of obtaining by a side-wind a settlement of a dispute which it was the proper function of the Civil Court to decide.

234. The largest number of applications for appraisement of produce was made in Gaya, where the *bhaoli* system extensively prevails.

235. Fifty-two applications for the registration of improvements were made by the Hatwa Raj alone.

236. Under the head of applications made for a survey and record of rights under Chapter X there is an increase of seven. The Manager of Deo and Dharmkumar estate under the Court of Wards in Shahabad filed six applications for a survey and record of rights in six villages in pargana Bhojpur, where the raiyats are notoriously lawless. It was, however, found possible to take up only three villages this year for want of funds.

237. The relation between the landlords and tenants continue on the whole satisfactory, although I think with the Collector of Champaran (Mr. Blyth) that there are reasons to apprehend that they have been somewhat disturbed in places by the cadastral survey operations—a result which I fear must be expected to spread further as the area under survey and settlement gradually becomes enlarged.

#### CADASTRAL SURVEY OPERATIONS IN BIHAR.

238. During the past season the operations in Muzaffarpur were confined to cadastral survey with record of rights, the traverse survey of the district having been completed during the previous season. Field work commenced early in November, two camps having been formed in this district. The programme for the season was the cadastral survey with record of rights of 1,768 villages covering an area of about 1,000 square miles. Of this area the cadastral survey of 809 square miles and 1,216 villages was completed by the end of March 1894, and the record prepared of 440 villages containing 401,115 fields or holdings.

239. It may be mentioned that during the previous survey season ending 30th September 1893, the survey was completed of 529 square miles containing 1,153 villages, and the records were written of 1,052 villages containing 641,277

holdings. The records of those villages of which only the survey was completed in the previous season were also written during the past season.

240. The approximate cost of the operations in this district, from the 1st April 1893, was Rs. 89,636.

241. The following table shows the outturn of work done during the past year as well as during the previous field season in the district of Champaran:—

	Traverse, square miles	Cadastral survey, square miles.	Khanapuri villages.	
1	2			
Up to March 31st, 1893	1,100*	251.91	63	Exclusive of area traversed before 1892-93.
April 1st, 1893, to the end of season 1892-93.	3	164.09	196	
October 1893 to March 1894 ...	1,202	470	92	
Total ...	2,305	886	351	

242. In the beginning of the year an attempt was made in this district to utilize the services of patwaris for the purposes of cadastral survey and record writing, but the attempt was abandoned in August last.

243. Cadastral survey operations were also in progress during the year of report in the district of Saran, and an area of 315½ square miles was completed by the end of March 1894. Khanapuri was also completed in 64 villages during the past season.

244. A cadastral survey of the Tikari Estate was also begun during the year. The total area surveyed before its close is reported to have been 411 square miles, comprising 461 villages; and record-writing was finished in 188 villages comprising 232,492 fields. No attestation work was attempted in this the first season of the operations.

245. In Darbhanga the Bihar Cadastral Survey Party traversed during March last 60 square miles in the jurisdiction of Benepatty, including 60 villages.

#### TRAINING OF YOUNG CIVILIANS IN SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT WORK.

246. With reference to the orders of Government contained in Resolution, Land Revenue, No. 483, dated 24th January last, the following junior civilians were attached for as long a time as circumstances in each case permitted, to the different cadastral survey camps in Bihar in order to receive training in survey-settlement work:—

247. Mr. Blanchard Foley, who joined the Patna District in December 1893, was deputed for one month, from 1st March 1894, to learn survey and settlement work under the supervision of Mr. Lyon, Settlement Officer, Muzaffarpur.

248. In Gaya, Mr. Cargill gave as much time as he could spare from his duties as Sub-divisional Officer in learning the work at the survey camp at Aurangabad in March 1894. Mr. Carey, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, was also engaged on survey and khanapuri work for 17 days in February last, while the camp was in the Sadar sub-division. Mr. Russell, Assistant Collector, spent a month in February and March in learning surveying and khanapuri in the Sadar and Aurangabad sub-divisions. There was no attestation or settlement work in progress in the district, so the training of all these officers was confined to survey and record-writing.

249. Mr. G. P. Beachcroft, Assistant Collector, Arrah, was deputed to Champaran for a month to learn survey and settlement work under Mr. Colvin.

250. In Saran, Mr. F. M. Gauntlett was deputed to the survey party from the 20th of February until the 5th April last, accompanying the Settlement Officer on tour through Saran and Champaran.



251. In Champaran, Mr. Fisher, Sub-divisional Officer of Bettiah, joined Mr. Colvin's camp for such time as he could spare from his regular duties, which were heavy.

252. In Muzaffarpur, Mr. Streatfeild was in camp with the Settlement Officer for 12 days, principally at the survey camp at Samastipur. Mr Kerr remained on tour with Mr. Lyon for 36 days and gained a thorough insight into the work. Mr. Konstam, Sub-divisional Officer of Hajipur, was in camp with Mr. Lyon for  $8\frac{1}{2}$  days, and spent a day in each of the two other survey camps seeing attestation and khanapuri. Mr. Egerton, Sub-divisional Officer of Sitamarhi, was unable to join a survey camp, as there was none in his sub-division.

253. The survey and settlement not having yet reached the district of Darbhanga, the young civilians (Messrs. Mullick, Phillimore and Boyd) attached to that district had no opportunity of seeing the work.

#### 18.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

254.\* There are estates under the management of the Revenue authorities in all the districts of this Division except Champaran. At the close of the previous year there were 12 such estates, and at the close of the year of report the number had risen to 17, the five new estates being the following:—

1. Patrick Stephen's estate in Patna ;
2. Maulvi Mobarak Hossein's estate in Saran ;
3. The Sheohar estate in Muzaffarpur ;
4. The Nurhan estate in Darbhanga ; and
5. The Mohiuddinagar estate in Darbhanga.

255. Patrick Stephen is the minor son of a Muhammadan convert named Altaf Hossein. The latter made a gift of some landed estate and houses in Patna to the minor son, and as he has since become demented, the District Judge of Patna, at the instance of some well-wishers of the family, appointed the Collector of Patna to be the guardian of the property of the minor under Act VIII of 1890. The estate has subsequently been placed under the Court of Wards in the immediate charge of the General Manager of Wards' estates in Patna.

256. Maulvi Mobarak Hossein, a respectable zamindar of Chapra, died, leaving two grand-children and a widow. The estate was much involved, but in consideration of the respectable position of the family, the Government directed the Board to assume charge of it, and this was accordingly done in December 1893.

257. The Sheohar and the Mohiuddinagar estates were brought under the management of the Court of Wards in consequence of their proprietors, Raja Deo Nandan Singh of Sheohar and Shah Wajid Hossein of Mohiuddinagar, having been declared on their own application disqualified to manage their estates.

258. The widow of the late proprietor of Nurhan was found during the year of report to be under evil influences and incompetent to manage the estate properly. The Board of Revenue accordingly ordered it to be taken charge of under Act IX (B.C.) of 1879, and this was accordingly done in September 1893.

259. The total demand of rent and cesses due in all estates except Sheohar, the figures of which have not yet been supplied by the Collector, was nearly 26 lakhs, of which  $13\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs were arrear and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs current. The collections amounted to 12 lakhs, being 96·8 per cent. of the current demand and only 46·3 per cent. of the total demand (current and arrear), against 48·7 per cent. on total demand in the previous year. This short percentage is in a great measure to be accounted for by the recent assumption of the charge of new estates with heavy arrears and with accounts in great confusion. The balances outstanding at the end of the year were  $13\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs against 11 lakhs in the previous year. The remissions amounted to a little less than three quarters of a lakh, chiefly in the Tikari estate.

260. The whole demand of revenue and cesses was punctually paid by the different estates under Government management during the year. The payments to superior landlords amounted to  $\frac{3}{4}$  lakh. There is some balance

still due to superior landlords from the estate of the late Maulvi Mobarak Hossein of Chapra, which could not be settled owing to the confused state of the accounts, the estate having, as noticed above, only lately been taken over.

261. Debts to the extent of nearly  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs were paid off, of which about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs were on account of the Deo estate, which was granted a loan of Rs. 2,72,000 by Government during the year for this purpose. Its debts at the close of the year of report amounted, including the above loan, to nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. The estate has suffered a heavy loss in the death of its Manager, Babu Bhuan Lal, who died on the 14th January-1894.

262. The charges for management amounted to a little over two lakhs, and nearly two lakhs were spent for the maintenance of the proprietors and their families, and a little over  $2\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs on miscellaneous expenses. A sum of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs was spent on improvements against half a lakh in the previous year. The total expenditure on all accounts, including payment of debt, was  $14\frac{7}{10}$  lakhs, the surplus at the end of the year being nearly three lakhs, the largest surplus being in the Tikari estate.

263. The education of the minors was well looked after during the year, and proper care was taken of their health. The health of the Tikari ward was indifferent, and a change to Darjeeling was given him under medical advice during the hot weather.

264. The subject of the cadastral survey of the Tikari estate has been noticed in the preceding section.

265. The condition of the tenantry on estates under direct management continued generally satisfactory.

#### 19.—EXCISE.

266. The total revenue derived from Excise during the year of report amounted to Rs. 26,33,379, against Rs. 24,91,128 and Rs. 23,44,966 in 1892-93 and 1891-92 respectively, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,42,251 and Rs. 2,88,413 respectively over the two previous years. There has been an increase under all the heads except Opium, which showed a small decrease of Rs. 222. The largest increase occurred under the heads "Country spirit" and "Tari," amounting to Rs. 87,720 and Rs. 44,976 respectively.

267. The increase under the head "Country spirit" was obtained in all the districts except Muzaffarpur, where, as will appear from the annexed statement XXVIII, there has been a decrease from Rs. 1,05,766 to Rs. 1,04,098, or of Rs. 1,668. The Collector ascribes the falling off to the reduction in the upset fees of the distillery shops with no corresponding increase resulting from the increased duty.

268. The increase under the head "Tari" occurs in all the districts except Patna and Shahabad. In the former district receipts fell from Rs. 1,35,542 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,25,976, or by Rs. 9,566 in the year of report. This result is attributed to the introduction of the Madras system of tree-taxing which was in force in this district during the year of report. The decrease of Rs. 328 in Shahabad is ascribed to late settlements. The increase in the other districts is, on the other hand, ascribed to greater diligence on the part of the excise officers in collecting the revenue, and also to large collections made in advance.

269. Under the head "Ganja and bhang" there has been an increase in the four districts of Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, amounting to Rs. 17,620, and a decrease in the remaining three districts of Shahabad, Saran and Champaran, amounting to Rs. 9,188, or a net increase of Rs. 8,432 in the Division.

In Shahabad and Saran the falling off is explained by the Collectors to smaller exportation of the drugs to the North-Western Provinces districts, while in Champaran it is said to have resulted from the settlement of shops at reduced fees in consequence of the rate of duty having been enhanced during the year.

270. The decrease of Rs. 222 in the revenue from opium is small and calls for no special notice.

271. The agitation among the Behabut Kulwars, reported by Mr. Manisty from Saran last year, against the use or sale of country spirit, has of late been less pronounced. For the present it has apparently ceased to exist and did not affect the revenue at all.

272. The following figures show the number of persons arrested during the last two years for offences against the Excise and the Opium laws:—

Districts.	Number.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
Patna	177	137
Gaya	153	115
Shahabad	53	59
Saran	259	76
Champaran	139	150
Muzaffarpur	182	113
Darbhangha	128	105
Total	1,091	755

The difference in Saran is striking. The Collector explains that this is due to the fact that 184 licensed vendors were prosecuted for breaches of conditions of the licenses in 1892-93, while in the year of report only 11 persons were prosecuted for such offences.

273. The figures below show the number of prosecutions for drunkenness in the municipalities in each district:—

Districts.		1892-93.	1893-94.
Patna	...	499	637
Gaya	...	59	100
Shahabad	...	100	97
Saran	...	207	98
Champaran	...	7	7
Muzaffarpur	...	227	175
Darbhangha	...	53	95
Total	...	1,152	1,209

#### 20.—STAMPS.

274. The total revenue derived from the sale of stamps and court paper was Rs. 20,70,584 against Rs. 20,20,551 in 1892-93, and Rs. 20,02,652 in 1891-92, the increase amounting to Rs. 50,033 and Rs. 67,932 as compared with the two previous years. The following statement shows the revenue derived from the sale of each kind of stamp in the year of report and the previous year:—

DESCRIPTION.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Court-fees ...	13,54,409	13,48,896	...	5,513
Stamps for copies ...	88,902	1,02,755	13,853	...
Impressed sheets ...	5,18,209	5,54,992	36,783	...
Receipt stamps ...	16,797	17,165	368	...
Notarial „ ...	110	88	...	22
Hundi „ ...	17,640	20,467	2,827	...
Court papers ...	24,484	26,221	1,737	...
Total ...	20,20,551	20,70,584	55,568	5,535
			Net 50,023	

The diminution of sales of Court-fees (Judicial) Stamps has been apparent for the past two years. In 1891-92 sales of these stamps yielded a revenue of Rs. 13,61,366; in the year following the sales fell off to Rs. 13,54,409; and in the year of report the revenue derived from this class of stamps amounted to Rs. 13,48,896. This falling off can only be attributed to a decrease of litigation, especially in title suits of higher value. Non-judicial stamps (impressed

sheets) and stamps for copies show an increase due to greater development of registration and to the survey and settlement operations being in progress in three districts in the Division. The increase in the sale of Court paper is due to the working of the Settlement Offices open during the year. 488 cases of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents were detected by the Civil Courts and Revenue authorities during the year of report against 494 cases detected in the previous year. The amount of duty and penalty realized was 5,358 against 5,253 in 1892-93.

275. The number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the Stamp Law was 93, in which 104 persons were brought to trial, as against 104 cases in which 95 persons were brought to trial in the preceding year. Of the 104 persons brought to trial during the year of report, 81 were convicted, 14 acquitted, and 9 were under trial at the close of the year. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,280, out of which Rs. 236 were disbursed as rewards.

#### 21.—INCOME-TAX.

276. The following statement compares the financial results of the last two years in this Division:—

DISTRICT.	1892-93.				1893-04.			
	Number of persons finally assessed.	Final demand.	Collection.	Percentage of collection on demand.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Final demand.	Collection.	Percentage of collection on demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna ...	1,848	Rs. 63,071	Rs. 61,680	99·3	1,982	Rs. 67,251	Rs. 67,176	99·8
Gaya ...	2,214	62,075	55,386	89·2	2,373	65,306	61,743	94·6
Shahabad ...	1,405	58,924	39,801	67·1	1,494	59,086	38,101	64·5
Saran ...	2,668	73,594	72,767	98·8	2,747	75,352	74,551	98·9
Champan ...	1,575	39,365	38,380	97·4	1,596	43,901	42,901	97·7
Muzaffarpur ...	2,119	59,306	57,506	96·9	2,586	64,545	62,786	97·3
Darbhanga ...	2,330	59,860	54,026	90·2	2,373	63,763	60,624	95·07
Total ...	14,273	3,95,204	3,78,349	95·7	14,950	4,19,104	4,07,882	97·3

The statement shows a total increase of 677 assesseees and Rs. 23,900 in the final demand, and an improvement from 95·7 to 97·3 in the percentage of collections.

The increase in the number of assesseees in the year of report has taken place in all the districts except Shahabad. Muzaffarpur, which showed an increase of 120 persons in the previous year, again showed the largest increase of 266 persons in the year under report, the increase being mostly under Part IV; Gaya and Patna come next with increases of 159 and 134.

277. The final demand increased in all the districts, the total increase in the Division being over 5 per cent. against nearly 3 per cent. in the preceding year. In the following districts there was an increase of over 4 per cent.—

Champan	10·3
Muzaffarpur	8·1
Patna	7·7
Darbhanga	6·1
Gaya	4·8

The increase in Champan is said to be due to the “great enhancement of the tax of one individual assessee as well as to the discovery of several new assesseees.”

In the other districts the increase is due to the discovery of new assesseees and to enhancement of previous assessments, the result of careful revision made during the year.

278. The collections amounted to Rs. 4,07,882 or 97·3 per cent. on the final demand, against Rs. 3,78,349 or 95·7 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of collections on the final demand reached the prescribed standard of 95 per cent. in all the districts except Gaya, which fell short of it by only 4.

279. The outstanding balance on account of tax, penalties and costs at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,785. As in the previous

year, Gaya and Darbhanga show the largest balance, principally due to delay in the issue of notices of demand and disposal of pending objections.

280. The population of the Division being 15,793,854, the average incidence of the tax was Re. 1 to every 37 persons against 39 persons in the previous year. In the several districts the average number of persons assessed to each rupee of tax was as follows:—

Patna	...	...	26	against	28	in the	preceding	year.
Gaya	...	...	33	"	34	"	"	"
Shahabad	...	...	53	"	53	"	"	"
Saran	...	...	33	"	33	"	"	"
Champaran	...	...	42	"	47	"	"	"
Muzaffarpur	...	...	42	"	45	"	"	"
Darbhangha	...	...	44	"	46	"	"	"

281. As in the previous year, the incidence was highest in Patna, being Re. 1 to every 26 persons, and lowest in Shahabad, where it was Re. 1 to every 53 persons.

282. The following statement shows the number of objections filed during the year 1893-94 as compared with those of the preceding year:—

DISTRICTS.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of objection to assessment.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of objection to assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna	289	298	1	16.1	209	909	.....	10.5
Gaya	772	663	109	34.9	775	770	5	32.7
Shahabad	178	173	2	11.7	185	181	4	13.3
Saran	340	340	.....	12.6	388	387	1	14.1
Champaran	809	890	.....	17.0	800	198	2	13.5
Muzaffarpur	545	645	.....	25.2	375	375	.....	15.7
Darbhangha	427	425	2	18.2	455	416	39	19.08
Total	3,627	2,713	114	10.8	2,587	2,536	51	17.3

Of the total number 2,587, 1,819 relate to the areas selected in the different districts for revision during the year under report, and 768 to the areas in which previous years' assessments were adopted.

There was an improvement on the whole both as regards the percentage of objections filed and in the number disposed of, especially in Patna and Muzaffarpur.

283. With reference to the high percentage of objections in Gaya, the Collector explains that the assessment of the Gayawals was carefully revised, resulting in many enhancements and consequent objections. There were besides many new assessee discovered who, as a rule, filed objections in the hope of obtaining concessions from the new Deputy Collector. The number of successful objections, however, was only 21.4 per cent. against 56.6 per cent. in the previous year. In Darbhanga the percentage of objections is also high, and the number pending at the close of the year was considerable. The Collector says that these results are due to some extent to the hurry in which the revision of the selected area before the end of the year had to be completed owing to a portion of the assessor's time having been taken up in clearing the outstanding arrears of previous years.

284. Penalties to recover arrears of tax imposed in each district during the last two years were as shown below:—

Districts.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Patna	195	251
Gaya	2,618	2,703
Shahabad	170	182
Saran	1,801	404
Champaran	453	182
Muzaffarpur	1,313	1,574
Darbhangha	2,601	812
Total	9,151	6,108

285. Coercive measures were resorted to in all the districts, particularly in Gaya and Muzaffarpur.

In Gaya the Collector reports there are certain classes of assesseees who are persistent defaulters, particularly the Gayawals, who purposely default to prove their inability to pay the tax, although they have ample means to pay it, and they even allow their property to go to sale in the hope of securing future exemption.

In Muzaffarpur warrants had to be issued as a last resource when all other attempts to recover arrears punctually failed.

286. No complaint has been heard against the working of the Income-Tax Act in any district in this Division, but the tax continues to be as unpopular as ever, and more so than ever with Managers of Indigo concerns and other Europeans on fixed salaries, who are already so terribly hard hit by the fall in exchange and the reimposition of customs duty on imported liquors and stores.

#### 22.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

287. As reported last year, Government copper coin is not gaining in favour with the public, the common medium in circulation being the lolia or Gorakhpur pice. Its value was much the same as in the previous year, varying from 96 to 108 for the rupee. It is highest at Gaya at the height of the pilgrim season in September and October, and in the other districts at the time of opium weighments in April and May.

288. Currency notes of the value of Rs. 33,87,855 were received from the public in payment of Government dues and of the value of Rs. 18,39,805 in exchange for silver, against notes to the value of Rs. 36,29,955 in payment of public dues and to the value of Rs. 19,61,615 in exchange for silver received in the previous year. The value of notes issued to the public in payment of Government dues and in exchange for silver amounted to Rs. 25,14,590 and 18,99,550 respectively, against Rs. 24,26,300 and Rs. 18,77,425 respectively in the previous year.

289. There was no prosecution under the Metal Tokens Act in any district during the year.

290. The transactions of the Post Office Saving Banks and payment and issue of money-orders will be noticed in section 32 of this Report.

#### 23.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

291. There were 32 Railway accidents on the East Indian Railway in the Patna district during the year under report, in which 17 persons were killed, 13 wounded, and 2 otherwise injured. One Railway employé was punished by the Criminal Court in connection with one of these cases. In the Shahabad district there were 15 accidents on this line during the year against 6 in the preceding year. In these 2 men and 3 women were run over and killed while trying to cross the line. An Assistant Station-master was knocked down and killed at Buxar by an engine detached from a down train, 3 other natives were injured, and a woman and child killed by alighting from trains in motion. A cooly was accidentally killed while loading sleepers and another seriously injured by a fall from an engine. In one case a pointsman was punished departmentally. No change is reported in the working of the line. Among the constructional changes made the following may be mentioned, viz. the loop connection with the main line between Mokameh Ghât and mile 279, the siding for 1,000-ton trains off the uproad at Pundaruck, the erection of a separate corrugated iron shed for native passengers at Bankipore, the arrangements for storing kerosine oil in bulk at Patna Ghât, and the arrangements for supply of filtered water to carriages and passengers at Mokameh.

#### PATNA-GAYA RAILWAY.

292. A flag-station has been established at Nadoul. Nothing has, however, been done to improve the accommodation for third class passengers on the occasions of large gatherings of pilgrims. The complaint of the want of punctuality in the arrival of trains still continues. The timing of some of the trains is also inconvenient, the mail for Calcutta being detained at Bankipore for over four hours.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN AND TIRHUT STATE RAILWAYS.

293. So far as is indicated by an absence of accidents, the working of the Tirhut State Railway was fairly satisfactory during the year under report. The running of the trains was, however, irregular, and on many occasions the train carrying the English letters failed to deliver them in time to catch the Calcutta and Bombay mail at Bankipore.

Mr. Williams, the Magistrate of Darbhanga, remarks as follows:—

“The Bengal and North-Western Railway continues to be managed in the same style as hitherto, its most conspicuous characteristic being its anxiety to save money at any price. Economy is the first consideration followed at a very long interval indeed by the comfort and convenience of passengers. I am told this part of the Railway pays better than the western extensions, but one would hardly credit it, judging by the very insufficient number of carriages of all classes, by its short supply of lamp oil, repeated absence of tickets, and a recourse to pieces of papers which have a habit of getting lost, and its niggardliness in not supplying water-carriers at intermediate stations even in the hot weather.”

The line suffered very much from the late floods, and the traffic on the Darbhanga-Sitamarhi section was interrupted for nearly three weeks owing to the damage done. Increased waterway is being provided at certain places in the Darbhanga district, but whether the increase will be sufficient seems very doubtful.

294. The bridge over the Bagmati at Gopalpur Ghât on the Sitamarhi line was only about 2½ to 3 feet above water at the time of the late flood. It was washed away and rebuilt a few years ago, but in such a manner as to stop all traffic on the river, except for boats of 50 maunds or so, which is much to be regretted.

295. The enlargement of the Lahoria Sarai station has lately been taken in hand by the Company.

296. The following table shows the gross and net earnings of the combined system of the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhut State Railways since 1889:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Gross earnings.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal and North-Western Railway	22,11,824	22,08,788	24,76,910	29,39,077	26,14,546
Tirhut State Railway ... ..	18,96,675	23,92,803	24,89,278	21,84,862	26,80,830
<i>Net earnings.</i>					
Bengal and North-Western Railway	10,53,963	12,52,397	16,23,993	17,01,254	16,48,702
Tirhut State Railway ... ..	9,78,246	13,20,966	13,53,848	13,16,815	13,59,227

297. In 1893 the gross earnings of the Bengal and North-Western Railway fell short of those of 1892 by Rs. 3,24,531, but they exceeded the figures of 1891 by Rs. 1,37,636. On the Tirhut State Railway the earnings in 1893 exceeded the figures of 1891 and 1892 by Rs. 1,91,552 and 4,95,968 respectively. The receipts of 1892 on this line were, however, abnormally low owing to failure of crops, &c. The increase of Rs. 1,91,552 in 1893 over the earnings of 1891 is chiefly due to the through goods from the Bengal and North-Western Section for Howrah and the stations east of Mokameh having been crossed during the year at Mokameh Ghât instead of at Digla, and to all the ferry charges having consequently been credited to the Tirhut State Railway.

298. The Sonapur and Ajudhya mélas during the year are reported to have yielded some Rs. 50,000 less than in 1892. But in spite of this, there was in the aggregate an

Passenger traffic.

increase in the number of all classes of passengers carried, as well as in the earnings under this head. The increase in numbers amounted to 4 per cent., and in the receipts to 3·23 per cent.

299. The working expenses of the system in 1893 aggregated 44·43 per cent. of the gross earnings of the year against 42·14 of the previous year.

Working expenses.

300. The fluctuations in the principal commodities carried during the past three years are shown in the following statement :—

Items.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat ... ..	30,980	25,884	13,624
Rice ... ..	147,929	124,924	137,938
Other grains ... ..	66,170	86,008	85,540
Linseed ... ..	80,473	71,201	63,223
Salt ... ..	67,508	69,870	67,203
Sugar ... ..	18,584	25,801	29,142
Tobacco ... ..	14,569	19,138	20,396

These figures show that, while there has been a steady increase in the traffic in sugar and tobacco from 18,584 and 14,569 tons in 1891 to 29,142 and 20,396 tons respectively in 1893, there has been a heavy falling off in linseed and wheat from 80,473 and 30,980 tons in 1891 to 63,223 and 13,624 tons in 1893 respectively. In rice, although as compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 13,014 tons carried, the quantity railed in 1893 fell short of the figures of 1891 by 19,991 tons.

The percentage of falling off during the year 1893, as compared with the figures of 1891, was 56·02 in wheat and 6·75 in rice. It is reported to be partly due to unfavourable crops in 1891 and the consequent increase during that year in imports, and partly to the stoppage of traffic on the Byraginia section during the floods of last August.

The decrease of 468 tons in "Other grains" as compared with the figures of 1892 is reported to be due to crops damaged by late rains in the Gonda and Bahraich districts and consequent less export.

The traffic in salt was practically the same as in 1891, but in comparison with the figures of 1892 it was some what slack—the quantity railed in 1893 being 67,203 against 69,870 tons in 1892. For the proposed branch lines noticed in last year's report, plans and estimates of the line from Hajipur to Begumsarai, 45 miles long, and of the line 38 miles in length from Garhara to Monghyr and Khagaria, were prepared and printed during the year under notice for submission to Government.

301. The feeder road to the Kurhani Railway station was completed during the year under notice by the District Board of Muzaffarpur at a total cost of Rs. 4,093 on the strong recommendations of the Railway authorities. Kurhani station is, however, only used now as a flag-station, and another station has been constructed at Turki, a few miles off, for the convenience of traffic.

302. During the year under report Sir William Hudson, K.C.I.E., applied to the District Board, Champaran, for a concession to run a feeder line to the Tirhut State Railway along the district road from Segouli Railway station to Raxaul. The Board are prepared to grant the concession, and the matter will shortly form the subject of a separate report to Government.

303. The proposal to construct a Railway line from Lukhisarai to Gaya, either through Bihar with a branch from Bihar to Bakhtipur, or through Nawada, is now under the

Proposed feeder line of Railway to the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhut State Railway system.

Proposed Lukhisarai-Gaya Railway.



consideration of Government, to whom a report on the subject has been submitted in my No. 367, dated 25th June 1894.

304. The Patna City tramway runs for a length of five miles. No constructional additions or alterations were made during the year under report. There were four accidents during the year—three women being killed and a boy injured. The questions of the rent of the line and the arrears due were taken up by the Committee of Arbitration alluded to in last year's report, and their award has been accepted by the Municipal Commissioners of Patna. The Tramway Company will now have to pay to the Municipality, with effect from 1st October 1893, a rent of Rs. 500 per running mile. Should, however, the net profit of the Company amount to more than 4 per cent. on the debenture-holders' capital, the surplus over 4 per cent. is to be paid to the Municipality until the maximum rate of Rs. 750 per running mile is obtained. The question of the arrears of rent was also settled by the Committee to the satisfaction of both the parties.

305. The tramway line at Dehri in the Shahabad district, which extends over a length of seven miles, and which was constructed by the Bengal Public Works Department in 1892-93 in connection with their quarries, was during the year under notice used by private traders in conveying grain and stone. A very large quantity of road metal for use in the Arrah Municipality was brought by this line by the contractors during the year.

306. Three large and important sanitary works, costing over 8 lakhs of rupees in all, were undertaken in the Division during the year under report, viz.—

Other Public Works.

- (1) the Patna Drainage works,
- (2) the Arrah Water-works, and
- (3) the drainage of the town of Muzaffarpur.

307. The estimated cost of the first work is Rs. 3,17,542. Out of this, Rs. 1,68,962 were expended during the year under notice. The work is well in hand and is well reported on by the Chief Engineer, Bengal, who inspected it in December last. For the purpose of this work the Municipal Commissioners of Patna have obtained from Government a loan of Rs. 3,18,000 bearing interest at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and repayable by 60 half-yearly equal instalments of Rs. 9,710-5-3 each, commencing from April 1894.

Patna Drainage works.

308. The Arrah water-works, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 3,85,093, and the construction of which was started in the beginning of the year under report, were practically brought to a completion before the close of the year, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,76,687. The work provides for the supply of the Sone river water to the people of the town of Arrah. The head works are situated on the banks of the river Sone  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the town. The zamindar of Surajpura, Raja Raj Rajeshwari Pershad Singh, contributed the handsome donation of Rs. 1,50,000, and Rai Jayprokash Lal Bahadur a sum of Rs. 25,000. The District Board of Shahabad and the Municipality of Arrah each contributed a lakh of rupees, and the remainder of the cost of the work, including a reserve fund of Rs. 10,000, was made up by local subscriptions. Messrs. Martin and Company of Calcutta undertook the contract and completed them quickly and satisfactorily under the supervision of the District Engineer, Arrah.

The Arrah Water-works.

The works, which were formally opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 23rd April last, are now reported to be working well and supplying the town with a full supply of drinking-water.

309. The drainage works of the town of Muzaffarpur were commenced in the cold weather of the year under review and are now well in hand. Bunds have also been made where the river overflowed its banks last year, and sluices have been constructed to regulate the ingress and egress of the river water, and it is hoped that the work will be completed before the close of the present rains. The Government of Bengal have granted a loan of Rs. 60,000 to the Muzaffarpur Municipality for this work, and Rs. 30,000 have been raised by public subscriptions.

310. The question of supplying drinking-water to the people of the city of Gaya is now occupying the attention of the Municipal Commissioners, as is

also the question of the improvement of the drainage of the town. Surveyors have been appointed for the survey of the town and in connection with the question of water-works; an experimental brick well has been made in the bed of the river Phalgoo and is now being worked under the supervision of the District Engineer of Gaya. The experiments made so far are reported by the Inspector of Works to have given satisfactory results. This will form the subject of a separate report to Government.

311. The large bathing ghât at Ramrekha Ghât near the temple of Mahadeva at Buxar, noticed in the last Report, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 22,500. The Ramrekha Ghât Committee, alluded to in the last year's report, have also built a second bathing ghât there, below the temple of Rameshwar Nath, at an outlay of Rs. 15,000. The money for the first ghât was contributed by Babu Prabhunath Chaube of Sekrowl and his late father, and for the second, by the Ramrekha Ghât Committee, which was formed under the patronage of the late Maharaja of Dumraon.

312. A sum of Rs. 3,275 was spent by the District Board, Shahabad, in repairing wells on the road sides. The District Board of Muzaffarpur also incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,759 in repairing, cleaning and improving 41 wells on the sides of various roads in the district. This is a very useful work, and the attention of all the District Boards has been specially invited to the matter.

313. There was no complaint made during the year as to the working of the canals in the Division.

314. The total length of the canals and distributaries completed and in operation in the Shahabad district at the close of the year under report was  $857\frac{3}{4}$  miles.

315. The following table compares the area irrigated and the financial working of the canals in Patna, Gaya and Shahabad during the last three years:—

DISTRICTS.	Area irrigated in acres.			Total demand, including arrears (exclusive of miscellaneous demand.)			Total collections.			Remission.			Balance.			Percentage of collection.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna ...	44,851	32,609	36,898	1,46,185	1,02,434	96,290	1,51,651	74,774	76,322	5,380	10,680	312	29,154	18,336	19,606	81.4	72.3
Gaya ...	40,439	44,213	46,145	1,15,003	1,29,410	1,09,593	80,197	1,13,525	1,01,601	1,184	1,674	195	25,612	14,311	6,707	76.8	87.7
Shahabad ...	3,51,656	2,89,016	2,69,046	6,31,011	8,29,332	7,36,098	5,65,708	7,71,169	6,55,240	8,656	3,280	4,295	56,677	64,863	75,654	89.0	93.0
Total ...	4,45,745	6,67,038	3,51,089	9,33,210	10,62,176	9,40,951	8,00,556	9,39,472	8,34,262	15,220	14,914	4,832	1,11,443	87,790	1,01,857	86.4	90.3

The above figures show that the total area irrigated during the year under report in the above three districts, taken collectively, was less than that of the two previous years by 94,656 and 15,919 acres respectively. Taking the districts individually, however, the areas irrigated in Patna and Gaya were greater than those of 1892-93 by 3,989 and 932 acres respectively. The decrease of 20,870 acres in the Shahabad district, in comparison with the figures of 1892-93, is due to more favourable rainfall in the district during the year of report. The total demand of the year, including arrears and excluding miscellaneous demands, aggregated Rs. 9,40,951. Out of this, Rs. 8,34,262 were collected during the year, leaving an outstanding (deducting the amount of remissions) of Rs. 1,01,857. The average collection of the three districts taken together during the year amounted to 88.6 per cent., or 1.7 less than that of the previous year. There was, however, an improvement in Patna and Gaya, the percentages being 79.2 and 93.7 against 72.3 and 87.7 of the previous year. In Shahabad there was a falling off from 93 to 89 per cent. I regret to say that a number of defalcations among the collecting staff in the last-named district has recently been discovered by the present Deputy Collector in charge of the department.

316. The term of the lease with the proprietors of the Sadowa and Moniara Indigo concerns expired on the 31st March 1893. The proposal to renew the lease was then

abandoned, and the canals are now under the direct management of the Public Works Department, Bengal.

317. This is the only canal in the Champaran district, and 3,071 acres of land were irrigated by it during the year. It was not, however, used to its full extent in consequence of the plentiful rainfall.

Madhuban Canal.

318. The cost of repairs of the Teur weir, which was considerably damaged by the late flood, and of the maintenance of the Madhuban Canal, aggregated Rs. 7,312 in all.

319. *Gaya*.—The Sakri bund in the Gaya district gave no trouble during the year, and its maintenance charges were very small.

Embankments.

320. *Saran*.—The financial results of the administration of the Gundak embankment in the Saran district, which is maintained by Government at the expense of the proprietors of lands protected by it, are shown in the following statement:—

Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Total.	Collection during the year.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. 16,763	Rs. 23,900	Rs. 40,663	Rs. 26,665	Rs. 14,038

The collections of the year amounted to 65·5 per cent. of the demand, against 58·4 and 60·8 of the two preceding years. The result shows an improvement.

321. In the last year's Report, it was mentioned that the question of what should be done to the Gogra embankment in Saran was under the consideration of the Public Works Department.

The Resolution of Government on the subject has been issued, and, after a very careful consideration of the matter, it has been decided that if the landholders interested in the construction of the proposed embankment from Damri to Rawal (which is in effect restoring embankments already in existence) are of opinion that the embankment would, although affording protection against moderate floods only, be beneficial to them, there is no objection to their carrying it out at their own expense, under the supervision of Government Engineers. The embankment will not, however, be a Government embankment, but will be the property of the persons who construct it, and must be maintained by them.

322. *Champaran*.—The Gundak embankment in this district continues to be maintained under contract rates levied under section 63 of the Embankment Act. The expenditure incurred against this embankment during the current year aggregated Rs. 29,789. This includes Rs. 4,379, the cost of renewing a sluice at Gola Ghât.

The embankment stood the heavy floods during the year well, and proved itself very useful in keeping the river to its course. The total demand of the year on account of this embankment in Champaran amounted to Rs. 16,620, and the collections were Rs. 16,473. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was therefore only Rs. 147, which is very satisfactory.

323. In Muzaffarpur there are two lines of embankments, viz. the Gundak and Turki. The former is maintained under the contract, and the latter under the takavi system. The gross demand on account of both embankments was Rs. 27,770; of this Rs. 4,963 were, however, not realizable during the year. The net demand was therefore Rs. 22,807: out of this Rs. 13,871 were collected, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 8,936. The collections of the year showed an improvement over those of the two preceding years, being 60·8 per cent. against 54·9 and 53·1 of the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 respectively.

324. The construction of the weir in the Turki embankment, and the raising of the Tetareah road with the object of protecting a considerable

tract of country from the floods of the Bagmati river, were completed during the year under report, the cost being borne by the proprietors of the Kanti Indigo concern, at whose instance the work was undertaken. A retired line was also constructed during the year opposite the 17th mile of the Gundak embankment, to protect the main line from the encroachment of the river. The actual expenditure incurred in 1892-93 on account of the repairs of the Turki embankment aggregated Rs. 4,964. This has been apportioned among the persons benefited, and will be realized in the current year.

325. A short length of embankment on the Bya river near Mahua was maintained by the District Board, Muzaffarpur, at a cost of Rs. 36.

326. In Darbhanga, the Gundak and the Ganges embankments also continue to be maintained on the contract and takavi system respectively.

327. The subjoined table shows the cost of maintenance and recoveries made on account of such cost in respect of each system :—

EMBANKMENT.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Total.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of collection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gundak ...	Rs. 3,611	Rs. 2,119	Rs. 5,730	Rs. 2,269	Rs. 3,461	39·6
Ganges ...	1,703	5,479	7,182	4,013	3,169	55·8
Total ...	5,314	7,598	12,912	6,282	6,630	Average. 47·7

Of the outstanding balance nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd is due from the Nurhan Estate. This will be paid at once, as the estate has come under the Court of Wards. Of the remainder, Rs. 1,400 represent items below 8 annas each, for the recovery of which the Collector reports no coercive steps will be taken for the present.

#### 24.—COMMUNICATIONS.

328. The state of communications in the Division was generally fair throughout the year, except in the three North Gangetic districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, where the roads and bridges were seriously damaged by the unprecedentedly heavy floods, a description of which is given in paragraphs 520-526 of this Report.

In Champaran the flood in the Sikrahna river was so high that its spill reached the town of Motihari, and part of the Henry market and some other portions of the town were for some time under water. About 200 feet of the Segouli bridge, which is on the main road Segouli to Nepal, and for the construction of which the Government of Bengal paid in 1882 to the then District Road Cess Committee of Champaran the sum of Rs. 50,000, was washed away. In Muzaffarpur the heavy floods came from the Bagmati and the Little Gundak rivers. To the east of the district and north of the Railway embankment of the line from Muzaffarpur to Samastipur the flood was extremely high, communications were cut off in all directions, and the damages were considerable. Among these may be mentioned the damage done to the Victoria Bridge over the Bur-Gundak river at Akra ghât, the southern bank of which has been eroded, leaving a gap of some 200 feet between the bridge and the present bank. In the Darbhanga district the damage done was very great indeed. In the town of Darbhanga hundreds of houses collapsed, roads were breached, two or three bridges were washed away, and much property was destroyed. The whole of the north-east corner of the district was one vast sea, and hundreds of square miles were under water, especially the tracts in the north-west, the centre, and in the south-east of the district. Speaking generally, the flood swept from the north-west to the south-east corner of the district and carried everything before it. The District Board of Darbhanga have already incurred a heavy debt of Rs. 1,80,000 from Government on account of the famine of 1891-92, and they

have now again to meet the cost of making good the damage done by the floods, which has been estimated by the District Engineer to be Rs. 3,02,969, as follows:

	Rs.
(1) Damage to metalled portions of roads ... ..	21,825
(2) Gap filling ... ..	46,705
(3) Protective works ... ..	7,343
(4) Repairs to damaged culverts and bridges ... ..	41,132
(5) Cost of replacing culverts and bridges washed away ... ..	84,982
(6) Raising surface of roads ... ..	1,00,982
Total ... ..	3,02,969

329. The Inspector of Works in the Division visited the damaged road and recommended the immediate filling up of all the breaches as affording useful work to the inhabitants in the parts of the country where it was most needed. This has since been done, the amount spent in this way before the close of the financial year being Rs. 34,098. The damaged iron bridge at Bihool on the Pipraghât-Narya road was also made good, and two old large timber-topped bridges on the Darbhanga-Sakri road were repaired and arched over at a cost of Rs. 12,538 and Rs. 21,004 respectively. A sum of Rs. 4,816 was also expended in repairing the damage done to some of the smaller.

330. Mr. Williams has made the following remarks on the state of communications in the district:—"With the limited funds at its disposal, the District Board has, I think, done well on the whole, but the floods of the past year have done incalculable damage, which will not be got over for some years to come, and following on the expenditure on relief works in previous years, have reduced the Board to almost a state of bankruptcy. Roads were breached and bridges carried away all over the district."

331. The total outlay in the whole Division on original and repair works on district communications during the year aggregated to Rs. 5,67,327 and Rs. 5,45,383 respectively.

332. The following is a brief summary of the works undertaken during the year by the several District Boards in the Division:—

333. *Patna*.—The girder bridge over the Poon-poon river on the Fatua-Hilsa road, which had been under construction from 1891-92, was very nearly completed during the year and is now ready to be opened for traffic. The expenditure on it during the year amounted to Rs. 37,822. The raising and metalling\* of the Fatua-Hilsa road, alluded to in the last Report, was continued, and Rs. 9,643 were expended on it. Several minor original works were also undertaken in the district during the year. Among these may be mentioned the bridges of the two branches of the Punchana river on the 16th and 18th miles of the Bakhtiarpur-Bihar road, raising and metalling of the Bihar-Sabri and Barh-Saksora roads, the construction of a bridge on the Barh-Surnayra road, the metalling of the 1st and 2nd miles of the Bihar-Ekanger Sarai road, and the construction of a causeway across the Punchana river.

334. *Gaya*.—The expenditure on original works in this district during the year under report was the heaviest in the Division, being Rs. 1,52,175 as against Rs. 83,495 spent in the previous year. The works undertaken during the year were as follow:—Three large iron girder bridges over the Daru, Moharia and Morhur rivers on the Jahanabad-Arwal road were nearly finished, and the iron work costing Rs. 11,277 was purchased for another bridge on the same road over the Ghanghar Nala. The minor culverts on this road were also nearly finished at a cost of over a quarter of a lakh, of which Rs. 5,835 were expended during the year. The raising of and the construction of minor culverts on the Gaya-Shenganj road were nearly finished, and the old wooden platform over the Jamuna Nala spill bridge on the Daudnagar road was removed and replaced by a metalled roadway over rolled iron joists and jack arches. The raising of the railway feeder road from Hulasganj to Jahanabad was proceeded with, and the girder bridge over the Sabhi Nala on the Gaya-Sherghati road was nearly completed. The 10th and 11th miles of the Gaya-Sherghati road were also metalled during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,805. The raising of the Nawada-Pakribarawan road was nearly completed, and the construction of minor culverts was begun, Rs. 3,162 being spent on them during the year.

The raising of the Aurangabad-Maharajganj road leading to Daltonganj was also nearly completed during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 12,181, and the construction of minor culverts was taken in hand.

335. *Shahabad*.—The expenditure on original works in this district during the year was Rs. 61,011, the works undertaken being the improvements of the Koilwar-Arrah road, the metalling of the first four miles of the Sasaram-Arrah road, the raising and bridging of the Gujrajanj-Bihia road, and the raising and metalling of the Koilwar-Baharia road. The metalling of the Sinha-Bihia road was completed for Rs. 3,780, and the diversion of the 11th mile of the Jahanabad-Kurmanassa road finished at a cost of Rs. 986. The raising, bridging and metalling of the Nasriganj-Tendon road, and the raising and metalling of the Peero-Jagdispur road, which had been in hand from the previous years, were also completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 5,745 and Rs. 23,606 respectively. There are 13 principal trade routes in this district, aggregating 411 miles in length, and they are reported to have all been well maintained.

336. *Saran*.—The improvement of the road through the Chainpur bazar on the Siwan-Siswan road, and that of the Chapra-Sutterghat road, were completed during the year under report at an expenditure of Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 3,001 respectively. The cart likhs of the Siwan-Sullempur road were raised from 1st to the 11th mile, and the construction of six culverts was taken in hand. A bridge of three spans of 25 feet each was commenced on the Siwan and Nagwa road, and 26 minor culverts were built on the various roads in the district at a cost of Rs. 4,461. The 20th mile of the Andar-Basantpur road was widened, and the Doriganj Bazar road metalled. One Inspection bungalow was built at Gopalganj at a cost of Rs. 1,176, and another purchased at Siwan for Rs. 2,000 from the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The construction of two more Inspection bungalows, viz., one at Sonepur and the other at Myrwa, was also taken in hand during the year.

337. *Champaran*.—The damage done by the floods was made good, and portions of roads were raised where found necessary. Fifty-four new culverts were constructed on the various roads in the district, and two causeways—one 850 feet long on the Motihari-Katkenwa road, and the other 700 feet on the 5th mile of the Etwaghat-Dhaka road, were completed during the year. Eight hundred and twenty-six miles of roads were maintained and 10 bridges and 26 culverts repaired. The total expenditure during the year under the head Communications in the district being Rs. 37,322.

338. *Muzaffarpur*.—Eight masonry bridges and culverts affording 345 lineal feet of waterway were constructed on the Sursand road at a cost of Rs. 19,848, and two bridges, one of 14 spans and the other of 9 spans of 15 feet each, were taken in hand on the Shewhur road and Rs. 28,205 were expended on them. The Serai road, which is a feeder road to the Serai station on the Tirhut State Railway, was provided with 60 running feet of arched waterway at a cost of Rs. 4,093, and a feeder road to the Kurhani station of the above railway completed for Rs. 2,245. Twelve bridges and culverts with a total waterway of 148 running feet were also built on the Gopinathpur road, and the materials collected for the rest. The level-crossings on the Rewaghat, Dulsing Sarai, Hajipur and Atharghat roads and the sandy portions of the Karlahiaghat, Pusa, Deoria, Sahibganj, Sita marhi and Bhagwanpur roads, were metalled at a cost of Rs. 11,544, and 28 timber platform bridges and culverts were arched over at an outlay of Rs. 14,299. Forty-six minor culverts, affording 150 running feet of waterway, were also constructed during the year on the various roads in the district at a cost of Rs. 9,510. The District Board also spent Rs. 13,268 in repairing the damage done to the roads by the late floods.

339. *Darbhanga*.—No important new work could be undertaken in this district during the year under report for want of funds, all available money having been spent on the repairs of roads and bridges damaged by the floods. Fifteen culverts were, however, completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,716 on the several roads in the district, and Rs. 1,662 were paid for compensation of land taken up for roads constructed during the famine of 1888-89. A sum of Rs. 62 was also expended on marking the flood level of the year throughout the district. There are over 1,100 miles of roads in this district, of which 540

miles were repaired during the year under notice through the agency of Indigo-planters, and the remaining 560 miles by contractors, the total expenditure incurred by the District Board of Darbhanga on this account being Rs. 1,20,054 in all. This amount includes Rs. 14,955 which were expended during the year in dressing and maintaining the famine roads and tanks constructed in 1891-92.

#### PROVINCIAL ROADS.

340. The Government road from Dinapore to Khagole, a length of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, was maintained in an efficient state by the District Board of Patna at a cost of Rs. 5,153 against the Government grant of Rs. 5,000, the difference of Rs. 153 being met partly from the unexpended balance of the previous year and partly from the grant of the current year.

The portion of the Grand Trunk Road in the Gaya district from Bhalua Chuttee to Barun was maintained during the year by the District Board of Gaya at a cost of Rs. 22,477 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 21,616, with the exception of about two miles near Bhalua Chuttee which are required to be remetalled; the road is reported by the Inspector of Works to be in first-rate order. The Raniganj Inspection bungalow, which was partly destroyed by a violent storm, has been rebuilt, and a new stable and out-offices provided. From the beginning of the current year this section of the road has again been taken over from the District Board of Gaya by the Bengal Public Works Department.

341. *Village roads.*—There were 5,570 miles of village roads maintained by the several District Boards in the Division at a total cost of Rs. 85,146. This includes Rs. 5,257 which were spent by the District Board of Gaya from the Government grant for the benefit of Government estates. Some of the village roads in the Gaya district have been raised and bridged sufficiently to allow wheel traffic to pass over them throughout the dry season. The village roads in the Shahabad district have not, however, the Collector reports, been properly maintained for want of funds. Of the 1,680 miles of these roads in the Saran district, 1,031 miles were repaired through the agency of the Indigo-planters and 446 miles by contractors. The remaining 203 miles did not require any repairs.

342. The average cost of maintenance of the village roads in the Patna district has been as high as Rs. 30 nearly per mile. The attention of the District Board has been called to this matter, and the average rate for these roads for the future has been limited throughout the Division to Rs. 10 per mile.

343. *Arboriculture.*—In the Patna district Rs. 720 were expended under this head. In Gaya Rs. 2,971 were spent. Of this Rs. 941 represents the cost of iron gabions, the introduction of which has proved successful. They are rather expensive at first, but they give excellent results and have the further advantage of being removeable for use elsewhere when the trees grow up and need no further protection. In Shahabad no new avenues of trees were undertaken during the year. In Saran the District Board spent Rs. 1,346 on account of the maintenance of the plants of the previous years. With a view to introduce an efficient and yet economical means of tree plantation in the district, the District Board are now attempting to induce the proprietors and cultivators of roadside lands to take up the work at their own expense on condition that they are entitled to the fruit and half the actual sale-proceeds of the trees when cut down. In Champaran 21,800 tar trees were planted to demarcate the boundaries of the different roads in the district, and the trees planted in former years protected. In Muzaffarpur there was no work done under the head during the year, and from Darbhanga no information has been received on the subject.

344. *Test relief works.*—In the beginning of February 1894 test relief works were opened on the roads noted on the margin in the Darbhanga district, owing to the occurrence of the heavy flood there as noticed before.

The rate offered was Re. 1-4 per thousand cubic feet of earthwork, and the work consisting of the widening of the crest of the roads.

At first 700 or 800 persons came to these works, but the number soon dwindled down and the works were closed as relief works.

Statement showing the lengths of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by the District and Local Boards and the Municipalities in the Division during the year 1893-94:—

ROADS.	PATNA.				GAYA.				SHAHABAD.				SARAN.			
	By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.			
	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Metalled roads ...	116'5	...	50'7	167'2	101	...	43'4	234'4	140'9	...	21'6	171'5	122'9	...	5'0	127'9
Unmetalled roads	474	457'7	60'3	993'0	725'5	508	24'8	1,232'3	551'5	1,285	20'9	1,857'4	687'5	1,940'0	75'7	2,904'1
Total ...	590'5	457'7	111'0	1,159'2	916'5	508'0	72'2	1,466'7	701'4	1,385'0	42'5	2,028'9	1,010'4	1,940'0	80'7	3,032'0

ROADS.	CHAMPARAN.				MUZAFFARPUR.				DARBHANGA.			
	By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.			
	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
Metalled roads ... ..	7'7	...	6	13'7	28	...	37'3	65'3	47'9	...	13'3	61'1
Unmetalled roads ... ..	1,044	319 *	19	1,382	1,514'2	618'2	27'6	2,160	1,055'0	703'6	36'3	1,796'9
Total ...	1,051'7	319'	25	1,395'7	1,542'2	618'2	64'9	2,225'3	1,163'0	703'6	49'5	1,857'0

Statement showing the allotments and the expenditure incurred on works in the several districts in the Patna Division during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

DISTRICT.	Original work.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Total expenditure.	Total allotment.	Percentage of expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna ...	Rs. 1,24,063	Rs. 62,810	Rs. 25,936	Rs. 2,091	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,13,824	Rs. 2,37,428	90'08
Gaya ...	Rs. 65,004	Rs. 70,211	Rs. 26,361	Rs. 419	Rs. 1,482	Rs. 1,61,881	Rs. 1,80,000	89'5
Shahabad ...	Rs. 1,62,176	Rs. 52,474	Rs. 81,062	Rs. 873	...	Rs. 2,70,684	Rs. 2,87,156	94'59
Saran ...	Rs. 49,037	Rs. 54,519	Rs. 21,068	Rs. 2,418	...	Rs. 1,27,032	Rs. 1,57,073	80'5
Champan ...	Rs. 61,011	Rs. 90,085	Rs. 25,803	...	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,74,899	Rs. 2,80,202	62'4
Muzaffarpur ...	Rs. 19,335	Rs. 76,162	Rs. 25,653	Rs. 353	...	Rs. 1,21,493	Rs. 1,57,879	76'95
Darbhanga ...	Rs. 31,790	Rs. 82,580	Rs. 24,133	...	...	Rs. 1,38,503	Rs. 1,90,840	68'0
Total ...	Rs. 38,432	Rs. 22,033	Rs. 15,285	Rs. 805	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 78,015	Rs. 81,010	95'3
...	Rs. 40,255	Rs. 23,352	Rs. 14,967	...	...	Rs. 80,575	Rs. 85,458	94'5
...	Rs. 1,02,647	Rs. 40,010	Rs. 20,022	Rs. 1,354	Rs. 0,500	Rs. 1,77,530	Rs. 1,79,947	98'08
...	Rs. 1,23,609	Rs. 93,488	...	...	...	Rs. 2,17,097	Rs. 2,31,100	93'9
...	Rs. 95,57	Rs. 91,080	Rs. 32,128	Rs. 2,040	...	Rs. 2,20,616	Rs. 2,30,838	95'53
...	Rs. 13,070	Rs. 1,33,045	Rs. 32,001	Rs. 1,403	...	Rs. 1,80,518	Rs. 1,90,782	94'6
Total ...	Rs. 5,12,621	Rs. 4,12,304	Rs. 1,78,124	Rs. 10,074	Rs. 9,442	Rs. 11,52,555	Rs. 13,32,080	86'5
...	Rs. 4,80,911	Rs. 5,79,651	Rs. 1,55,864	Rs. 1,983	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 13,17,311	Rs. 15,11,527	87'1

25.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

345. The Lodging-house Act is in force only in Gaya. The receipts for the year, including an opening balance of Rs. 694, amounted to Rs. 10,831 against Rs. 9,740 in the preceding year, which included an opening balance of Rs. 1,739. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,609 against Rs. 9,046, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,222. Rupees 3,000 was contributed to the Pilgrim Hospital, Rs. 1,231 to the Cholera Hospital, and Rs. 1,900 was spent on general sanitation. The increase in income is reported to be due to the unusual influx of pilgrims owing to good harvests.



346. The number of licenses taken out for accommodation of 13,212 pilgrims was 421 against 406 in the previous year for 10,242 pilgrims. It was found that keepers of lodging-houses paid fees for a smaller number of pilgrims than they actually accommodated. To remedy this, licenses have now to be taken out for the full number which a house is capable of holding.

347. There were 23 prosecutions against 32 in 1892-93, the falling off being a consequence of the arrangement just referred to. The fines amounted to Rs. 114 against 164 in 1892-93.

348. The lodging-houses were duly inspected by the Overseer, and most of them by the Health Officer himself, and were found in good order.

349. The figures below show the deaths during the last three years in the lodging-houses:—

DEATHS.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1		2	3	4
Total deaths	...	163	248	282
From cholera	...	50	115	82
„ fever	...	} 113 {	110	169
Other causes	...		23	31

There was a falling off in cases of cholera, which so far is satisfactory, considering the considerable increase in the number of pilgrims; but there was a marked excess in the number of deaths from fever. The number of cases of cholera treated in the Cholera Hospital maintained by the Fund was 107 against 113 in the preceding year. Of these, 88 were pilgrims and the rest townspeople. The deaths from cholera among the pilgrim patients reached the high figure of 74, while only 6 of the 19 townspeople died. Most of the pilgrims, however, are received in a moribund condition, having been exhausted by long journeys, fasting, and other hardships.

350. This Act is in force in all the districts of this Division. Good use Sarais and Puraos Act XXII of 1867. was made of the provisions of the Act in most of the districts, especially in Patna, Shahabad, Saran and Muzaffarpur. In the last district six persons who were “wanted” by the police were, by means of working section 8, arrested in the Dharmasala sarai.

#### 26.—EDUCATION.

351. Statement XXX appended to this report shows the different classes of public educational institutions in this Division, their income from various sources, and the number and cost per head of the pupils.

352. The total number of schools in the Division rose during the year from 6,025 to 6,265, and the pupils from 151,293 to 160,529, showing an increase of 240 schools and 9,236 pupils. The increase of pupils occurred principally in primary schools; middle schools show a decrease of four, but the number of pupils increased by 145.

353. In *Patna* there was a decrease of 71 schools and 675 pupils. The decrease occurred in primary and special schools. The loss in the former is said to be due to the disappearance of undeserving and weak institutions that failed to earn any remuneration, and in the latter to the abolition of guru training classes formerly held by the Inspecting Pandits.

354. In *Gaya* the number of schools fell from 955 to 944, but the number of pupils rose from 22,397 to 22,932. The decrease was practically confined to lower primary schools, and it was more than compensated for by an increase from 403 to 462 in the number of indigenous schools which are excluded from the returns. The schools struck off the list of public institutions fell to the status of indigenous ones, in consequence of failure to earn rewards under the restrictions imposed in the preceding year as to the age of the examinees and the minimum amount of reward required to be earned, viz. Rs. 4. The increase in attendance, which nevertheless occurred, shows that there has been a real advance in education, and that it is only the most useless schools that have

dropped out. The number of special schools has increased from two to four owing to the re-opening of the Islamia Madrasa at Gaya and the inclusion of the Kako unaided madrasa. The other two schools are a petty madrasa at Tikari and a Sanskrit tol at Aurangabad.

355. In *Shahabad* there has been a gain of 78 schools and 1,950 pupils during the last year as compared with the preceding year. The gain has been highest in the lower primary schools. The cause of the increase is explained to be due to the fact that a large number of indigenous schools have conformed to the departmental standards. Special schools have increased by three with 38 pupils attending them, the reason being (1) that a technical school at Dumraon has been opened at the expense of the Maharaja of Dumraon during the year under report, (2) that two high class Sanskrit schools (one at Buxar and the other at Arrah) which were returned with the upper primary schools last year have this year been returned under the proper heading "Special Schools." There is a special school at Buxar, where railway coolies are taught the railway rules, reading and writing the Hindi and Nagri characters, and elementary arithmetic.

The state of primary education in this district is backward, and the number of schools, especially in the south of the district, is deficient. There is not a single school on the whole of the Rhotas plateau. The Magistrate says that, when he was on tour there last cold weather, he was asked in several places to establish a school, and the absence of any means of education among these people cannot be attributed to want of unwillingness on their part to accept it. Measures have been taken to establish some pathshalas there. The Magistrate is also of opinion that the middle vernacular schools maintained by the District Board serve no useful purpose. He will shortly put proposals before the Board to contribute only grants in aid of people who come forward with funds to maintain a secondary school, and to open more pathshalas with the money saved.

356. In *Saran* the number of schools rose from 747 to 843, and the pupils from 20,775 to 23,139. The increase was in the lower primary schools. The Chapra Zilla School is self-supporting, the income from fees and fines being more than sufficient to cover the expenditure.

357. In *Champaran* the increase in the number of schools and pupils is due to the increase in the number of lower primary schools and the pupils attending them.

From the Motihari Dharma Sabha School one candidate appeared at the Title Examination at the Madhyam, and eight at the Pratham Pariksha of the Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan. The results have not yet been published.

358. In *Muzaffarpur* there were 841 schools with 19,872 pupils on the 31st March 1894, against 814 schools with 18,045 pupils in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly in the lower primary schools.

The Hajipur Municipality has stopped its grant to the high English school, but has raised its aid to primary education.

359. In *Darbhanga* the number of schools rose from 734 to 828, and the pupils from 20,015 to 22,431. The increase is chiefly noticeable in the lower primary schools. There is one special school in the district, i.e., the Madhubani Sanskrit school, aided by the Department. It prepares boys for Title Examination of Calcutta and for Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan examinations. In the year 1893-94, six boys were sent up to the Title, Madhyam, and Pratham Parikshas against four of the previous year, who all passed.

In regard to education in general, Mr. Williams, the late Magistrate, says:—"Education during the year has done fairly well, but there is much room for improvement. The municipalities encourage primary education, and would like to spend more money on secondary. The District Board grudges money to education."

360. The system of payment by results prevails throughout the Division, and an uniform system of lower primary examination for the whole of Bihar, with a uniform set of printed questions, was for the first time adopted in 1893.

361. The percentage of pupils at school has slightly increased in all districts except Patna, which, however, still stands first, the percentage being more than twice that in Gaya, which stands second.

362. The cost per head of pupils ranged from Rs. 25-10-2 in Champaran to Rs. 16-1-8 in Gaya for English schools; from Rs. 12-15-6 in Darbhanga to Rs. 8-7-9 in Shahabad and Saran for middle schools; and from Rs. 2-14-7 in Gaya to Rs. 1-15-9 in Saran for primary schools. In special schools the percentages varied from Rs. 44-0-11 in Champaran to Rs. 6-14-4 in Saran. In Patna the rate for special schools is Rs. 42-10-2 and in Darbhanga Rs. 30-13-10.

363. The following table gives the number of female schools, and the pupils attending them in the several districts of the Division:—

DISTRICT.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Patna ...	115	1,799	102	1,643
Gaya ...	14	374	12	311
Shahabad ...	9	246	10	296
Saran ...	84	1,345	97	1,495
Champaran ...	2	76	2	77
Muzaffarpur ...	9	206	10	247
Darbhanga ...	20	315	27	414
Total ...	253	4,361	260	4,483

The number of girls at school decreased in Patna and Gaya, but it increased in all other districts. There are also girls reading in boys' schools. On the whole, female education has made satisfactory progress during the year under report.

364. One girl from the Bettiah sub-division appeared at the last Lower Primary Scholarship Examination, and passed in the first Division. It was proposed to award her a lower primary scholarship, but as there is not an upper primary or middle school within an easy reach from her village where she could continue to study, the scholarship was not awarded to her. During the preceding year also one girl appeared at the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination in Champaran, and passed in the First Division.

365. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number is shown in the following table for the last two years:—

District.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Patna ...	16·8	17·2
Gaya ...	15·4	16·2
Shahabad ...	20·9	18·6
Saran ...	13·3	13·6
Champaran ...	17·2	15·9
Muzaffarpur ...	15·7	16·0
Darbhanga ...	16·4	18·8

There was an advance in all the districts except Shahabad and Champaran.

366. For the education of *Tharus*, an aboriginal race on the northern frontier of Champaran, there were 30 pathsalas against 29 in the preceding year. The number of pupils attending these schools was 297 against 293 in the previous year. Of these 30 pathsalas, one was stipendiary and two paid by rewards; the rest were maintained by the *Tharus* themselves. Ten *Tharu* boys appeared at the last Lower Primary Scholarship Examination, of whom two passed.

367. There is also a stipendiary school at Chautarwa in the Bettiah sub-division for the education of the children of *Maghaya Domes*, and the number of Dome boys in the school on 31st of March 1894 was 11 against 7 on 31st of March 1893. The District Board paid Rs. 36 to the gurus of this pathsala.

368. Besides the above institutions there were 3,497 private institutions and 30,928 pupils attending them, as noted below:—

DISTRICT.	Number of private institutions.	Number of pupils.
1	2	3
Patna ...	594	4,807
Gaya ...	462	4,297
Shahabad ...	348	3,181
Saran ...	344	3,212
Champaran ...	308	4,313
Muzaffarpur ...	846	6,031
Darbhanga ...	595	5,087
Total ...	3,497	30,928

These are all indigenous *pathsalas* and *maktabs*, which do not conform to the rules of the Department, which submit no returns, and in which the teaching is very elementary.

369. There has been a decrease in the number of special schools from 40 to 30, owing to the abolition in Patna of guru training classes formerly held by Inspecting Pandits and included in this category.

370. Besides the special schools already specified, there are other *toles* and *madrasas*. There is also a technical school at Dumraon, but the Magistrate has received no report in regard to its working.

371. In the Bihar Industrial School, opened in November 1892, there were 47 boys during the year 1893-94. Of these, 23 were in the Apprentice Department and 24 in the Artizan Department.

Of the 23 boys in the Apprentice Department, 8 got stipends at Rs. 7 per month and 14 at Rs. 5 per month. The remaining one did not get any stipend, but received instruction free of charge. The amount of stipends paid in this Department was wholly contributed by the District and Municipal Boards in the Bihar Circle.

In the Artizan Department all the 24 boys got stipends at Rs. 3 each. In this Department 22 stipends were paid from the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund, and one from the proceeds of Rs. 1,000 deposited by Maulvi Syed Sakhawat Hossein for the purpose of a scholarship in the name of the late Kazi Roza Hossein, Khan Bahadur. The remaining one was paid out of Rs. 108 which was contributed for the purpose by Khan Bahadur Bahadur Ali Khan of Barh.

372. The total expenditure incurred during the year was as follows:—

Serial number.	Items of Expenditure.	Amount.
1	2	3
1	Construction of workshop	Rs. 1,616 12 9
2	Establishment ...	2,338 8 7
3	Stipends ...	738 4 8
4	Tools and plant ...	4,991 0 3
5	Contingencies ...	341 3 3
	Total ...	10,025 13 6

373. During the year the school was visited by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, by His Honour the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, and by the Director of Public Instruction. It was also several times inspected by the Principal of the Sibpur College, to whom the Committee are indebted for advice and assistance always readily rendered.

27.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

374. In appendix XXXI will be found the principal statistics connected with the working of dispensaries and hospitals in the several districts of this Division during the year 1893. The subjoined abstract shows the number of dispensaries and hospitals in each district, their income and the average number of patients treated:—

DISTRICT.	Number of dispensaries.	INCOME FROM—					DAILY AVERAGE PATIENTS.		Ratio per cent. of out-door patients to total population.
		Government.	District Board.	Municipality.	Subscription.	Total.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Patna ...	11	674	5,308	21,472	1,164	28,618	33·03	74·75	5·1
Gaya ...	7	815	9,895	1,757	5,235	17,792	13·15	71·26	1·9
Shahabad ...	8	2,332	1,869	5,773	8,424	18,398	10·15	102·56	3·9
Saran ...	10	1,188	3,878	8,995	9,694	23,755	18·48	99·55	5·2
Champanan ...	5	1,528	800	3,601	4,472	10,401	21·29	41·39	3·3
Muzaffarpur...	4	99	300	5,774	3,406	9,579	12·53	76·70	1·8
Darbhanga ...	7	654	450	4,113	16,140	21,357	11·33	87·22	4·01
Total ...	52	7,290	22,500	51,485	48,535	1,29,810	119·96	553·43	3·5

375. In the table attached to paragraph 344 of my Report for 1892-93, the number of dispensaries in Shahabad was erroneously shown to be 10 instead of 8, and the total number for the Division should have been 50, not 52. During the year under review, as the table shows, there were 52 dispensaries. The increase of two dispensaries is due to the inclusion in the returns for the first time of the two Dufferin Female Hospitals at Bettiah and Darbhanga.

376. In Gaya and Muzaffarpur the income of the dispensaries was smaller than in 1892. In both places the voluntary subscriptions fell off. In all the other districts there was an increase. The receipts for all dispensaries in this Division amounted to Rs. 1,29,810, against Rs. 1,21,933 in the preceding year.

377. The total number of in and of out-patients treated in each district during the past two years are shown below:—

DISTRICT.	TOTAL NUMBER TREATED.					
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		Total.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna ...	2,867	3,254	71,700	90,254	74,567	93,508
Gaya ...	1,671	1,843	34,047	40,810	35,718	42,653
Shahabad ...	1,184	1,411	67,431	81,704	68,615	83,115
Saran ...	952	995	122,560	129,263	123,512	130,258
Champanan ...	1,041	1,327	56,216	62,981	57,257	64,308
Muzaffarpur ...	1,049	962	45,359	49,193	46,408	50,155
Darbhanga ...	1,072	1,332	86,938	112,542	88,010	113,874
Total ...	9,836	11,124	484,251	566,747	494,087	577,871

The total number of patients treated in all the 52 dispensaries during the year was 577,871, against 494,087 in the previous year, showing a large increase of 83,784. The increase occurred in all the districts, but was most marked in Darbhanga. Among out-patients there was a large increase from 484,251 in 1892 to 566,747 in the year of report. In Patna the increase is said to be due to the fact that the six dispensaries maintained by the District Board worked throughout the whole of the past year, while in the year preceding they had worked only for a part, having been started about the middle of the year. In Gaya the increase is, in view of the greater healthiness of the year as compared with 1892, attributed to the growing popularity of these institutions, and in some cases the Magistrate says it is due to the transfer elsewhere of certain unsatisfactory hospital assistants who had been for too long in one place. The Magistrate of Shahabad claims the increase as an indication that the European mode of treatment is gradually inspiring confidence among the people, and I am much inclined to think that this may really be accepted as the reason in all the districts generally.

378. *Patna*.—Similarly, there was an increase everywhere in the number of in-patients except in Muzaffarpur, where there was a falling off of 87. The dispensary at Bihar (in Patna) has been transferred from the Nawratna outside of the town to the Bayley Sarai in the centre of the town, and is now located in a wing of that building. The accommodation there is ample, and the change is a great improvement. The Patna District Board has agreed during the year to contribute Rs. 900 per annum to the Bankipore Hospital, and Rs. 200 to the Bihar dispensary. The question of contribution to the Barh dispensary is under consideration. The Mokameh dispensary is maintained by the East Indian Railway Company for the use of the Railway servants and for passengers taken ill or injured by accidents whilst travelling on the line.

379. *Gaya*.—The Gaya Hospital has attained a special reputation within recent years, and patients from other districts continue to come there for treatment. The female ward of the Hospital continued under the charge of Miss Perry, the lady doctor maintained by the Gaya branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund. Mr. Macpherson reports that Miss Perry has been doing very good work under the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon, as is evidenced by an increase in the number of in and out-patients. Her work in the zannas has also increased in a gratifying manner, and it is evident that her services are beginning to be appreciated by the people. The Gaya branch of the Dufferin Fund is in a flourishing condition, and has a balance to its credit of Rs. 72,047, which will now be utilized in building the Zannas Hospital with cottage wards adjoining it; for this purpose a fresh site has been acquired and presented by the District Board, and building operations have begun.

380. *Shahabad*.—In Shahabad the Dumraon dispensary is reported to have done excellent work during the year. For the popularity which it has gained, the Assistant Surgeon, Babu Bepin Behari Gupta, deserves much credit. A number of successful operations for cataract are said to have been performed at Dumraon and also at Jagdispur.

A trained midwife was employed at Arrah and another at Sasaram by the District Board. During the year Babu Raghoo Nandan Pershad Singh of Mohania contributed Rs. 200 towards the fund for the repairs of the dispensary building at Bhabua.

381. *Saran*.—There are ten dispensaries in Saran, of which three are supported by the Maharaja of Hatwa. The principal diseases treated were fever, skin diseases, goitre, worms and spleen.

The Magistrate appends to his report a statement showing the number of fever cases in the Chapra Hospital during the last 23 years, from which it appears that the general health has been gradually deteriorating, the deterioration being most marked during the past five years.

The dispensaries maintained by the District Board in the interior of the district have been of much benefit to the people and are very useful institutions. The Magistrate remarks that "there is no direction in which the operation of the District Board is better appreciated by the general public than this."

382. *Champaran*.—The Dufferin Hospital at Bettiah is supported by the Bettiah Raj. It is very much appreciated by the people and was largely attended during the past year, the first of its existence. The Lady Doctor, Miss Jane Marsh, who is in medical charge, is reported to be indefatigable in her attention to her duties, and her skill and knowledge are shown by the demand for her services beyond the limits of the institution. Four other dispensaries at Kosaria, Dhaka, Balthar and Ramgharwa are being built at the cost of the Raj and will be opened during the current year.

383. *Muzaffarpur*.—Besides the four dispensaries under Government supervision in the district of Muzaffarpur, there are two other private dispensaries, viz., one at Nanpur and the other at Parihai, maintained by the Chaudhri of Nanpur and the Maharaja of Darbhanga respectively. A new building for the Muzaffarpur Dispensary is a great desideratum; but Mr. Hare reports that there will be much difficulty in raising the necessary funds, as considerable subscriptions have recently been given to the drainage scheme now in progress. I still hope, however, to see the proposal sooner or later carried out. There is a large and excellent site ready for the purpose in some public gardens belonging to the Municipality, which are at present of no practical use to any one. There is ample room there for both a public and a Dufferin Hospital, and in a wealthy district like Muzaffarpur there should be no great difficulty in raising the necessary funds for both institutions.

384. *Darbhangha*.—Besides the seven dispensaries shown in the appendix in the district of Darbhanga, there are five others in the interior supported by the Maharaja. The control of these useful institutions has lately been vested in the Civil Surgeon. The building for the dispensary at Samastipur was completed during the year and will shortly be opened. The proposal to close the Tajpur dispensary has been abandoned, a subscription having been raised for its maintenance. The Dufferin Hospital at Darbhanga, under the management of Dr. Amy Ramsbotham, continues to do much useful work.

385. Dr. Miss Grace Mackinnon and her Assistant Miss Gregory have continued their medical labours in the Patna City mentioned in paragraph 356 of the last year's Report with unabated diligence and success. I regret, however, to say that Miss Mackinnon has lately broken down from overwork and has been obliged to take leave, for a time, to recruit her strength. A very pleasant incident in the visit of the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor Sir A. P. MacDonnell to Patna was the laying of the foundation stone by His Honour of Miss Mackinnon's future Zanana Hospital on the 29th July. The ceremony was attended by a large audience of Europeans and natives, who thoroughly appreciated His Honour's excellent and sympathetic speech.

#### 28.—LIBRARIES.

386. The Bar Library at Bankipore had 66 members last year against 65 in 1892-93. The reserve fund is, as reported last year, Rs. 1,000 in Promissory Notes. The cash balance on 31st March 1894 was Rs. 974 against Rs. 718 on 31st March 1893. About a dozen books were received during the year, besides law reports and periodicals. The Oriental Library received several Arabic and Persian as well as English books from the Secretary, Maulvi Khoda Baksh Khan Bahadur. The proposed garden has not yet been planted, but the land has been cleared, and the compound wall partly built. The library possesses many works of great interest to the scholar and antiquarian. It was twice visited during the course of the year by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, viz., in July by Sir A. P. MacDonnell, and in February by Sir Charles Elliott.

387. The Gaya Public Library continues to be an useful and flourishing institution. Besides the European residents a number of native gentlemen are members. The institution has a funded capital of Rs. 12,000, which yielded an income of Rs. 335 during the year. One hundred and forty-one books were purchased during the year against 124 in 1892-93. There are now 1,891 books in this library.

388. The Bar Library at Arrah is well reported of. The Bar Club consists of 25 pleaders against 20 of the preceding year. A few books were added during the year.

To the Endowment Madrasa Library of Sasaram, Urdu books of the value of Rs. 117 have been added.

389. The Public Library at Chapra is still not suitably housed. The number of subscribers is only 24, and subscriptions are not, it seems, paid as regularly as they might be. The receipts were Rs. 848 against Rs. 1,715 in 1892-93, when a considerable sum was collected on account of arrear subscriptions. The expenditure was Rs. 780, leaving a balance of Rs. 68. The Government securities for Rs. 2,000 belonging to the library have been sold for Rs. 2,157, in order to carry out certain improvements.

390. There is no Public Library in Champaran, Muzaffarpur or Darbhanga.

391. The district and sub-divisional libraries are reported to be in good order.

#### 29.—MUSEUMS.

392. The only museum in this Division is the Economic Museum at Bhojpur, established in the beginning of 1889 by the Maharaja of Dumraon. It contains, as reported last year, specimens of seeds, dyes, spices, fibres and models of English and Native implements of agriculture. During the year old models were replaced by new ones and the building was thoroughly repaired.

393. A small collection of local artware and manufacture is deposited in the Public Library of Gaya, but the collection is a poor one, and no addition was made to it during the year under report.

394. A small building has been constructed by the Public Works Department in the vicinity of Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya for reception of Buddhist objects of interest. The Collector hopes to take the arrangement of these remains personally in hand, but has not yet had time to do so.

#### 30.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

##### *Municipalities.*

395. *Patna.*—The most important municipality in this Division is the Patna Municipality. The Municipal Board consists of 30 members, 20 of whom are elected by the rate-payers and 10 appointed by Government. The number of meetings held during the year was 14, of which 12 were general and 2 special. The average attendance of members at each meeting was 10·3.

396. A general election was held during the year under review, at which considerable activity in canvassing was shown by some of the candidates. The election of the Vice-Chairman took place in May last, after the close of the year, the former Vice-Chairman, the Hon'ble Syed Fazl Imam, being re-elected. The District Magistrate is the Chairman.

397. In the year under review the receipts from taxation amounted to Rs. 1,24,104 against Rs. 1,24,221 in the previous year. Though there was considerable increase in the receipts from the wheel and latrine taxes, the receipts on account of house tax were smaller than the preceding year, partly on account of a dispute with the Railway Company regarding the assessment of the Railway premises, and partly because the taxes on certain Government buildings, though paid on the 31st March, were not credited until the next day.

398. There is considerable room for improvement in the municipal assessments, and I am glad to say that the Commissioners, listening to advice, appointed a paid assessor during the year.

399. The income of the municipality from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,60,085 (excluding the loan received from the Government for the drainage scheme) against Rs. 1,44,123 of the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 15,962. The total expenditure, exclusive of that on the drainage scheme, was Rs. 1,47,951 against Rs. 1,35,725 in the preceding year. The expenditure on drainage was Rs. 1,59,063 against 775 only in 1892-93.

400. The total estimated outlay for the drainage scheme is Rs. 3,17,542, of which the Government has advanced Rs. 1,58,000. The work is well in hand.

401. The well-privies with which Patna abounds are gradually being closed by the municipality.

402. The other municipalities in Patna are Bihar, Barh and Dinapore. The last, as noticed elsewhere, is by far the healthiest of the three.



403. *Gaya*.—In this district there are three municipalities—Gaya, Tikari and Daudnagar. The Magistrate of the District and Assistant Engineer of the Irrigation Department are respectively Chairmen of the first and third, and Babu Deeki Nandan, a pleader, is Chairman of the second. A general election of the Gaya Municipality took place in December last and evoked a good deal of local party feeling.

404. The following figures give the number of meetings held and the average attendance:—

NAME OF MUNI- CIPALITY.	Number of members, including Chairman.	Number of meetings.	Percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Gaya ...	25	12	40·3
Tikari ...	12	22	51·1
Daudnagar ...	13	20	54·2

405. The net receipts (excluding the opening balance) and the expenditure of each municipality as compared with the preceding year are shown below:—

MUNICIPALITIES.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1898-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gaya ...	65,789	65,641	63,126	67,525
Tikari ...	6,510	6,967	6,255	6,582
Daudnagar ...	3,185	3,372	4,299	3,380

In Daudnagar the increase of income is due to the payment by the Shahabad District Board of a portion of the municipal share of the tolls on the Daudnagar-Nasriganj ferry that had fallen into arrears, and of which the Magistrate reports a still larger portion is still due.

In Gaya the increase in expenditure is due to expenditure on drainage, carts, latrines, lamps and water-supply. The experiment mentioned in last year's Report of sinking a well in the bed of the river Phalgu has given encouraging results under the supervision of the District Engineer, and the Magistrate reports that it seems quite possible that a sufficient supply of water for the city may ultimately be obtained from this source. A survey of the town is also in progress for the purpose of drawing up a comprehensive scheme of drainage. The Magistrate speaks in high terms of the manner in which Mr. A. Halim, the late Vice-Chairman, discharged his duties. The Magistrate reports that the Municipal Commissioners generally have shown a laudable desire to do their duty towards the public, and readiness to comply with the wishes of the Government so far as finances permit.

406. *Shahabad*.—There are six municipalities in this district. The following statement shows the number of members, the number of meetings, and the percentage of attendance:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of Commissioners.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage.
1	2	3	4
Arrah ...	15	16	50·0
Jagdispur ...	9	7	73·0
Buxar ...	13	15	58·5
Dumraon ...	9	24	54·1
Sasaram ...	22	13	54·5
Bhabua ...	12	21	42·5

407. The total receipts during the year, inclusive of the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 74,996, and the expenditure to Rs. 71,093, against Rs. 81,956 and 75,843 respectively of the preceding year. The decrease in receipts occurs only in Arrah, the sale at auction of a number of plots of roadside and other land having caused an unusual addition to the income in 1892-93. The other municipalities all show a slight increase in income. The decrease in expenditure occurred in Arrah and Sasaram. Rs. 21,722 were spent on conservancy and drainage against Rs. 20,596 in 1892-93; Rs. 11,210 on dispensaries as against Rs. 9,598; and Rs. 2,894 on education against Rs. 1,621. On the other hand, the expenditure on roads shows a considerable decrease.

408. The water-works designed for the supply of filtered water to the Arrah Municipality have been completed, and were opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 23rd April 1894. An account of these works is given in section 23 of this Report. The improvement of the drainage of the town is now the great desideratum.

409. During the year the villages of Khelaspur and Seon were excluded under section 9 of the Municipal Act from the limits of the Bhabua Municipality. When on tour, I had found these two villages to be purely rural villages, a mile away from the town, that ought never to have been brought under the Act at all. The matter was brought to the attention of the Commissioners, who saw the justice of the claim for exemption made by the villagers and passed the necessary vote.

410. In Buxar a system of pukka drains has been completed. During the rains and cold weather the municipality has a good source of water-supply in the Ganges. During the hot-weather months, however, the supply is not so wholesome, and to meet this the municipality are constructing a large pukka well in a central part of the town.

411. In Buxar has also been constructed a new pukka market, Chaudri Shaik Abdul Hameed supplying the funds. This municipality owns also two handsome bathing ghats at Ram Rekha Ghât.

412. The Magistrate singles out this municipality as the best managed in Shahabad, the bulk of the work, as in most well administered sub-divisional municipalities in Bihar, falling upon the Sub-divisional Officer who is Chairman.

413. *Saran*.—The following statement shows the number of members, of meetings held, and the percentage of attendance:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Chapra ...	18	15	27·7
Revelganj ...	12	12	47·2
Siwan ...	9	12	96·5

414. The expenditure and receipts, including the previous year's balance, were as follows:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Chapra ...	43,483	43,450
Revelganj ...	10,808	9,591
Siwan ...	10,532	7,380

On the whole the municipalities have worked fairly. There was a general election of all the municipalities on the 14th December 1893, at which nothing particular occurred to deserve mention. But as regards Ward I of the Chapra Municipality the election proceedings are in abeyance, owing to the institution of a suit by Babu Sabhaput Singh for declaration of his right and title to the office of elected Commissioner, and the Civil Court has issued an injunction to postpone further election proceedings till the disposal of the suit.

415. *Champaran*.—There are two municipalities in this district—Motihari and Bettiah. The number of meetings and the percentage of attendance are given below:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Motihari ...	13	18	57·6
Bettiah ...	14	12	63·4

416. The working of both municipalities is reported to have been satisfactory. "The Municipal Commissioners of Motihari," the Magistrate observes, "worked well during the year under report and maintained the same state of efficiency, involving considerable sacrifice of time and convenience on the part of some of them as reported during the previous year."

417. The Bayley Sarai at Motihari was opened during the year. It is proposed to let it remain free till 30th of September next. From 1st of October a small fee to meet the cost of keeping up an establishment will be levied. The construction of a female ward in the Charitable Dispensary at Motihari will be taken in hand after the rains.

418. A survey of the Motihari Municipality was made in 1892-93, and the levels have now been taken and a scheme of drainage will probably be submitted this year.

419. *Muzaffarpur*.—There are four municipalities in Muzaffarpur. The following table shows the number of members and meetings and the average attendance of members:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of members.	Number of meetings	Percentage of average attendance.
1	2	3	4
Muzaffarpur ...	19	11	41·1
Hajipur ...	13	17	46·9
Lalganj ...	10	14	48·0
Sitamarhi ...	12	10	60·8

Many matters of importance have been discussed and dealt with by the Municipal Commissioners of Muzaffarpur, who, the Magistrate states, take an intelligent interest in the welfare of the town. They exerted themselves on the occasion of the destructive floods, and a Town Committee was formed to collect subscriptions, which were distributed among the sufferers.

In the Hajipur sub-division there are two municipalities, viz. Hajipur and Lalganj, of both of which the Sub-divisional Officer of Hajipur is the Chairman. The Sub-divisional Officer reports that the Commissioners of the Hajipur Municipality take an intelligent interest in the meetings. Maulvi Jowad Hussain is an energetic and useful Vice-Chairman. It is much to be regretted that Babu Ramjio Prosad, Rural Sub-Registrar, who was the late Vice-Chairman, has been obliged by pressure of work to decline to be nominated to the new Board.

The Lalganj Municipality is very small, but it works fairly well under Babu Rash Bihari Roy, a medical practitioner, as its Vice-Chairman. The town of Lalganj is decaying, and year by year becoming a less important centre of trade.

The Sub-divisional Officer of Sitamarhi is the Chairman of the Sitamarhi Municipality. The work of the Municipality has been satisfactory during the year under review. Buldeo Sahai, late tax-daroga of the Sitamarhi Municipality, who, after misappropriating a large amount of municipal money, absconded during the year 1889, has at last been arrested. His case was tried by the Sub-divisional Officer of Sitamarhi, who convicted him and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000, under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, but the order has since been reversed by the Sessions Judge.

420. *Darbhanga*.—The following table gives the usual particulars:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance
1	2	3	4
Darbhanga ...	22	20	55·2
Madhubani ...	16	12	56·2
Rosera ...	15	19	45·6

421. There was a general revision of assessment in Madhubani and Rusera, which, however, resulted in increases of only Rs. 371 and Rs. 48

respectively. In Darbhanga the unrealized balance is so large as Rs. 4,265, while the remissions granted during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,548. The Magistrate says that both the assessment and the remissions point to a very unsatisfactory state of things. He thinks the only hope of improvement lies in the appointment of a paid assessor to revise the assessments, and of a salaried Vice-Chairman, to both of which steps he believes he will be able to induce the Commissioners to consent.

422. I consider Madhubani one of the best managed rural municipalities in the Division. This is in a great measure owing to the interest taken by the Vice-Chairman, Babu Balmukund Sahai, in his work.

*District Board.\**

423. The statement below exhibits the attendance of members of the District Boards of this Division during the past year:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Patna ...	25	17	48·0
Gaya ...	21	20	45·7
Shahabad ...	25	12	43·2
Saran ...	31	12	48·6
Champaran ...	17	18	.....
Muzaffarpur ...	19	12	41·6
Darbhanga ...	25	20	46·8

424. *Patna.*—The District Board completed its second term on the 30th September 1893, but though timely arrangements are said to have been made for its reconstitution, the present Board did not assemble at a meeting till the 6th April 1894.

425. The allotments made to the several Local Boards and the amount expended by them are shown below:—

LOCAL BOARD.	Grant for village roads.	Expenditure on village roads.	Grant for sanitation and medical aid.	Expenditure on sanitation and medical aid.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sadar ...	3,500	3,497	1,250	1,082
Dumppore ...	4,000	3,253	1,450	809
Bihar ...	4,767	4,115	800	307
Barh ...	4,204	3,086	1,500	1,135
Total ...	16,471	13,951	5,000	3,333

From the above figures, it would seem that Local Boards were not paying due attention to sanitation and village roads, but the Magistrate says that such is not really the case. The reason that the whole allotments were not disbursed is that some works could not be completed during the year, and others, though completed, were not checked and measured. Village roads, he says, are in fact being improved every year and provided with culverts. Village sanitation has also not been overlooked, and several wells have been constructed.

426. The number of meetings held by the Local Boards did not fall short of the prescribed number except in Barh, and the Magistrate says that the members of all Boards took proper interest in their work.

427. *Gaya*.—The percentage of attendance at the meetings of the District Board is the same as last year, but that at the meetings of Local Boards is higher, especially in the case of Jahanabad. All the Local Boards have official Chairmen except the Sadar, the Chairman of which, Babu Durga Sanker, shows much zeal in the conduct of its affairs. The members of the District Board are said to form a valuable consultative body, besides taking interest in matters of executive detail. The members of the different Sub-Committees have also, the Magistrate reports, been assiduous in the discharge of their duty and transacted a deal of public business. The Magistrate specially commends the Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. Halim, for his attention to his work.

428. The character given to the Local Boards of the district generally is not so satisfactory. They are described as of little use either as consultative or executive bodies.

429. The following figures show the amount spent by each Local Board on the construction and up-keep of village roads:—

Name.		1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.
Sadar	...	7,189	8,800
Nawada	...	3,773	3,723
Jahanabad	...	1,865	1,919
Aurangabad	...	1,981	2,080

The Local Boards have also under them the management of pounds and ferries, and the disbursement of moneys passed by the District Board for dispensaries and middle schools, as well as for some of the less important district roads.

430. *Shahabad*.—The Magistrate reports that the District Board has worked well as a consultative body, and have advisedly left executive details to the Chairman and District Engineer. Twelve meetings were held against eleven in the previous year, but the average attendance was not quite so satisfactory.

431. The following statement shows the allotment and expenditure on demarcation of road boundaries and repair of village roads:—

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.	Amount of allotment.	Amount spent.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Arrah	4,000	3,817
Buxar	4,000	3,900
Sasaram	5,000	3,903
Shahabad	3,500	3,094

432. The Sub-divisional Officer of Sasaram, who is also Chairman of the Local Board, reports that the members individually take little or no interest in the work, the whole of which really falls upon the Chairman. The Sub-divisional Officer of Buxar, who is also Chairman, reports much to the same effect, but says some improvement has lately resulted from the appointment of more zamindars in place of pleaders, as their local knowledge is of greater assistance to the executive. The Arrah Local Board, under a non-official Chairman, administered its affairs in an intelligent and satisfactory manner.

433. The Local Boards have charge of village roads, cattle pounds, primary education and sanitation.

434. Some attempt has been made to deal with sanitation by employing a Sanitary Inspector, but the Magistrate says that no real progress can be made until proper bye-laws are framed. These are under his consideration.

435. *Saran*.—The Magistrate states that the working of the District and Local Boards was on the whole satisfactory. Details of the business transacted have not, however, been given. The Chapra Local Board held 11 meetings, the Siwan Local Board 10, and the Gopalganj Local Board 6. The Chairman of the last Board says there was no necessity for calling more meetings.

436. *Champaran*.—There is no Local Board in this district. The attendance of members and the working of the District Board are said to have been satisfactory. Practically the whole of the work was done by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, District Engineer and Deputy Inspector of Schools under the instructions of the Chairman. Considerable interest was taken by the members in the discussion of questions of general policy, but they did not interfere in executive matters, except that several of the planting members undertook repairs of roads in their *dihats* and did the work satisfactorily.

The Leave, Pension and Provident Fund Rules framed by the Board have been approved by Government, and the Provident Fund has been introduced since 1st April 1894.

437. *Muzaffarpur*.—The general working of the District Board continued to be satisfactory. Several of the members, especially those belonging to the planting community, took very considerable interest in the business of the Board, and displayed much energy in the supervision of roads in their charge and other works requiring their assistance. The knowledge of the district, which they possess, makes them very useful advisers in local affairs.

438. During the year the District Board and Local Boards were re-constituted. The Sadar Local Board, which had a non-official Chairman in 1892-93, has now an official Chairman, viz., the Assistant Magistrate and Collector, under whom the work of the Board has considerably improved. The other two Local Boards, Hajipur and Sitamarhi, with the Sub-divisional Officers as Chairmen, also worked well.

439. The Local Boards continue to administer the grants for village roads and to exercise control over pounds.

440. On the subject of enlarging the powers of the Local Board, the Magistrate, Mr. Hare, remarks as follows:—

“There has been no change in the powers delegated to the Local Boards, though the question was considered by the District Board in June last in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Government Resolution reviewing the reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal in 1891-92. The Hajipur and Sitamarhi Local Boards were consulted. The District Board do not, however, see their way to making any recommendation for delegating larger powers to the Local Boards, for it is difficult to find duties which can be entrusted to the Local Boards, and which they can discharge with greater efficiency than the District Board at head-quarters.”

441. *Darbhanga*.—The attendance at the meetings of the District Board was much better than in 1892-93, the percentage being 46·8 against 36·0.

442. There are three Local Boards at the three sub-divisions. The attendance during the year was fair. They have charge of 700 miles of village roads and also of cattle pounds. During the year certain further powers were delegated to them in regard to primary education. The allotment made over to the Local Boards for repairs to village roads was Rs. 13,412, and, almost the whole amount has been spent. Each Local Board has a Sub-Overseer to look after the roads, but contractors' bills are not, as a rule, paid until after being checked by the District Engineer.

443. Both the District and Local Boards are suffering from want of funds due to the drain on their resources owing to the large famine relief measures in 1892-93, and to the immense damage to the roads by floods during the year under report.

444. Mr. Williams, the late district officer, has left the following remarks on record:—

“During the year under review there was a fresh election for the District and Local Boards. Considerable difficulty was found in obtaining suitable members for these Boards among the Hindu and Muhammadan gentlemen of the district (excepting of course the Raj family). I think it is a mistake that Sub-divisional Officers are not permitted to be members of the District Board. Their

appointments are approved by all officials and non-officials, Europeans and natives, and they know more of their sub-divisions than any other individual member of a District Board can do, and their advice is often most important to enable the District Board to arrive at a right conclusion as to necessity or not of any particular work."

445. I agree with these remarks. Self-Government, as represented by the District Boards, may be said on the whole to have worked satisfactorily during the year under review. These Boards, as I remarked last year, are of unquestionable value as consultative bodies, and many of the members who sit on Committees discharge their duties assiduously and transact a good deal of public business; while the leavening of European non-official members in particular gives tone and vigour to the administration of the Boards in the four North Gangetic districts.

But I fear that the same cannot be said generally in regard to the usefulness of the Local Boards. Here and there it may be possible to find a few individual members who interest themselves in public affairs and are ready to take some personal share in the work: As a rule, however, it may be safely said that the whole of the work falls upon the Sub-divisional Officer, and that without his active supervision the business of the Board would soon be neglected or at best performed in only a very perfunctory manner. The only exception to this will probably be found in the case of some of the Sadar Local Boards where, at the district head-quarters, the work is conducted under the eyes of the District Board, and where also public opinion can make itself more felt. I think myself that the result proves that decentralization in these matters has gone quite far enough; and that any attempt to push the principle further, as, for instance, by extending the "union" system, would be a most unwise measure. I sincerely trust that nothing of the kind will be done hastily from sentimental motives and without first instituting a thorough investigation of the question.

*Working of the Magisterial Bench system.*

446. *Patna.*—In Patna there were seven Benches as in the previous year, with 63 Honorary Magistrates. Three of these Benches were reconstituted during the year and vested with higher powers, while several Honorary Magistrates were selected to sit singly and vested with second class powers. The Magistrate says that they "afford substantial and valuable assistance to the Stipendiary Magistrates . . . . Judging by the results of appeals against their decisions, their judicial work is done well. They are inclined to be lenient in sentences, but not to a degree to require interference, whilst occasionally they inflict properly severe punishments."

447. The rosters of attendance are circulated in good time but though appreciable improvement is said to have been effected, the Magistrate says that the attendance is still not so regular as desirable.

448. *Gaya.*—In Gaya there are five Benches with 46 Honorary Magistrates. One of the Benches, the Gaya Bench, sits both as a regular and as a Municipal Bench, though several of the Honorary Magistrates can sit only on one of them. The Magistrate has now taken up the question of removing this anomaly. The other Benches are at Tikari, Daudnagar, Aurangabad and Nawada. On the whole there has been an improvement in attendance of Honorary Magistrates at Gaya, Tikari and Daudnagar, and also Aurangabad; but the working of the Nawada Bench, as in the previous year, was very unsatisfactory. Though some reorganization of the Bench at the Sadar is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, desirable, he is "glad to be able to accord it credit for the very substantial assistance it has been in the disposal of public business, and that, too, not of a particularly interesting description." The cases tried by Benches are mainly petty nuisance cases. But Mr. Kemble sitting singly tried two A forms, both arising out of the anti-cow-killing agitation.

Regarding the work generally of the Benches, Mr. Macpherson says as follows:—"The cases made over to the Benches were for the most part ordinary ones under the penal laws generally, and as usual in such cases before Benches, the acquittals preponderate over convictions. The Municipal Bench had to deal, however, only with cases of nuisance and the like, with the result that the preponderance of convictions is very great," to which he further adds:—"In the course of the year I called all the members of the Gaya Regular and Municipal



Benches together, and intimated to them that it was my desire to obtain for them extended powers and make over to them cases of more interest and importance than had hitherto been the case, provided they would be prepared to sit when necessary for a longer time each day, and come more frequently to special sittings, so that part-heard cases might be disposed of by the same Magistrates. I regret, however, to say that the response given by the great majority of the Honorary Magistrates was not sufficiently encouraging to induce me to take further steps in the matter." This is significant, coming from a Magistrate of Mr. Macpherson's influence and popularity.

449. *Shahabad*.—In Shahabad a new Bench was established during the year under report at Nasriganj, but it held no sitting until after the end of the year. There are now seven Benches with 58 Honorary Magistrates. There has been an improvement in the attendance of Honorary Magistrates, the percentage being 78 against 73 of the preceding year. On the whole the Magistrate says the working of the Benches has been satisfactory with the exception of that at Buxar, the Sub divisional Officer of which place says that the Honorary Magistrates "did not do much work, and what they did has not been of such a nature as to justify him in making over cases of importance to them." The services of Honorary Magistrates in Shahabad are often very usefully employed in making preliminary enquiries under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, and I think that the practice might usefully be followed in other districts.

The Arrah Bench has been recommended to be vested with second class powers, and additional Honorary Magistrates have been proposed for Jagdispur and Bhabua.

A set of draft rules for the guidance of the Benches has also been submitted for approval. A special report on the subject will shortly be submitted to Government.

450. *Saran*.—There were three benches in Saran with 18 Honorary Magistrates during the year of report. The attendance of the Siwan Bench was good, that of the Revelganj Bench fair, but the attendance of the Sadar Bench was far from satisfactory. Most of the members are pleaders and cannot, owing to professional engagements, attend regularly.

The Sadar Bench has, however, lately been strengthened by the addition of three non-professional members, and better things are hoped of it in future.

The Siwan Bench has also been strengthened by the appointment of six additional Magistrates, and a new Bench exercising third class powers has been established at Gopalganj since the end of the year. The number of cases disposed of was smaller than in the preceding year, but the Benches none the less have, the Magistrate says, sensibly relieved the Stipendiary Magistrate of a certain amount of work, having disposed of 416 cases, chiefly of a petty description, during the year. The work done, however, is not apparently of a very high order, as all the appeals (10 in number) against their orders are reported to have been successful.

451. *Champaran*.—In Champaran there are two Benches with 14 Honorary Magistrates, one at Motihari and one at Bettiah, both exercising second class powers. The Motihari Bench is presided over by the Special Sub-Registrar, and the Bettiah Bench by the Rural Sub-Registrar. The attendance of the Honorary Magistrates of Bettiah was fair, but the Honorary Magistrates of Motihari are still very irregular. The Magistrate, however, says that he is unable to recommend that any of the names of the delinquents should be struck off, as he does not know of any really good men to take their places. I will consider this matter further after hearing more about it. It seems possible that the best course to take would be to abolish the Motihari Bench altogether.

The percentage of convictions in the Motihari Bench was again very low, and in order to ascertain the cause, the Magistrate examined a number of records. He found no error of procedure, nor did he find fault with the view taken of the evidence, so far as it went. The paucity of convictions he found to be due to the large number of cases compromised or dismissed in default.

452. *Muzaffarpur*.—In Muzaffarpur there are four Benches with 39 Honorary Magistrates. The Lalganj Bench exercises third class, and the rest second class powers. The number of persons tried during the year under report was 2,548 against 3,590 in the preceding year. This falling off was due to the decrease in the number of nuisance cases instituted.

Regarding the general work of the Benches, Mr. Hare observes as follows:—  
 “The bulk of the cases disposed of by the Benches were local nuisance cases, municipal cases, and petty cases under the Indian Penal Code. There was, however, a considerable number of more important cases given to the Benches to dispose of. A good many of these have come to me on appeal and otherwise, and they seem to have been fairly well disposed of. I am bound to say, however, that there is very frequently an effort made to get the case sent elsewhere for disposal, and that outsiders do not speak very favourably of the Bench.”

453. *Darbhanga*.—In Darbhanga there are six Benches with 56 Honorary Magistrates.

The following remarks have been left on record by the late District Magistrate, Mr. Williams, on the working of the system in the Darbhanga district:—

“The working of the Magisterial Bench system has not been a success. It is very difficult to get Magistrates to attend regularly, and the class which in Lower Bengal furnishes a number of Honorary Magistrates, viz., the medical profession, is here conspicuous by its absence. The legal profession is also not as well represented. Some planters, notably Mr. Artin Beg, are most assiduous in their attendance. The question of the reorganization of the Benches has been under consideration for some time, and I was going to send up a proposal to start a new Bench at Dalsing Sarai.” A special report on the subject will be called for from the present Magistrate, and dealt with in due course.

454. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates, taking the courts in each district together, is given in the subjoined statement:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of times asked to attend.	Number of times attended.	ABSENCES—		Total absences.
			With leave.	Without leave or notice.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna	2,570	2,304	302	166	468
Gaya	911	716	178	103	281
Shahabad	1,378	1,075	112	191	303
Saran	396	297	73	26	99
Champaran	220	182	4	43	47
Muzaffarpur	2,629	1,957	323	349	672
Darbhanga	1,434	923	143	366	571
Total	9,508	7,454	1,135	1,244	2,381

A comparison of this statement with that given in paragraph 196 of last year's report will show that the average attendance has somewhat improved in response to the measures noticed in paragraph 197 of that Report. It is, however, still very indifferent, absences being about 25 per cent. of invitations. The attendance in the Patna district was on the whole the best, and in Darbhanga, as was the case also in the preceding year, the worst.

455. Taking the Benches individually, the members of the following Benches attended most regularly:—

NAMES OF BENCHES.	Number of times asked to attend.	Number of actual attendances.
1	2	3
Dinajpur	313	446
Sadikpur	465	463
Bihar	320	302
Dumraon	228	215

The attendance at the sittings of the Madhubani Bench was unfavourably noticed in last year's Report, and I regret to have to say that, though it shows a slight improvement, it is still very unsatisfactory, being 166 attendances against 321 invitations. The only worse return comes from Nawada, which shows the attendance to be 31 against 65 invitations.

456. The statement below will show the work of the Benches taken together in each district during the year:—

DISTRICT.	Number of cases disposed of.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				Number of Benches.
		Disposed of.	Convicted.	Acquitted	Percentage of conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna ...	4,818	6,683	4,378	1,265	77.7	7
Gaya ...	2,548	2,790	2,053	737	73.5	6
Shahabad ...	487	684	240	394	37.8	6
Saran ...	785	1,040	416	624	40.0	3
Champan ...	349	405	211	194	52.1	2
Muzaffarpur ...	2,123	2,533	1,768	765	69.7	4
Darbhanga ...	4,103	4,359	3,818	541	87.5	6
Total ...	15,213	17,394	12,884	4,510	74.1	35

457. The Patna Benches tried the largest number of cases, and the Shahabad Benches the least. The percentage of convictions is largest in Darbhanga and smallest in Shahabad. I set very little store, however, by this test, as so much depends upon the class of cases tried. Where the cases are—as many of them sometimes are—petty *huzuri* cases under the Penal Code, many of them will be compromised or dismissed in default, and the percentage of acquittals will run high. Where, on the other hand, the bulk of the cases are petty *police* charges under section 34 of the Police Act, as is chiefly the case at Patna, Darbhanga, and elsewhere, the cases are not compoundable, the facts are simple, admitting of very little doubt, and convictions necessarily greatly preponderate. Without a close scrutiny therefore of the nature of the cases themselves, it is useless to attempt to make comparisons from the bare results. Generally, however, it may safely be said that the preponderance of convictions over acquittals is due to the fact that the cases tried by the Benches are mostly petty municipal prosecutions and nuisance cases under section 34 of the Police Act.

458. The aggregate work disposed of by the Honorary Magistrates on Benches and sitting singly in the Patna Division is shown in statement XII annexed to this report. The outturn of work during the two years 1892 and 1893 compares as follows:—

	1892.	1893.
Total number of cases disposed of	17,113	15,213
Number of persons concerned	19,166	17,394
" convicted	14,577	12,884
Number of witnesses examined	14,050	13,586
Number of appeals against decisions	114	183
Percentage of decisions confirmed on appeal	57.89	62.8

It will be seen that less work has on the whole been done in 1893 than in the previous year. The explanation is, however, satisfactory, viz., the decrease in the number of petty harassing nuisance charges in conformity with the wish expressed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on his last inspection of the Hajipur sub-division. His Honour's remarks on the subject were circulated for general guidance, and have, I am glad to say, been generally attended to. A noticeable point in the return is the excess in each year in the number of cases over that of witnesses examined. This is due to two causes—viz., (1) to the compromise or dismissal of cases in default without examining any witnesses, and (2) chiefly to the fact that the bulk of the cases were petty nuisance cases, many of which were disposed of on the accused's admission without its being necessary to record any further evidence.

459. Looking at the number on paper of cases and persons disposed of, the work of the body of Honorary Magistrates has certainly a formidable appearance. But when we have regard to the generally petty character of the cases themselves, and consider *from this point of view* the number of witnesses examined, we are forced to ask, what does it all amount to? I think that I am right in saying that 90 per cent. of the cases are such as might have been tried by any average Sub-Deputy Magistrate; and at the rate of 10 or 12 witnesses *per diem*, it follows that the aggregate work, had it been possible to concentrate it, might have been done by less than half a dozen of such officers.

460. I have made every effort during the past two years to have cases of a more important kind made over to the Benches, such as those in which acquaintance with zamindari matters and with native customs is necessary. Had the 15,000 witnesses disposed of during the last year been examined in such cases, I should have been able to say that a large amount of solid work had been done. But the district officers have almost everywhere been met by an insuperable obstacle in the irregularity in attendance on the part of the Honorary Magistrates, coupled with the effect of the High Court ruling under which the *personnel* of the Bench must be preserved throughout a trial. The result is that it is found to be often impracticable to make over to the Benches cases which cannot be decided at one and the same sitting. The consequence is that the Honorary Magistrates of Bihar have, as a rule, to be restricted to the trial of the most petty cases that can be found for them.

461. This is not a result for congratulation after the number of years the system has now been in force, nor I think can we fairly expect the public to say that the service rendered them has been a reasonable return for the distinctions bestowed upon 324 honorary office-bearers.

462. The whole fault, as I have before pointed out, lies in the system in force under which, contrary to the rule which obtains in respect of all other Local Self-Government institutions, the office of Honorary Magistrate is tenable for life instead of only for a term of years, renewable on approved good service. On this subject I beg to refer to the remarks offered in paragraph 295 (a) of my Report for 1891-92, and 422 of that for 1892-93. Until the remedy I advocate is applied, the Bench system in Bihar, so far as its public usefulness is concerned, must continue to be, comparatively speaking, a failure.

### 31.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

463. The following table has been extracted from the prescribed form 32, and shows the employment of Muhammadans in both the grades of Government service (*viz.* with salary of above Rs. 100 and of Rs. 100 and under) and the percentage for each district:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF GAZETTED OFFICERS.		NUMBER OF MUHAMMADANS HOLDING (GAZETTED) APPOINTMENTS.				MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.			SERIALS.			Percentage of Muhammadans to entire population.	PERCENTAGE OF GAZETTED APPOINTMENTS HELD BY MUHAM- MADANS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOY- MENTS.		Percentage of all employments held by Muhammadans to total number of all employments.
	Above Rs. 100 salary.	Rs. 100 and under.	Above Rs. 100.		Rs. 100 and under.		Total number.	Muhammadans.		Total number.	Muhammadans.			Above Rs. 100.	Rs. 100 and under.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Patna	26	8	5	5	2	2	240	55	56	323	114	122	11.96	19.2	66.6	21.8
Gaya	21	1	6	4	...	...	172	25	25	290	110	117	10.6	19.04	...	33.9
Mahabadi	23	...	3	7	...	...	199	47	43	563	127	141	7.1	21.9	...	33.5
Saran	25	...	3	5	...	...	223	43	47	433	146	145	12.3	21.7	...	28.9
Chumpran	10	...	2	2	...	...	102	16	15	208	69	68	12.0	20.0	...	22.8
Muzaffarpur	32	2	6	7	...	...	245	46	40	581	134	140	11.7	21.8	...	20.8
Darbhanga	17	1	2	1	...	1	103	40	52	290	85	80	14.3	5.8	100	31.7
Total	162	7	27	31	2	3	1,576	281	284	2,163	782	812	11.43	19.1	42.8	20.4

The percentage of Muhammadans to entire population is in this Division 11.43, while the percentage of gazetted appointments held by them is 19.1 of above Rs. 100. Out of seven gazetted appointments of below Rs. 100, Muhammadans hold two. In Darbhanga alone the percentage of appointments held by

the Muhammadans in the grades of above Rs. 100 was less than the percentage of their population. In all other districts it was higher in both the classes of service.

### 32.—POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPH.

464. The working of these offices continues to be satisfactory.

465. The following statement shows the number of inland money-order transactions during the year exclusive of rent and revenue money-orders:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	1892-93.				1893-94			
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Patna ...	59,370	10,24,338	93,172	14,97,005	63,278	11,63,379	95,098	15,41,078
Gaya ...	48,944	8,05,034	98,881	14,06,198	55,416	9,88,460	104,843	15,90,198
Shahabad ...	38,118	7,31,878	60,913	19,31,400	40,848	7,80,054	101,705	20,10,056
Saran ...	34,116	5,78,706	129,754	19,15,642	35,607	6,38,608	125,560	19,09,056
Champaran ...	38,121	6,75,867	11,421	2,01,188	42,755	7,34,448	12,544	1,91,075
Muzaffarpur ...	43,791	17,16,793	98,193	10,86,482	40,420	7,21,000	77,541	11,53,707
Darbhanga ...	41,620	6,77,075	37,113	6,20,580	40,025	7,51,318	41,082	6,91,876
Total ...	303,086	53,06,776	537,947	86,60,144	333,240	57,74,087	550,612	91,06,846

466. The post office is employed as the medium for very large money transactions, and it is evident that the public appreciation of its usefulness in this respect is steadily increasing.

467. The following statement shows the Savings Bank transactions in the last two years:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	DEPOSITS.						WITHDRAWALS.						Total number of accounts opened on 31st March.		Total amount in deposit on 31st March.	
	Number of accounts opened during—		Number of deposits made during—		Amount deposited.		Number of withdrawals.		Amount withdrawn during—		Number of accounts closed.					
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
tan ... ..	1,398	1,195	7,240	8,241	2,77,026	2,83,146	5,710	5,547	2,61,588	2,50,281	913	613	4,547	5,133	6,08,050	6,54,561
ya ... ..	460	508	4,329	5,167	1,31,460	1,48,750	2,019	2,813	1,30,446	1,39,070	212	200	2,281	2,883	3,40,173	3,90,084
ahabad ... ..	1,090	1,082	5,554	6,099	1,99,881	2,03,598	3,454	3,902	1,70,882	1,74,067	627	525	5,261	5,661	4,41,242	4,95,033
ran ... ..	366	530	3,671	4,350	1,04,507	1,27,628	2,068	2,120	99,042	1,07,467	178	205	1,734	2,172	2,30,725	2,98,489
amperan ... ..	177	281	1,040	2,287	54,414	56,358	920	842	48,023	20,071	72	84	1,034	2,073	27,357	40,704
adarpur ... ..	392	374	3,630	4,224	1,08,295	1,20,530	2,195	2,122	88,811	1,00,534	151	190	1,016	2,008	4,68,335	5,03,874
rbhanga ... ..	381	341	3,150	3,161	95,548	1,04,350	1,600	1,527	81,844	73,542	175	180	1,592	1,608	1,72,805	1,37,020
Total ... ..	4,219	4,261	28,927	34,110	9,79,755	10,50,084	18,875	18,579	8,63,038	8,80,062	2,327	1,806	16,875	19,288	23,14,307	20,20,923

These figures prove that the Savings Bank transactions are steadily increasing both in number and amount. They equally go to show a steady improvement in the condition of people of the middle classes, and their growing appreciation of the advantages offered by the system.

468. A new Telegraph Office has been opened at Buxar in Shahabad.

469. Mr. Stroatfield, Magistrate of Darbhanga, says:—“The extension of the telegraph lines to Rosera is very urgently needed. Mr. Williams was confident that this extension would pay.”

470. No mail robbery was reported during the year; but there was a case of attempt in Muzaffarpur, for which the offender was sentenced to three months. A branch postmaster and two postmen were prosecuted in the same district for forging signatures and obtaining illegal gratification, but were all acquitted.

471. The system of revenue and rent money-orders has been dealt with in section 17.

### 33.—ZAMINDARI DAK.

472. The Postal Department continued to manage the zamindari dak, subject to the general control of the District Magistrate, but since the beginning of 1893 the collection of the cess has been made by the Collector instead of by the Magistrate as formerly. The latest dates of payment for all districts

are now 12th January and 28th September. The cess has been fixed at the following rates for five years, from 1st January 1893 :—

District.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Patna	0	8	0	per cent.
Gaya	1	2	0	"
Shahabad	0	12	0	"
Saran	1	4	0	"
Champaran	1	9	0	"
Muzaffarpur	0	12	0	"
Darbhangha	1	2	0	"

473. The subjoined statement shows the income and expenditure of the Dak Fund in the several districts during the year under report :—

DISTRICT.			Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance in hand.
1			2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna	...	...	9,384	8,825	6,840	11,369
Gaya	...	...	10,613	18,442	15,019	14,036
Shahabad	...	...	7,488	11,587	7,527	11,548
Saran	....	...	4,417	18,649	11,050	12,016
Champaran	...	...	4,232	12,104	7,650	8,686
Muzaffarpur	...	...	9,900	8,938	9,443	9,395
Darbhangha	...	...	7,879	5,688	7,311	6,256
Total			53,913	84,233	64,840	73,306

At first sight it would appear that most of the districts had been over-assessed, but I find that of the total receipts Rs. 69,746 represent actual collections, the balance, Rs. 14,487, being the double payments authorized by the law as penalties for default. Now that the assessment has been fixed for a term of years in each district, it is to be expected that this item will in future almost disappear. There will, however, still be a balance to credit of about Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate receipts, but I find that in several of the districts where this occurs the postal arrangements are still backward, and an increase in expenditure may in future be expected. In two of the districts, viz., Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, the receipts inclusive of penalties already fall below the expenditure, the districts being for the time saved from bankruptcy by the balances in hand.

474. The general working of the Department has been satisfactory.

#### FAIRS.

475. The most important fair in this Division is the far-famed Sonepur Fair in Saran, popularly known as Harihar Chhatra mēla of Bihar. The mēla lasted about 15 days, from the 13th to the 27th of November 1893. The usual conservancy arrangements were made under the supervision of the principal district officials. The weather was cool and pleasant, and the public health good. The European meet was well attended, having been larger, and the racing better than for many years past; but the attendance at the native fair was, according to the police records, only about half that of the previous year, the absence of native females being particularly marked. There can be no doubt but the reason of this was the agitated state of the native mind over the anti-kine-killing question, and especially with reference to the marching of the reliefs through the Saran district. This was quite a new departure, conveying all sorts of possibilities to the native mind, especially as the approach of the troops happened (quite accidentally) to coincide with the time of the mēla. It was thus, naturally enough, supposed that the Sonepur Fair was their objective point. Everything, however, passed off as quietly as usual.

476. In Saran, besides the Sonepur Fair already mentioned, the only at all important fairs are at Mehner and Silhowri. The attendance at these was estimated at 10,000 and 40,000 respectively. They both passed off quietly.

477. In Patna a triennial fair is held at Raigee in the Bihar subdivision. It is

478. In Gaya the most important fairs are the fairs held at Salompur, close to Gaya town, in April and November, at Deokund in April and March, and at Rafiganj in April. The police made the usual conservancy arrangements with the aid of the land-owners, and no outbreak of disease occurred. These fairs are chiefly cattle-fairs, and were all attended by agents of Gorakshini Sabhas. On this subject the Magistrate remarks as follows:—

“A noteworthy feature at the large cattle-fair held near Gaya in the beginning of the year was a number of overt acts of interference on the part of Hindus with Musalman purchasers of cattle, the outcome of a propaganda carried on by the Gorakshini Sabhas. Fortunately, however, no violence was used, and there was no general commotion. Special police precautions were taken at the other fairs held after that, and although they were attended by agents of the Gorakshini Sabhas, no acts of lawlessness occurred at them.”

479. The most important fair in Shahabad is held at Barahpur near Raghunathpur in the Buxar sub-division. It is held twice in the year in March and April. It is essentially a cattle-fair, but horse-dealers also attend. During the April fair the number of people present was estimated at about 125,000. The attendance at the March fair was not so great, but is said to have exceeded that of the preceding year. No illness of any kind occurred, and both the conservancy and the police arrangements for preserving order, carried out under the personal supervision of the Sub-divisional Officer and of the District Superintendent of Police, were all that could be desired. At the Bhawani fair in the Sasaram sub-division, where spices and piece-goods are sold, the attendance is said to have been about 50,000. There are three other fairs held at Buxar, called Khichree, Amawas and Satwan, at which piece-goods, iron, brass and earthenware and other miscellaneous wares are sold. These were all well attended.

480. In Champaran the fairs of chief local importance are the Bettiah, Tribeni and Areraj mēlas. The first is held about the time of the Durga Puja, but the attendance last year was smaller than usual owing to the heavy rains of October, and the fact that the Raj family were in mourning on account of the death of the late Maharaja. The second is held twice in the year at Tribeni on the Gundak on the boundary between Champaran and Nepal, and is yearly increasing in importance. The attendance at the Areraj mēla was not so large as in the preceding year. There was no outbreak of sickness in any of these mēlas.

481. The only fair of importance in Muzaffarpur is the Sitamarhi Fair held during the Ram Navami festival in March, at which about 150,000 persons are said to have attended. It is widely known as a cattle-fair. The arrangements, police and sanitary, were carefully supervised by the Sub-divisional Officer, and the fair passed off successfully without any commotion or outbreak of disease.

482. There are no fairs of any importance in Darbhanga. The local gatherings are of but short duration and do not require any elaborate sanitary arrangements.

POUNDS.

483. The number of pounds and the receipts for the last two years are given in the subjoined statement for the several districts:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of pounds.	RECEIPTS.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4
Patna ...	40	6,479	6,025
Gaya ...	71	12,860	12,172
Shahabad ...	36	6,440*	7,717
Saran ...	47	4,264*	4,160
Champaran ...	86	13,928*	14,036
Muzaffarpur ...	184	3,689*	4,118
Darbhanga ...	88	10,027	6,992
Total	552	57,687	55,220

\* NOTE.—These figures do not agree with the figures given in the last year's report from these four districts.

484. With reference to the note at the foot of the above statement, an explanation has been called from the district officers concerned. Taking the figures, however, as they have now been returned, the receipts in 1893-94 have been Rs. 55,220 as against Rs. 57,687 in 1892-93. The falling off seems to be attributable generally to the prevalence of the anti-kine-killing agitation in Bihar. The Magistrate of Saran quotes the Vice-Chairman of the Siwan Local Board to this effect, who says that "Hindus instead of taking cattle to the pounds took them to the panchayets, who levied fines which went to the Gorakshini Sabha funds. The Sabha, however, no longer exists, and the pound receipts may be expected to go up again." Other district officers also refer to the injurious effect of the late agitation on the pounds, the Magistrate of Patna further remarking that the renewal of feeling of Hindus in favour of kine may even make them more tolerant of depredations in the crops. I think it quite possible that this may be so, and that in many cases cattle found trespassing are now merely driven out of a man's crops and no further notice taken.

485. The district (as opposed to municipal) pounds in Patna, Gaya and Darbhanga are under the management of the District Boards, while in Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur they are managed by the Local Boards.

486. In all of the districts except Champaran the farming system is in force, those pounds only being held under *khas* management for which reasonable bids cannot be obtained at the settlements.

487. The new forms of accounts were only received in the middle of the year. Efforts will everywhere be made to secure their proper adoption this year, though this will no doubt be a difficulty in the case of some of the smaller pounds which cannot afford to pay the expense of a good writer.

488. In Shahabad an Inspector of Pounds was employed. He visited all the pounds in the district and reported any defects or irregularities he discovered to the Board. In this district some of the unlet pounds were placed in charge of rural postmasters on monthly salaries of Rs. 3.

489. In Champaran where, as noticed above, the system of *khas* management is in force, the services of Sub-Inspectors of Schools were occasionally utilized in inspecting pounds.

#### 34.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

490. The various societies and associations mentioned in my last two reports continued to exist in a more or less enthusiastic form. The chief subject of interest with the Indigo Planters' Association, as well as with Tirhut and Bihar Landholders' Associations continued to be the questions connected with the cadastral survey of Bihar. Representatives from each Association attended the Conference on the subject, which was held under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens during the visit of His Honour Sir A. P. MacDonnell to Muzaffarpur in the month of August.

491. The Congress movement, so far as I can learn, still suffers from loss of its original enthusiasm, although it continues to have adherents at some of the district head-quarters, chiefly among the members of the Bar.

492. The two Muhammadan Associations—the Anjumani Islamiya and the Anjumani Momin—representing the Sunni and Shia communities respectively, were again greatly interested during the year in the question of the *Alum* procession at Gaya. A meeting of a number of the leading persons of each sect, which I attended with the District Magistrate, was held at Gaya in the month of November; and I regret that, although a considerable majority of the Sunni gentlemen present acquiesced in the holding of the procession with the "mushk and tir" by the Shias, I still considered it my duty, for the reasons I reported, to advise Government to decline to accede to the request of the latter body.

493. Regarding the Kayastha Sabha, Mr. Macpherson, the Magistrate of Gaya, writes; "This society was much exercised during the year about the question of readmitting into caste Mr. Sachitanand, a Kayasth of Shahabad, who has recently qualified as a Barrister-at-Law in England. The decision was in favour of his readmission, provided he performs all the penances ordained in the Shastras."

494. *Gorakshini Sabha*.—During the first part of the year considerable activity was shown by the different Sabhas belonging to this society and their emissaries in collecting subscriptions and in promoting the anti-kine-killing movement. Latterly, however, their efforts in this direction have been less



marked, and many of the branches have either ceased to exist or have confined their attention to their legitimate object, viz., the care and feeding of diseased, aged, and otherwise useless cattle.

495. On this subject I give the following extracts from some of the district reports:—

Mr. O'Donnell's opinion is as follows:—

"The Gorakshini Sabha, or Association for the Protection of Cattle, although its action may have political results, has professedly only religious ends in view, and is said to be less active in its operations than last year. It is principally supported by Marwaris, and other members of the merchant class, who desire by a display of fervour towards the objects of Hindu veneration to improve the social position to which their wealth gives them only a partial claim. I find that some *goalas* round Dinapore, who have made small fortunes in the butter trade, are amongst the most active supporters of the anti-kine-killing movement."

Mr. Macpherson, Magistrate of Gaya, writes thus:—

"The *Gaya Gorakshini Sabha* appeared in the latter part of the year 1892-93 to be confining its operations to the establishment of asylums for the reception of neglected and starving cattle. Just after the beginning of the year under report, however, there was a sudden and dangerous recrudescence of the agitation for the prevention of kine-slaughter, in consequence mainly of a propaganda carried on by self-constituted preachers, who gave themselves out as agents of the Sabha. Although I believe that many of these mischievous people were not directly authorized by the society, it is impossible to acquit the Gorakshini Sabha of responsibility for what occurred, as it took no steps to disavow what was being done in its name, until I pointed out to the leaders of the society their duty towards the lawless aspects of the doctrines preached in its name. Wiser counsels then prevailed. The President and Vice-President of the Society forthwith resigned office, after issuing a circular shortly before the Bakr-Id, disclaiming propagandist principles on its part, and since then its operations appear to have been confined to furthering the humane object with which it was ostensibly started.

"The *Gaya Gorakshini Sabha* is now maintained only by the traders of the "*Purani Gudam*" in Gaya; while the branch Sabhas in the interior have died a natural death."

Mr. Marindin, Magistrate of Shahabad, says:—

"During the year there were Gorakshini Sabhas at Arrah, Buxar, Sasaram and Bhabhua, but these have towards the end of it either been closed, or become, as far as can be ascertained, inactive. The decline in the activity of their societies seems to have followed close upon the police measures taken after the Koathi riots."

Mr. Williams, the late Magistrate of Darbhanga, notes as under:—

"It was found that these institutions existed all over the district, encouraged and aided largely by Government servants, who were unaware presumably that such societies, though harmless in themselves, were tending to become a political power in the land. Latterly the Darbhanga Gorakshini has not been so much in evidence, and I have had but little to complain of in regard to the way in which the Madhubani and other Sabhas have been managed. For some time they will have to be carefully looked after, as the preachings of at times ill-informed and malicious *upadeshaks* tend to create a spirit of antagonism among the Muhammadans, which may at any time lead to a serious riot."

#### 85.—STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

496. The Reports of the two last years described how the agitation on the

subject of kine-killing under the instigation of the  
The anti-kine-killing agitation. Gorakshini movement had unfortunately been

gradually growing in intensity in Bihar, and last year's Report, somewhat anticipating events, showed how, in the Patna and Gaya districts, it had during the first months of the year now under review come to a head in an epidemic of cattle-rescuing riots. These all occurred in the months of April and May of 1893; and were promptly dealt with by quartering the following bodies of

additional police, under section 15 of the Police Act, for a period of one year on the villages or groups of villages in fault, at the costs shown below:—

DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Names of villages.	Special Police force.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5
Gaya	Sadar	Pitmas and 9 other villages.	{ 1 Sub-Inspector 1 Head Constable 20 Constables	Rs. 3,293
Do.	Do.	Supneri and 2 other villages.	{ 1 Sub-Inspector 15 Constables	2,765
Do.	Do.	Kespa and 2 other villages.	{ 2 Head Constables 15 Constables	2,939
Do.	Aurangabad	Isarhu Karhara and one other village.	{ 1 Head Constable 7 Constables	1,315
Do.	Do.	Nirpur and one other village.	{ 1 Head Constable 6 Constables	1,121
Do.	Do.	Uchauli and seven other villages.	{ 2 Head Constables 20 Constables	3,675
Do.	Jahanabad	Belkhara and two other villages.	{ 1 Sub-Inspector 10 Constables	1,961

497. These measures were fortunately taken in time to act as a warning at the approaching Bakr-Id, and that festival passed off without any further scenes of violence in any part of the Division with one exception, viz., at the village of Hilsa in the Bihar sub-division of Patna district. There unfortunately, owing to the misconduct of the Muhammadan Police Sub-Inspector, and the failure of the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the sub-division to be equal to the occasion, serious riots took place on two days running. Prosecutions followed, but with very inadequate results, as all the principal offenders who had been convicted by the Magistrate were released on appeal by the Sessions Judge. Among them was the Sub-Inspector; who had been sentenced by the trying Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment. He was, however, dismissed from Government service. Nothing further could be done, as the case was one in which the local officers did not feel justified in recommending the quartering of additional police, as the Government subordinates were themselves directly responsible for the disturbances.

498. The riots at Hilsa occurred on the 26th and 27th June July; and the Muharram passed off quietly; but on the 27th August two very serious riots occurred at Koath in the Sasaram sub-division of the Shahabad district. In the first of these a large concourse of Hindus assembled from the neighbouring villages and made a raid on the Muhammadan butchers of Koath, who were charged with having caught and slaughtered a Brahmini bull. In the second, the Muhammadans in revonge, on the afternoon of the same day, made an attack on the Hindu quarter, in the course of which several persons were severely injured, some with gun-shot wounds. In the counter-cases that were brought several accused on either side were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the sentences were upheld in appeal by the Sessions Judge and the High Court. The facts proved at the trials and in the course of a subsequent local inquiry made by Mr. H. LeMesurier, c.s., who was specially deputed to Koath for the purpose, showed that a large number of villages for several miles round Koath were either directly implicated, or were in such a disturbed state as to render measures for preserving the peace on an extensive scale to be necessary. Accordingly, under Government Notification of the 18th October, a body of additional police, consisting of 3 Sub-Inspectors, 3 head constables and 60 constables, were quartered for one year, at a cost of Rs. 15,167, on Koath and 46 other villages.

499. Meanwhile, in the Saran district a drove of cattle intended for the Dinapore Commissariat was stopped on the 31st August by a riotous mob of Hindus at a place called Bala on the high road between Champaran and Chapra. The officer in charge of the Basantpur thana took up the case and brought the cattle to the thana, where they were eventually placed for safety inside the thana

compound in charge of an Inspector and an armed guard of 10 men who had been despatched to this spot from Chapra. The Sub-divisional Officer and the District Superintendent of Police went to the spot and commenced enquiries; but taking advantage of their temporary absence, and incited by the preaching of a wandering propagandist, a large mob of Hindus collected from different villages for miles round, armed with lathis, on the evening of the 6th September at nightfall, after an unsuccessful parley with the police with a view to their purchase, made a determined assault on the thana in an attempt to forcibly rescue the cattle. The police, however, stood their ground well, and after discharging blank cartridge with no effect, fired a round of buck-shot, which wounded several of the assailants, two of them unfortunately mortally, and caused the mob to immediately disperse. Several accused were prosecuted in each case—in the Bala case before the Sub-divisional Officer of Gopalganj on a charge of rioting, and in the Basantpur case before the Chapra Sessions Court on charges of dacoity and rioting.

In the former case the convictions were all set aside by the Judge in appeal, while in the latter only 2 out of 12 accused were convicted on the rioting charge, but even these sentences were reversed by the High Court. These trials illustrated the very great difficulty there often is in such cases in procuring satisfactory proof of identity. The two men who were convicted by the Sessions Court actually bore on their bodies the marks of the buck-shot, but though convicted unanimously by both the Judge and the Assessors, they were given by the High Court the benefit of the doubt of their having been disinterested passers-by. Besides the prosecution of the actual offenders, steps were also taken to call others to account, and prosecutions were instituted against certain maliks and chaukidars for failure to give information, and a number of Sadhus found in the district at the time was required to give security to keep the peace. The District Magistrate and I recommended the quartering of additional police in the villages from which the insurgents had collected, but this was not approved of by Government, as it was considered that sufficient had, by way of example, been done. Since the occurrences above narrated the tension of feeling, I am glad to say, has much relaxed, especially in the parts of the Division where the system of quartering additional police was adopted; and although cases still occasionally occur of Muhammadans being refused the use of wells and otherwise boycotted, no further open breaches of the peace have been reported, and the late Bakr-Id has passed without any riotous scenes. There have, it is true, been a few cases—some half a dozen in all in the whole Division—where a disposition was shown by the Hindus to interfere with Muhammadan sacrifices; but all these were settled without any disturbance, either by the Muhammadan consenting to substitute a goat or sheep for his sacrifice, or to hold it in the house of a friend where it was admitted to be an established custom, or by the Magistrate summarily

\* Since writing this, I have heard of one case in Saran in which the Hindus of three villages turned out and by show of force took from two Muhammadans a cow which they were taking home with them on the day before the Bakr-Id. In this case six accused have been sentenced by the Joint Magistrate of Siwan to 1 and 1½ years' imprisonment.

deciding on the merits of the case that the sacrifice might proceed.\* On the other hand there has been a good deal of mutual forbearance on both sides, especially among the leaders of each party. This was particularly marked by the absence in most places of any tendency on the part of the Muhammadans to increase the number of kine sacrifices, and their care to avoid doing anything ostentatiously to hurt the feelings of the Hindus. I ascribe

a good deal of the credit of this in the Shahabad district not only to the effect of quartering additional police in the neighbourhood of Koath, but also in a great measure to the decisive attitude taken by the late Maharaja of Dumraon, who, during the Dasahra vacation in October last, held a large meeting of several thousand raiyats from all parts of his estate, and in my presence addressed to them a very loyal and effective speech, warning them against committing disturbances and promising full support on his part to the authorities. A similar warning was given at the same time by the Dewan of the Raj, Rai Jai Prakash Lal Bahadur, and both he and the Maharaja remained true to their word.

500. The following extracts are taken from the reports of the Magistrates of the districts of Gaya, Shahabad and Saran, where the feeling on the subject was during the first part of the year most acute. Mr. Macpherson, the

Magistrate of Gaya, writes:—

“Public feeling during the year was mainly excited over the development of the agitation against kine-killing in a manner calculated to endanger the public peace. As already remarked, matters in connection with this agitation were in a quiescent state during the latter half of 1892-93; but just after the beginning of the year under report there was a sudden and dangerous recrudescence in consequence of the preaching of ignorant and irresponsible persons at the various cattle fairs which were held in April. The trouble began with forcible interference on the part of Hindus with Musalman purchasers of cattle at the Bisua fair held near Gaya, but fortunately there was no general disturbance, nor was any violence resorted to. Special police precautions were taken to prevent similar occurrences at other fairs held in the west of the district during that month, and nothing happened at them; but a drove of Commissariat cattle were attacked near Arwal on their way from the Deokund fair to Dinapore and all driven off. The minds of the ignorant people in the interior meanwhile got excited over the question, and there was good reason to believe that a great proportion of the Hindu zamindars of the district resolved to take effective measures to stop kine-killing on their estates. The result was a series of disturbances in several places in the interior, although not a single case came to notice in which Muhammadans made any wanton attempt to wound the Hindu religious feeling. Fortunately, for the peace of the district, no time was lost in getting additional police, under section 15, Act V of 1861, quartered for one year at the expense of the inhabitants in half-a-dozen centres where the principal disturbances took place. This had an excellent effect on both parties; and at the same time the leaders of the movement were brought to see that nothing but mischief would result from the lawless aspect it was assuming. Many people entertained great apprehension for the safety of the town on the occasion of the Bakr-Id in the end of June 1893, and in one quarter of it the minds of the people got so excited that the shops were closed against Muhammadans for four days before it. Before the festival came round, however, all the leading members of the community on both sides, including the office-bearers of the Gorakshini Sabha, were enlisted in support of law and order, and the Bakr-Id passed off without the slightest disturbance anywhere in the district. Since then the agitation against the slaughter of cattle has gradually died down, although it cannot be said that Hindus do not still feel somewhat strongly on the subject. But the quartering of additional police on Hindu and Muhammadan alike has demonstrated the impartiality of the authorities, and tended to engender in Muhammadans greater respect than before for Hindu religious feeling on the subject, while at the same time convincing the Hindus that they must not go out of their way to interfere with the customary rights of their Muhammadan fellow-subjects. The levy of police contributions from the Muhammadans is justified by the consideration that, wherever Hindu feeling has been most excited on the subject, the Muhammadans have probably not always taken as much care as they ought to avoid all appearance of causing offence to their Hindu neighbours. It is gratifying to be able to record that since the mischievous tendency of the agitation became apparent, all the leading members of both communities have throughout displayed much good sense and loyal feeling, and some of them have shown much zeal in endeavouring to bring about a good understanding between the various sections of the community.”

Mr. Marindin, the Magistrate of Shahabad, says:—

“During the year the relations between the Hindus and Musalmans were severely strained in consequence of the anti-cow-killing agitation.

“In various parts of the district the feeling manifested itself in different ways, such as the rescue of cattle from Muhammadans by the Hindus, or objection by the latter to the former slaughtering cattle and selling the meat. This oppressive attitude on the part of the Hindus was no doubt fomented by the Gorakshini Sabhas and by chithis circulated through the villages. The climax of popular excitement on this subject was reached in the Koath riot of last September, since when it appears gradually to have subsided, owing probably a good deal to the establishment of a large force of additional police in Koath and its neighbourhood.

“Altogether I am glad to be able to report that the state of public feeling in the district on this question is much quieter than it was during the earlier

part of the year, and signs of agitation which were very marked about September and October last have now disappeared. Whatever angry feelings may still exist between Muhammadans and Hindus on the kine-killing question are kept very much below the surface, and the relations between them are certainly less openly strained and antagonistic than they were. Both parties, I think, are now alive to the fact that it is in their mutual interest to avoid open quarrels, and anything that will lead to rioting and breach of the peace. The quartering of such a large additional force at Koath has no doubt had an excellent effect in this direction, as the punishment has fallen both on Hindus and Muhammadans alike. From all I have seen of the zamindars and raiyats during my tour in this district, I can say confidently that their attitude towards Government and its officers has been perfectly loyal and cordial."

Mr. Slack, the Magistrate of Saran, reports as follows:—

"During the year under report the people took considerable interest in the spread of the Gorakshini movement. In the month of April several religious mendicants entered the district from the west and preached the well-known doctrines of the Gorakshini society to which they belonged. Not only were largely attended meetings held in the bigger market towns, but in many a little village community officers were appointed and resolutions carried on lines similar to those adopted at the larger meeting. Everywhere subscriptions for the preservation of the cow were collected, all classes of Hindus contributing according to their means. The cultivator who found his neighbour's cattle trespassing in his field no longer drove them to the pound, but took them to the village panchayet, who in their turn levied a fine upon the owner. Collecting boxes were placed in liquor shops and other places of general resort, all for the benefit of the general fund.

"So universal was the subscription that in many instances Musalmans and Chamars were forced against their own interest to contribute to the general fund. The excitement was increased by the news of the Bakr-Id riots in the neighbouring districts of Ballia and Gorakhpur. As the time of Muharram of 1893 approached, there prevailed among Muhammadans a feeling of unrest and alarm, aggravated in some instances by the taunts and threats of hostile Hindus; but the festival passed off peacefully. In the meantime secret letters were handed from village to village purporting to come from the pandits of Benares. Acting on the instructions contained in these *patras*, the Hindus proceeded to persecute the Muhammadans. They refused to allow them to draw water at the village wells where, from time immemorial, they and their fathers had peacefully done so side by side with the Hindus: the pots in which the village Kandhu had parched the corn both of Muhammadans and Hindus alike were now ordered to be broken. New and unpolluted pots were prepared for the stronger sect, while individual Musalmans were put to the somewhat new experience of parching their own corn. The butcher driving his cattle along the road became an object of suspicion and was challenged accordingly. Such an interference with village customs naturally caused considerable tension of feeling throughout the locality. The agitation thus set on foot culminated in the now notorious Basantpur riot, and there are signs that the failure which attended the prosecution in this case has tended to give fresh life to the agitation which apparently ceased to be active, while the trial of the rioters was proceeding."

As regards the feeling in Darbhanga, Mr. Williams, the late Magistrate, has left on record the following remarks:—

"Owing to the anti-kine-killing disturbances in other districts, notably Chapra and Ballia, there was a good deal of uneasy feeling in the district which, however, gradually quieted down towards the end of the year. There is still a good deal of slumbering antipathy between the two sects, but the leaders are fully aware of the importance of keeping the peace, and if professional agitators are dealt with summarily and not allowed in the district, I see no reason to fear any disturbances between the two sects."

Mr. Williams' remarks may be taken to apply equally to the district of Champaran.

Mr. O'Donnell, Magistrate of Patna, observes as follows:—

"The disturbing elements are to be found amongst the lower classes of both religions. The Jelahas amongst Musalmans have, it is to be feared, little

regard for Hindu feeling, when it becomes their religious duty to sacrifice a cow; whilst amongst Hindus it is Goalas, Koeris, Kurmis, and the poorest kind of Babhans and Rajputs who take offence with most alacrity."

For Muzaffarpur, Mr. Hare claims exemption from the general charge, and the claim may, I think, be fairly allowed. He says—

"This district is an honourable exception in this part of the country as regards quarrels between Hindus and Muhammadans. The feeling between the two classes is not a hostile one. There was once an idle rumour of an expected riot in the town, but there was not even the semblance of any disturbance."

501. This curious movement first appeared in this Division in the

The ploughmen's begging movement.

Gopalganj sub-division of the Saran district in the beginning of November, having apparently come across the border from Gorakhpur. All ploughmen, the story goes, were obliged to give their cattle three days' rest, and go round the neighbouring villages begging. With the proceeds three wheaton cakes were prepared—one for the ploughman himself, one for his cattle, and the third to be buried under their stalls. On this subject Mr. Marindin writes as follows:—

"A curious exhibition of popular feeling was the general penance which was performed by the people towards the close of the year in consequence of the rumour that the god Mahadeva had imposed its performance to expiate the sin committed by the agricultural community in overworking their cattle. The remarkably elaborate nature of this penance gives reason to suppose that it had been carefully thought out, and I attribute its inception and spread among the villagers to the efforts of those interested in Gorakshini agitation to keep the movement afloat."

The movement gradually spread throughout Bihar, and after affording a few days wonder passed away, and nothing of late has been heard of it.

502. This was another widespread movement, the meaning of which still

The tree-daubing mystery.

affords ground for speculation. By the most reliable reports it commenced about the latter end of February in the north-east corner of Bihar in the neighbourhood of the Janakpur shrine which lies across the border in Nepal.

The movement consisted in marking trees with daubs of mud, in which were stuck hairs of different animals, buffaloes' hair and pigs' bristles, according to the reports predominating; and it slowly spread, and is apparently still spreading, through the North Gangetic districts eastwards into Bhagalpur and Purnea, and westwards through many of the districts of the North-West Provinces. It has also lately appeared in a few places in the districts of this Division, to the south of the Ganges, where it has been traced in several instances to wandering gangs of Sadhus, to whom it is everywhere else, by

\* Where done by hand. But it has been proved that by far the greater part of the "marking" is caused by animals rubbing themselves against the trees.

general assent, primarily attributed.\* It is generally accepted that the sign is intended as an advertisement of the shrine of Janakpur. I am inclined to this view myself, for the reasons I gave in a letter published in the *Calcutta Englishman* on the 4th June last, which I need not repeat here. Latterly the movement has entered upon a new phase, viz. that of notching the bark of the trees with an axe.

503. *The Cadastral Survey.*—The general feeling on this subject may best be described as a mixed one. While the landlords are generally opposed to the measure as tending to increase the raiyat's independence and to entitle him to retain possession of any excess cultivation found on measurement without paying a proportionate increase in rent, the cultivators do not seem to the Collector of Saran to appreciate the prospective benefits to themselves so much as one would expect, their minds for the present being chiefly occupied with apprehensions regarding the expense the survey will entail upon themselves. The Collector of Muzaffarpur is of opinion that "although in some places people complain about the malpractices of the amins and grudge the share which they will have to contribute towards the cost of the operations, yet, on the whole, the survey is liked by the tenants," and I think myself that this is, generally speaking, the case.

504. *Municipal Elections.*—These were held in all the districts, but did not, as a rule, evoke much enthusiasm. Regarding the elections in the Patna Municipality Mr. O'Donnell remarks:—"The recent municipal elections in Patna City

excited considerable interest, but it was aroused by personal considerations, and political or public-spirited convictions had little influence on the votes of the rate-payers. There was an entire absence of any line of cleavage between Hindus and Musalmans, and in the parties that formed themselves leading adherents of both religions were to be found."

505. Among other topics which more or less attracted the attention of the educated classes may be mentioned the right of interpellation in the Provincial Council, the simultaneous examination question, and the cancellation of the Jury Notification. The uneducated masses think only of matters purely rural and religious, and take little or no interest in the public questions of the day.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

506. To the seven or eight newspapers published in the Patna district mentioned in my last Report has been added a new paper in English called the *Bihar Times*, representing the educated Hindu party in Bihar. Its tone is loyal and views are moderate, and the paper has, I believe, a good circulation.

507. In Gaya a weekly paper, the *Punch*, was started during the year. The *Nasim Bihar* mentioned in my last Report has ceased to appear after a very short-lived existence. In February, Mr. Morgan Brown held a meeting at Gaya in aid of a newspaper, *India*, to be published in England to air Indian grievances, but did not, I believe, meet with much success.

508. In Shahabad, the *Shahabad Gazette* has ceased to exist, and a new paper, the *Behar Patriot*, has been started by a pleader of the local bar.

509. There are not, I believe, at present any local newspaper published in any of the other districts, but in all of them there are presses from which pamphlets of various kinds issue, and which take up local printing jobs.

510. But there is a wide circulation in all the districts of many daily, weekly and monthly papers, English and Vernacular, which are printed elsewhere. Of these the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, the *Statesman*, the *Daily News*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Morning Post*, the *Muhammudan Observer*, the *Bangabasi* (daily and weekly), the *Hindustan* (a Hindi daily), the *Alpani*, the *Outh Panj* are the most noteworthy. Among the Hindus the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is largely supported: the *Bangabasi*, in Hindi, has also a wide circulation, and its influence, the Collector of Muzaffarpur states, reaches some of the rural parts as well.

#### 36—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

511. There was a somewhat serious dispute in the Darbhanga district between Raja Rameshwar Singh and his raiyats in Pargana Bachour regarding rates of rent, eventuating in a charge of an attempted raid of certain tenants' crops by a number of *lathials* accompanied by elephants being brought against the Raja's servants. Fourteen of the persons charged, including the Raja's tahsildar, were arrested and committed to the Sessions, where the case was pending at the end of the year. (I have since heard that the accused have all been acquitted, but I have not yet received a copy of the judgment of the Sessions Judge.)

512. During the year Rai Gunga Prasad appointed Mr. M. Halliday as his Manager, and the relations between him and the Maharaja of Darbhanga are now, after the dispute in April 1893, of a friendly nature. The financial difficulties of the Madhubani Babus are, the Collector reports, as great as ever; the disputes between them and their raiyats continued, but no actual disturbances took place owing to the presence of a body of additional police in the Laheri pargana. The Nanpur Chaudhri attempted to raise the rent of his tenants, who in return formed a combination and denied their existing rents. "But," the Magistrate says, "as there was abundant evidence of what the rents were, I advised them not to be so foolish as to waste their money in the courts over such a contention. They appear to have accepted this view and the disputes have abated, though relations are still considerably strained. The occasion of the dispute was the falling out of certain leases with a factory and the refusal of the factory to renew at increased rates, when the Chaudhri attempted to raise the rents by more direct means." It is said that the Chaudhri's papers show the raiyats as holding a larger area than the land actually held by them, and that he has been taking agreements from them not



to claim reduction of rent if such a state of things should appear from the settlement records when these villages are surveyed.

513. In Champaran, the Bettiah Raj continues to be thoroughly well administered by Mr. T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E. The Madhuban Babu has again changed his manager and taken back Pandit Thakur Prashad, "who," the Collector says, "assures me that everything possible will be done to prevent friction. I can only trust that his efforts may be successful," though rumours of friction with the tenantry are already, Mr. Blyth says, again reaching him. The Shahzada of Ramnagar in the same district has, the Collector reports, entirely given himself up to dissipation, and being in the hands of bad advisers, who are enriching themselves at his expense, his raiyats do not meet with much consideration. The Collector and the Sub-divisional Officer of Bettiah have been trying to bring the young man to his senses, but to no effect.

514. In Saran, the Maharaja of Hatwa continues to support public institutions with liberality. The portion of his estates which are held *khas* are said to be well managed, and it would indeed be better if more of his villages were under direct management. The Chainpur Babus in the same district are heavily involved in debt owing to family dissensions, and their position in the district has considerably declined. Babu Chandreshwar Prashad Singh is the chief amongst them, and generally lives at Deogha near Dinapore. His estates are said to be not well managed.

Babu Ismail Khan of Siwan has also the name of being a bad landlord. Rai Mahabir Prashad Sahu Bahadur has, the Collector reports, no ambition beyond hoarding money, and makes but little benevolent use of his means. The Collector remarks: "With the exception of the Maharaja of Hatwa and the Dowager Maharani of Bettiah, the zamindars of this district are, as a rule, no better than the better class of tenants, and are of little or no power in the land either for good or evil. Owing to the disintegration of property which is constantly going on, there is a large and increasing number of petty landlords in the district," and there seem to be no means of checking the process.

515. In Shahabad the conduct of the zamindars has on the whole been satisfactory. "With regard to the Gorakshini movement generally," the Magistrate remarks, "it may be said that the illegitimate support which it was receiving from zamindars in the earlier part of the year has now been withdrawn, and that they are now prepared to support authority in putting down any open act of violence in connection with the movement." Since October last the influence of the Dumraon Raj has, in the person both of the late Maharaja and of that of his Dewan Rai Jai Prakash Lal Bahadur, C.I.E., been freely used to allay popular excitement and to restore peaceful relations. The Dumraon estate embraces such a large portion of the district that its influence in this direction has undoubtedly had a good and wholesome effect on the public feeling of the entire district. The Dewan, the Collector adds, gave much useful assistance at the Dadri mēla and at the two important Barahpur fairs in the Buxar sub-division.

516. The death of the Maharaja, Sir Radha Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E., which occurred after the close of the year under report, has removed a loyal supporter of the Government, upon whom the local officers could always count for assistance in executive matters. He was public-spirited and generous with his money, and always ready to support measures of public utility. He was a kind and just landlord, and took much interest in the welfare of his tenantry, who are, the Collector thinks, the most prosperous and least subject to oppression of any person of their class in the district. His premature death has been felt throughout the district as a public calamity.

Raja Raj Rajeswari Prashad Singh is the next largest zamindar in the Shahabad district, and merits particular distinction for his handsome donation of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Arrah Water-Works. The Collector makes favourable mention also of Ray Shanker Dyal Singh of Kesath, and Babu Thakur Prashad Singh of Majhwari, as each being a good type of resident landlords—just, considerate, and respected by the tenantry.

Mr. Marindin does not, however, speak favourably of the smaller zamindars of Chaogain, Bagain, Anaon, Kursur and Kathgarne in Buxar, who are reported



to be troublesome and bad landlords. Speaking of this class of landlord generally, Mr. Marindin says:—"There are a number of petty maliks in the district who lead a hand-to-mouth sort of existence, and who are more or less oppressive and exacting towards their raiyats. This minute sub-division of property is an evil both to the zamindars and raiyats, and the most flourishing and prosperous tenants are to be found in large estates."

517. Mr. Macpherson, the Collector of Gaya, also says that "little is heard of any strained relations between the large zamindars and their tenantry except on the estate of the Raja of Maksudpur," regarding whom he remarks that "there is no doubt that the Raja is regarded as an exacting landlord, and that there is tolerably good foundation for this repute."

With this exception, Mr. Macpherson has nothing special to say regarding the conduct towards their raiyats of the leading zamindars, but the petty landlords, he adds, continue for the most part "as rapacious as ever."

518. In Patna a bad case of persistent harassment in the Civil Courts of tenants with occupancy rights has lately come to light in the Barh sub-division. The case, Mr. O'Donnell adds, ended in a brutal murder, and will, he promises, form the subject of a separate report. His views on the general conduct of large as compared with petty zamindars agree with those held by the Collectors of Shahabad and Gaya. He observes: "The general principle seems to be that the larger the estate the more reasonable are the zamindar's demands, whilst the petty proprietor is, I fear, generally grasping in his dealing with his tenants and unscrupulous in the means which he takes to increase his rent."

519. The relations between Indigo-planters and their tenants have been generally satisfactory in the districts of this Division. The only instance to the contrary that has come to my notice is that of the Runi Saidpur concern in the district of Muzaffarpur, where there has been a succession of quarrels between the factory and certain raiyats. I had occasion lately to warn the proprietor, Babu Bismath Mahtha of Muzaffarpur, on the subject, and trust that he will regulate his conduct more circumspectly in future.

#### 37.—GENERAL REMARKS.

##### *The floods in the three northern districts.*

520. One of the chief features of the year was the unprecedentedly heavy floods in Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. In order that their action may be properly understood, I will first give a short description of the drainage system of these three districts.

521. On the west, separating Champaran and Muzaffarpur from Gorakhpur and Saran, and joining the Ganges at Hajipur, is the Gundak. It fortunately kept to its banks and did no damage. Next, to the east, is the Sikraha, which, rising in the lower range of Nepal hills near Sameshwar, runs south-east through the centre of the Champaran district some distance north of the Tirhut State Railway line. It receives on its left bank numerous streams of various sizes from the Nepal hills, after its junction with the last of which, called the Teur, it changes its name to Bur-Gundak and continues its course south-east through the district and town of Muzaffarpur, and after traversing the southern part of the Darbhanga district, eventually falls into the Ganges just below the town of Monghyr. Next, further east, the Bagmati, rising near Khatmandu, pierces the line of the Nepal Hills, and after entering British territory forms the boundary for some distance between Champaran and Muzaffarpur. Then some miles south of Sheohar it in turn deflects abruptly to the south-east through the Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts, taking a course roughly parallel to that of the Bur-Gundak until, turning south, it joins the Bur-Gundak near Rusora at the south-east corner of the Darbhanga district. It also on its way receives several tributaries from the Nepal Terai. Lastly, still further east the Kumla, also joined by numerous tributaries, runs due south from the hills past the Janakpur shrine in Nepal and through the town of Darbhanga. Then it too turns off south-east through the Darbhanga and Monghyr districts, eventually falling into the Ganges some distance below the junction of the Bur-Gundak with that river.

522. It will thus be understood how a sudden heavy fall of rain over the northern portion of the three districts in question, the Nepal Terai and the range

of hills to the north of it, some 150 miles in length, may very easily cause the narrow drainage channels I have described above to overflow their banks; and the lower down we go the evil is aggravated, not only by the converging of the streams towards the same point, but also by the net-work of private bunds that have been made year after year for the protection of the villages along their banks. The existence of these bunds is much complained of by the district officers, especially by Mr. Williams of Darbhanga. In the first place they make things much worse for their neighbours lower down stream, and in the end, when the floods have asserted themselves and spread over the country, they hedge them in and greatly delay their escape. Under these circumstances Champaran, as may be supposed, suffered least and Darbhanga most, the areas submerged in the three districts being estimated in Champaran 400 to 500 square miles, in Muzaffarpur 800 to 900 square miles, and in Darbhanga 2,000 square miles.

523. There were three distinct floods, one after the other, answering to the heavy falls of rain in July, again in August, and lastly in September. The first did no particular damage, but the two others came down upon a country already water-logged, causing an immense amount of injury to crops, houses, roads, and, especially to the Railway line between Samastipur and Sitamarhi. Most of the bhadoi over the flooded tracts was lost, the portion saved being greatly injured, the rice plants were swept away not only once but twice, and in some places three times in succession, where the people had been able during the intervals to procure new seedlings and to replant them. The mud houses were washed down by thousands. The Collector of Muzaffarpur estimated that of 1,412 villages in his district within the radius of the floods, 1,144 lost all or more than one half of their bhadoi, and 955 all or more than half of their rice crops, while over 12,000 houses collapsed.

524. In Champaran and Muzaffarpur the floods from the Bagmati and Bur-Gundak were confined, roughly speaking, to the country lying to the north of the Tirhut State Railway line, with the exception of a tract in the latter district in Paru thana, where the spill from the northern side leaked through the Railway bridges. But in Darbhanga, a district singularly unfortunate, subject as it is, owing to its peculiar geographical position, to frequent floods and famines, matters were aggravated by the water from the Kumla, at its highest known flood heading the flow from the other districts. The combined floods swept the Darbhanga district from north-west to south-east at a level some 3 feet higher than had ever been known before. One-half of the district was for the time a slowly moving inland sea, the inhabitants with their cattle camping out along the high level roads, the Railway embankment, and here and there on a piece of *Dih* land standing out of the water like an island. Fortunately, however, the waters rose gradually and no lives, so far as could be ascertained, were lost, and the people had time to save their stores of grain and to drive off most of their cattle. Still numbers of these perished both during the floods and subsequently from want of proper nutriment. The parts of the Darbhanga district most affected were the centre and south of the Sadar sub-division, the western portions of the Madhubani sub-division, and the northern and south-eastern parts of the Samastipur sub-division. The southern half of the town of Darbhanga itself was for some days under water, and between 1,400 and 1,500 houses collapsed. The damage in this respect in the interior was never exactly ascertained, but it was naturally of a wholesale character, as may be imagined from the statistics given above for the Muzaffarpur district, where the masses of water to be contended with were not nearly so great as in Darbhanga.

525. The floods took from a few days to several weeks in some parts of Darbhanga to run off. The damages done to roads, bridges, and the telegraph and railway lines have been mentioned in sections 23 and 24 of this Report. It is sufficient here to say that they were the greatest ever known in Northern Bihar. The wonderful manner also in which the people survived their losses has been noticed in section 5 above. At first it seemed almost certain that relief measures on an extensive scale would be necessary. Careful enquiries on this point were at once made throughout the affected areas, but with after a short period of uncertainty, almost everywhere, directly negative results. The explanation is, *first*, the excellent harvests in the unflooded parts of the country

where there was consequently a plentiful demand for field labour and prices were low; *secondly*, the expectation in the flooded tracts of an abundant rabi outturn after the enrichment of the lands by the silt deposits, and the consequent willingness of the mahajans to loosen their purse-strings. These causes, and the action taken by the Maharaja of Darbhanga as well as by Rai Ganga Prashad in allowing time and granting advances in the parts of their estates where the distress was most felt, combined to render the people almost independent of Government aid. Allotments were placed in the hands of the three district officers, aggregating Rs. 56,300, for the purpose of making special loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act; but of this sum only Rs. 31,264 were actually advanced, principally in the Muzaffarpur district. The only other action considered necessary was to open some test relief works in the south-east part of the Darbhanga district, but the works were so scantily attended at the test wage offered that it was very soon evident that the people themselves were under no apprehension of want, and that the repair of the district roads would, at the ordinary rates, give sufficient work for those among them in need of employment.

526. As a precautionary measure, weekly reports were received from the three district officers concerned until the end of December, when, things having assumed a normal condition, they were discontinued.

#### EMIGRATION TO BURMA.

527. I have received an interesting account from Mr. L. Mylne of the further success of the scheme for bringing under cultivation the grant of land made to his father by Government in Burma by the transfer to it of families of cultivators from his Jagdispur estate in Shahabad. Over 100 families, chiefly of the "Koeri" caste, numbering with women and children about 400, have accepted the terms offered and are already settled there; and Mr. Mylne has more applications from others who wish to go than he thinks it advisable, with a view to careful selection to comply with. The settlers were at the beginning paid as monthly labourers at Rs. 12 per mensem, the rate prevalent in the country; but this arrangement was gradually modified by reducing the wage and giving the emigrants a share in the produce. Finally, the wage has been withdrawn and the emigrants given the status of "settled raiyats," the terms now offered being practically right of occupancy at a fixed rate of rent, the rate, however, being fixed in kind at about four maunds of rice per bigha (about  $\frac{1}{8}$  acre) and not in money. The initial expenses have been very heavy, amounting to over Rs. 81,000; but Mr. Mylne appears very hopeful of the ultimate success of the experiment.

#### THE ROYAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

528. The Royal Opium Commission held its sittings at Bankipore from the 3rd to the 6th January, and examined a number of witnesses, including myself. Mr. Additional Commissioner Wace, Mr. A. G. Tytler, and Messrs. T. R. Filgate and A. MacRae, who kindly attended to give the views of the Indigo-planters on the subject, which were further set forth in a memorial submitted to the Commission by the Indigo Planters' Association. The proceedings were noticeable for the attempts on the part of the anti-opium party to show that undue pressure was used by the Government officials to induce the raiyats to cultivate, and that their own witnesses had been subjected to police surveillance in Gaya; both attempts failed.

#### THE NOMINATION OF A DELEGATE TO REPRESENT THE DISTRICT BOARDS IN THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

529. Considerable interest was taken by the different District Boards in the selection of representatives to vote at the meeting held in May 1893 at Bankipore for the nomination of a delegate to the Provincial Council. Finally, the Maharaja of Darbhanga was nominated by five votes to two.

## VISITS TO THE DIVISION OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

530. His Honour Sir Charles Elliott, attended by the Hon'ble Messrs. Stevens and Risley, Colonel Sandeman, and Mr. W. C. Macpherson, paid a week's visit, in the second week of April 1893, to the districts of Muzaffarpur and Champaran, during which the sub-divisional offices at Hajipur and Bettiah were inspected, and the survey and settlement operations closely scrutinized on the spot and debateable points discussed.

531. On the 29th July His Honour Sir A. P. MacDonnell, attended by the Hon'ble Messrs. Stevens, Cotton and Risley, visited Bankipore, making a four days' stay, during which various inspections were made, addresses from local bodies received, the foundation stone of Dr. Grace Mackinnon's Zanana Hospital was laid, and a Darbar was held by His Honour on the 31st July in the hall of the Patna College, attended by the Maharajas of Hatwa, Darbhanga, Dumraon, and Sonbursa, and by the gentry generally of Bihar, for the purpose of delivering to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Brereton Hudson, K.C.I.E., the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, and to Maharaja Harballabh Narayan Singh, C.I.E., Zamindar of Sonbursa, and to Rai Jai Prakash Lal Bahadur, C.I.E., Dewan of the Maharaja of Dumraon, the badge of a Companion of the same Order. Rai Dhiraj Karan Bahadur, Government Pleader, Monghyr, and Rai Medini Pershad Bahadur, late Deputy Magistrate-Collector, were also invested with the title of Rai Bahadur and presented with khillats.

532. On the 2nd August His Honour proceeded to Muzaffarpur, where the party was joined by Sir E. Buck. Another stay of four days was made, during which addresses from local bodies and the Behar Indigo Planters' Association were received and replied to by His Honour, and a conference of officials and leading zamindars and indigo-planters, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, was held, at which the leading principles of the survey were discussed and settled; His Honour and party returning to Calcutta on the 7th idem.

533. On the 14th February His Honour Sir Charles Elliott paid a second visit to Bankipore, remaining for two days engaged on inspectional and other duties, after which His Honour proceeded to inspect the survey and settlement camps in Muzaffarpur and Champaran, returning to Calcutta on the 22nd idem.

## POST OF ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONER.

534. The post of Additional Commissioner was vacant from the 17th April to the 23rd October 1893. If the present requirements of the Division continue, the appointment will have to be made a permanent one.

535. The past year for Government officials has been one of incessant work and anxiety.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 8th September, 1894.

BENGAL.			
No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
1	Burdwan Sept. 8, '94	0.98	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> nearly concluded. Prospects of sugarcane good. Sudden floods in Kalna have done much damage to the crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:— <div><div><div>Burdwan ... ..</div><div>Kalna ... ..</div><div>Katwa ... ..</div><div>Raniganj ... ..</div></div><div>Srs. 11½ to 15 9 to 13 13½ 14</div></div> } per rupee.
	Kalna ...	0.59	
	Katwa ...	1.97	
	Raniganj ...	1.37	
2	Birbhum " 8, '94	0.81	Weather—seasonable. Paddy is being weeded and thriving. Sugarcane doing well in the Rampur Hât subdivision, but not so well in the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells from 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Cattle doing fairly.
	Rampur Hât ...	3.33	
3	Bankura " 8, '94	1.77	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops fair. Prices of rice:— <div><div><div>Sadar ... ..</div><div>Vishnupur ... ..</div></div><div>Srs. 16½ 16½</div></div> } per rupee.
	Vishnupur ...	1.72	
4	Midnapore " 8, '94	1.84	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops continue good except in Contai, where there is want of seedlings. Prices of common rice:— <div><div><div>Sadar ... ..</div><div>Contai ... ..</div><div>Tamluk ... ..</div><div>Ghatal ... ..</div></div><div>Srs. 14 13½ 12 13 to 14</div></div> } per rupee.
	Contai ...	2.27	
	Tamluk ...	2.49	
	Ghatal ...	5.25	
5	Hooghly " 8, '94	1.88	Weather—alternately bright and rainy. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> almost over. <i>Aus</i> , sugarcane and jute doing well. In Kristonagore (Serampore) <i>aus</i> and jute are backward (4 and 12 annas respectively). Prices of common rice:— <div><div><div>Sadar ... ..</div><div>Serampore ... ..</div><div>Jahanabad ... ..</div></div><div>Srs. 11 10 to 11½ 13</div></div> } per rupee.
	Serampore ...	1.84	
	Jahanabad ...	3.17	
6	Howrah " 8, '94	1.05	Weather—cool and cloudy. Reaping of jute and <i>aus</i> rice nearly completed. Prospects of standing crops favourable except in Ulubaria, where some damage from floods is reported. Prices continue normal. Rice sells at— <div><div><div>Howrah ... ..</div><div>Ulubaria ... ..</div></div><div>Srs. 10 9½ to 12</div></div> } per rupee.
	Ulubaria ...	0.42	
7	24-Parganas " 8, '94	1.86	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute going on. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> nearly finished. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at— <div><div><div>Sadar ... ..</div><div>Basirhat ... ..</div><div>Diamond Harbour ... ..</div><div>Barasat ... ..</div></div><div>Srs. c. 11 to 12 8 11 0 11 0 10 10</div></div> } per rupee.
8	Nadia " 8, '94	1.05	Weather—close and hot. Prospects of all crops very fair. Damage has been done by floods, but not to any great extent. Common rice sells from 11 to 13 seers per rupee. A slight outbreak of cattle-disease in the Sadar subdivision.
	Kushtia ...	1.04	
	Meherpur ...	1.43	
	Chudanga ...	0.29	
	Ranaghat ...	0.40	
9	Murshidabad " 8, '94	0.87	Weather—hot and at times cloudy. Owing to heavy rain during the previous weeks and flood, all standing crops on low lands are still under water. The river is slowly going down. <i>Aman</i> paddy, sugarcane and jute on high lands doing well. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore " 8, '94	0.59	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and steeping of jute still going on. Prospect of <i>aman</i> good. Rivers very high. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:— <div><div><div>Sadar ... ..</div><div>Jhenida ... ..</div><div>Magura ... ..</div><div>Narail ... ..</div><div>Bangaon ... ..</div></div><div>Srs. c. 11 to 12 0 13 8 12 12 13 0 10 to 14 0</div></div> } per rupee.
	Jhenida ...	1.89	
	Magura ...	1.99	
	Narail ...	1.74	
	Bangaon ...	0.75	
11	Khulna " 8, '94	1.98	Weather—sultry with occasional rain. <i>Aus</i> and jute being cut. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> almost complete. Prospects of all crops good. Rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Bagerhat ...	2.88	
	Satkhira ...	1.52	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BENGAL—<i>consolid.</i></b>			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.	12 Rajshahi Nator Naugaon	Sept. 8, '94 ... ... 0·77 1·18 Not reported.	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and steeping of jute still going on. Prospects of other crops good. No cattle-disease. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
	13 Dinajpur Thakurgaon	.. 8, '94 ... 8·28 4·63	Weather—hot and seasonable. Rain fell throughout the district. Transplantation of <i>kaimanti</i> almost over. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
	14 Jalpaiguri	.. 8, '94 ... 8·80	Weather—seasonable. Transplanting of <i>kaimanti</i> paddy proceeding. More rain is wanted, especially in the Alipur subdivision. Outturn of <i>bhadoi</i> paddy and jute will be about 13 annas. Rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Mynaguri thana.
	15 Darjeeling Siliguri	.. 8, '94 ... 5·95 5·97	Weather—rainy in the hills with occasional breaks of sunshine. Wet and cool in the Terai. <i>In the hills</i> :— <i>Bhutta</i> , <i>chota marua</i> , <i>bhadoi</i> , potatoes, <i>shama</i> and <i>kangni</i> being harvested. <i>Aghani</i> paddy, <i>bara marua</i> and <i>kalai</i> progressing favourably. <i>In the Terai</i> :— <i>Bhadoi</i> and jute being harvested. <i>Aghani</i> paddy being sown. Prices of coarse rice:— Srs. Hills ... 7 to 10 } Terai ... 8 to 13 } per rupee.
	16 Rangpur Kurigram Nilphamari Gaibanda	.. 8, '94 ... ... 3·80 7·92 3·60 1·87	Weather—cloudy with more or less rain all the week. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> is almost completed. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> is going on though more rain is wanted for the high lands. Good rainfall in Kurigram; transplantation of <i>aman</i> is now vigorously going on there. Price of rice 8½ to 12 seers per rupee.
	17 Bogra Sherpur Naukhila	.. 8, '94 ... ... 2·28 0·70 0·27	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplanting of <i>aman</i> continues. <i>Aus</i> and jute still being cut. Common rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	18 Pabna	.. 8, '94 ... 0·17	Weather—hot. Prospects of standing crops good throughout the district. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute in progress. Common rice selling at 11 to 12 seers per rupee at Sadar and 10 seers at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	19 Dacca	.. 8, '94 ... 1·67	Weather—hot. Harvesting of jute and <i>aus</i> nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 9 to 14 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
DACC DIVN.	20 Mymensingh	.. 8, '94 ... 0·85	Weather—hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
	21 Faridpur Goalundo Madaripur	.. 8, '94 ... ... 1·08 0·40 Not reported.	Weather—seasonable. State of crops satisfactory. Rice sells at 11½ to 12 seers per rupee.
	22 Backergunge	.. 8, '94 ... 2·68	Weather—clear and cloudy at intervals. State and prospects of crops good. Price of ordinary rice varies from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Tippera	.. 8, '94 ... 0·96	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good though a higher flood would have benefited the <i>aman</i> . This is compensated by the more extensive cultivation of <i>roa</i> paddy. Price of rice almost stationary. Sadar— Chowdagram ... 17 0 Daulkundi ... 12 8 Brahmanbaria— Kasba ... 15 3 Nabinagar ... 12 12 Chandpur— Hajiganj ... 16 0 Chandpur ... 14 0 } per rupee.
	24 Noakhali	.. 8, '94 ... 1·47	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of rice:— <i>Aman. Aus.</i> Noakhali ... Srs. 11 15 } Fenny ... 12 16 } per rupee.
	25 Chittagong	.. 8, '94 ... 2·68	Weather—somewhat hot with slight rain. <i>Aus</i> still being reaped. Ploughings for and transplantation of <i>aman</i> continue. Prospects fair; but a little more rain is needed. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 12, 1894. 1775

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.																				
<b>BIHAR.</b>																							
26	Patna Sept. 8, '94	1.22	Weather—generally sunny with occasional clouds and showers. Prospect of rice crop very good. Indian-corn nearly all harvested. It has suffered appreciably from inundation. Prices of food-grains continue normal. Common rice sells at—																				
	Bihar ...	1.32																					
	Dinapore ...	1.29																					
	Barh ...	2.25																					
			<table> <tr> <td>Sadar</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Srs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Barh</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>14½</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bihar</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>12½</td></tr> <tr> <td>Dinapore</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>15½</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>11 to 14</td></tr> </table>	Sadar	...	...	Srs.	Barh	...	...	14½	Bihar	...	...	12½	Dinapore	...	...	15½		...	...	11 to 14
Sadar	...	...	Srs.																				
Barh	...	...	14½																				
Bihar	...	...	12½																				
Dinapore	...	...	15½																				
	...	...	11 to 14																				
27	Gaya „ 8, '94	2.62	Weather—sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear. Harvesting of <i>marua</i> and <i>makai</i> still going on. Prospect of paddy good. Prices of common rice:—																				
	Aurangabad ...	2.69																					
	Nawada ...	1.62																					
	Jahannabad ...	Not reported.																					
			<table> <tr> <td>Sadar</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Srs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Aurangabad</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>12 to 13</td></tr> <tr> <td>Nawada</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>16</td></tr> </table>	Sadar	...	...	Srs.	Aurangabad	...	...	12 to 13	Nawada	...	...	15		...	...	16				
Sadar	...	...	Srs.																				
Aurangabad	...	...	12 to 13																				
Nawada	...	...	15																				
	...	...	16																				
28	Shahabad „ 8, '94	2.89	Weather—seasonable and rainy at intervals. <i>Marua</i> , <i>makai</i> and <i>sawan</i> crops are being reaped. The outturn in the Buxar subdivision is expected to be poor. Paddy transplantation is approaching completion.																				
	Buxar ...	4.26																					
	Sonepur ...	1.25																					
	Bhabua ...	2.73																					
29	Saran „ 8, '94	3.13	Weather—seasonable. All standing <i>bhadoi</i> crops are doing well. <i>Makai</i> is in no more danger than reported last week. Winter rice doing well. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—																				
	Siwan ...	2.47																					
	Gopalganj ...	0.8																					
			<table> <tr> <td>Chapra</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Srs. c.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Siwan</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>12 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Gopalganj</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>12 8</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>10 11</td></tr> </table>	Chapra	...	...	Srs. c.	Siwan	...	...	12 0	Gopalganj	...	...	12 8		...	...	10 11				
Chapra	...	...	Srs. c.																				
Siwan	...	...	12 0																				
Gopalganj	...	...	12 8																				
	...	...	10 11																				
30	Champaran „ 8, '94	0.29	Weather—hot and cloudy. More rain is wanted to finish the work of transplantation, and in the south-east of the district, where the transplantation is over, more rain is required for the young rice. Prospects of <i>bhadoi</i> crops fair. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.																				
31	Muzaffarpur „ 8, '94	3.47	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of rice nearly completed except in the Sitamarhi subdivision where it is still in progress. Prospects good. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops are being harvested in places and promise a good outturn except in Mahuar thana in Hajipur, where these as well as rice crop have been damaged to some extent by excessive rain and flood. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee.																				
	Hajipur ...	0.63																					
	Sitamarhi ...	Not reported.																					
32	Darbhanga „ 8, '94	1.22	Weather—changeable. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> in progress. Transplanting of rice approaching completion. Prospects good except in Warisnagar thana, where the rice crop does not promise well. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Cattle-disease in Roserah and Warisnagar thanas. Prices are falling.																				
33	Monghyr „ 8, '94	1.99	Weather—very hot with occasional rain and alternate sunshine. Transplantation of paddy still going on in some places. The standing crops which have escaped the flood are doing well. <i>Makai</i> and <i>marua</i> are being harvested. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Fodder sufficient except in the flooded area. Water plentiful. Small-pox among cattle towards Chakai. Prices of common rice:—																				
	Begusarai ...	2.27																					
	Jamui ...	1.76																					
			<table> <tr> <td>Sadar</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Srs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Begusarai</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr> <td>Jamui</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>13½</td></tr> </table>	Sadar	...	...	Srs.	Begusarai	...	...	11	Jamui	...	...	11		...	...	13½				
Sadar	...	...	Srs.																				
Begusarai	...	...	11																				
Jamui	...	...	11																				
	...	...	13½																				
34	Bhagalpur „ 8, '94	2.55	Weather—rainy early in the week; latterly hot. Prospects are good except in parts of Sultanganj and Colgong thanas where there have been floods. Transplantation of <i>aghani</i> paddy is nearly finished. <i>Marua</i> and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy are being cut. <i>Kalai</i> and <i>kurthi</i> are being sown on diaras. Prices normal. Price of common rice 13 to 15½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.																				
	Banka ...	5.55																					
	Madhupura ...	3.14																					
	Supaul ...	1.9																					
35	Purnea „ 8, '94	8.05	Weather—rainy and hot. Cutting of <i>bhadoi</i> and jute continues as also transplantation of <i>aghani</i> paddy. Floods falling. Some <i>bhadoi</i> damaged by floods on the Ganges diaras. Rice sells at—																				
	Kishanganj ...	3.97																					
	Araria ...	3.17																					
			<table> <tr> <td>Sadar</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Srs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kishanganj</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr> <td>Araria</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>16</td></tr> </table>	Sadar	...	...	Srs.	Kishanganj	...	...	16	Araria	...	...	14		...	...	16				
Sadar	...	...	Srs.																				
Kishanganj	...	...	16																				
Araria	...	...	14																				
	...	...	16																				
<b>CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.</b>																							

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—consolid.			
BRAGAIPUR DIVN.—consolid.	36 Malda Sept. 8, '94	1.13	Weather—fine with occasional slight showers. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> rice continues; expected outturn not more than 12 annas. Transplanting of winter rice finished. Common rice selling from 11 to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.
	Chanchal	4.22	
	Shibganj	2.82	
	Gazole	1.11	
	37 Sonthal Parganas „ 8, '94	1.32	Rains almost over. Crops doing well.
	Deoghur	4.43	
	Godda	4.21	
	Jamtara	3.68	
	Pakour	2.84	
	Rajmahal	1.07	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack „ 8, '94	1.83	Weather—hot with occasional showers. Early <i>beali</i> ripening and in some places being reaped. <i>Garu</i> or late <i>beali</i> maturing. <i>Sarad</i> doing well, and in those tracts where this crop was damaged by the flood transplantation is going on. Estimated outturn of the <i>satika</i> or early <i>beali</i> which has only commenced to be reaped is 9 annas for the district on an average. Except in the flooded tracts the fodder-supply is good. Common rice sells at— Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... 9 14 to 13 2 } Jajpur ... 10 8 to 11 13 } per rupee. Kendrapara ... 10 8 to 13 2 } Banki ... 14 0 }
	39 Balasore „ 8, '94	4.68	
	40 Puri „ 6, '94	0.78	
	Khurda	2.11	
	Banpur	3.62	Weather—hot; cloudy with heavy showers. Weeding and some transplanting still going on. Crops reported to be doing well everywhere except in the Basudolpur chakla where insects have caused a little damage. The Bhadrak subdivision reports prospects of an average outturn of 13 annas. Prices are beginning to fall except in the extreme south of the district where they are still stationary. Coarse rice sells at— Srs. Balasore ... 14 } Bhadrak ... 14 to 15 } per rupee. Chandbali and Dhamnagar ... 10 to 12 }
	CHOTA NAGPUR.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
	41 Hazaribagh Sept. 8, '94	3.86	
	Giridi	2.08	
	42 Lohardaga „ 8, '94	4.47	Weather—hot and cloudy. Reaping of <i>gora</i> paddy commenced. Sowing of <i>urid</i> and <i>sirgooja</i> continues. Prospect of winter paddy favourable. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43 Palamau „ 6, '94	7.22		
44 Manbhum „ 8, '94	0.85	Rainfall has been much lighter this week. Transplantation of rice almost finished. <i>Sawan</i> and <i>goondli</i> being cut. <i>Makai</i> has been almost ruined by the heavy rainfall. Prospects of <i>aghani</i> paddy good, but in the lowest lands some damage is being done by excess of water. Rice selling from 8 to 16 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.	
Gosindpur	Not reported.		
45 Singhbhum „ 8, '94	1.00	Bright sunshine and showers during the week. Weather very favourable. All standing crops (with the exception of <i>makai</i> ) all over the district are in a very promising condition. Reaping of <i>gora</i> paddy and <i>goondli</i> has commenced. Rice sells from 10 to 15 seers per rupee.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,  
The 11th September, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



## STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED OF—													
NAMES OF MARKS.	1st week of Sept. 1893.	1st week of Oct. 1893.	1st week of Nov. 1893.	1st week of Dec. 1893.	1st week of Jan. 1894.	1st week of Feb. 1894.	1st week of March 1894.	1st week of April 1894.	1st week of May 1894.	1st week of June 1894.	1st week of July 1894.	1st week of August 1894.	1st week of Sept. 1894.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliabatta	5,67,000	7,10,500	4,83,000	4,11,000	3,19,000	6,67,000	6,63,000	9,32,500	8,45,000	8,81,000	7,36,000	5,90,000	4,95,000
Uitadanga	65,000	61,500	53,300	45,400	42,000	53,700	54,900	54,300	58,000	59,700	56,100	53,200	57,000
Chittora, Golabara, Kuna- tooly, Hakhola, and Cupti Ghat.	6,54,500	7,06,700	6,25,000	4,77,000	6,42,100	5,60,000	6,45,800	6,20,000	5,79,400	5,71,600	5,73,300	5,80,000	6,39,700
Paturachatta, Posta, and Jorabaga.	2,500	3,000	2,000	1,500	2,000	2,300	2,000	2,500	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	2,000
Tolyaure, Chetia, Kidderpore, and Muthikara.	1,94,500	1,17,000	1,06,000	97,600	1,10,300	1,22,800	1,34,300	2,09,500	2,17,350	1,85,600	1,71,100	1,60,700	1,63,500
21 Minor basars (estimated)...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	4,50,000	2,60,000	3,60,000	2,70,000	4,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, N. wabara, Bha- drachar, and Channeruagore.	26,750	10,800	17,300	19,200	17,657	19,138	41,875	55,750	22,400	8,125	8,300	12,425	14,350
Total	22,57,650	20,99,944	17,77,244	15,41,756	16,23,057	18,62,835	20,30,575	23,03,150	22,14,150	21,00,035	20,37,000	18,93,125	18,51,550
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	18,519 (on 3rd Sept. 1893.)	25,127 (on 3rd Oct. 1893.)	8,583 (on 3rd Nov. 1893.)	19,250 (on 3rd Dec. 1893.)	42,934 (on 3rd Jan. 1894.)	38,003 (on 3rd Feb. 1894.)	21,885 (on 3rd March 1894.)	19,594 (on 3rd April 1894.)	16,153 (on 3rd May 1894.)	14,148 (on 3rd June 1894.)	9,472 (on 3rd July 1894.)	9,381 (on 3rd August 1894.)	10,900 (on 3rd Sept. 1894.)
On boats un- loaded ...	23,691 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1893.)	36,729 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1893.)	32,896 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	35,114 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	50,635 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1894.)	64,656 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	40,070 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	28,147 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	31,168 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	43,986 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	32,423 (1st to 3rd July 1894.)	40,583 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)	49,500 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)
By Canal returns	31,941 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1893.)	34,328 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1893.)	18,561 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	11,589 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	51,134 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1894.)	1,35,307 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	68,413 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	23,321 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	18,682 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	19,619 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	10,550 (1st to 3rd July 1894.)	23,281 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)	27,323 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)
Grand total of Stocks	23,31,501	21,64,601	18,32,274	16,67,480	17,67,790	21,01,166	21,77,192	24,34,202	22,82,101	22,63,078	20,87,885	19,67,320	19,40,070
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	12½ lakhs	11 lakhs	7½ lakhs	6½ lakhs	7 lakhs	10½ lakhs	1½ lakhs	1½ lakhs	1½ lakhs	1½ lakhs	10½ lakhs	9 lakhs	8½ lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,  
The 8th September, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																									
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM ( <i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)													
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.								
BENGAL.																												
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	...	...	...	13 6	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	13 8	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	14 4	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Bankura	...	13 6	13 12	14 3	...	...	...	12 8	11 14	10 10	16 0	15 15	13 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	13 12	13 2	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Hooghly	...	...	...	13 15	...	...	17 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 0	8 13	11 8	11 8	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	8 0	7 0	11 0½	11 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta	...	13 3	13 8	12 7	18 13	19 6	16 13	7 9	7 8	7 4	9 13	9 11	9 12	20 0	19 11	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Nadia	...	18 0	18 0	14 8	20 0	22 8	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	11 13	11 0	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad*	...	...	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	...	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Jessore	...	12 8	13 0	11 8	12 0	11 3	13 0	9 0	10 0	8 8	13 4	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 12	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	...	15 0	15 0	15 12	24 0	24 0	24 0	9 12	9 12	8 4	10 14	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur	...	14 1½	14 1½	13 0	...	...	...	9 9	10 3	9 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17	Ranepur	...	13 0	13 0	13 15	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18	Bogra	...	13 8	15 0	13 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	7 8	10 8	12 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Pabna	...	15 12	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	24 0	6 0	6 2	6 0	12 0	12 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	Dacca	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	8 0	11 0	11 0	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Present return not received.

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11½ seers and Raniganj 10½ seers.

B At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

C In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 10 seers, Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks, Tamluk not reported.

D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bhadreswar (Serampore) 11½ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers.

E At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

F In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chotla hat 11 seers 6½ chitaks, Barnasat 10 seers, Magra Hat 11 seers 9 chitaks, Baduria 10½ seers.

G In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Mahorpur 10 seers and Ranaghat 10 seers.

H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 9 seers 9 chitaks, Magura 9½ seers, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers.

*Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August, 1894.*

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.												DISTRICT.	Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
DIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)						ANBAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus Indicus.)						FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.

I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 11 seers.

J In the subdivisions and Naogaon subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

K At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

L At Sili uri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

M In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Gaibanda 10 seers, Nilphamari 9 seers and Kurigram 8 seers.

N At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

O In the wards in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chittaks, Manikganj not reported Mirkadimbhat 11 seers 6 chittaks, Munshirhat 11 seers 6 chittaks.

P In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kagmari 10 seers, Netrakona 8 seers, Kishorganj 9 seers and Jamalpur 8 seers.

Q In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 9 seers and Goalundo 10 seers.

R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Firojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

## PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLA (Sorghum-Vulga)		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—continued.																
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Tippera	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	7 10	...	...	...
	25 Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 4	16 0	13 8	8 0 to 9 0	...	...	...
	26 Chittagong	9 12	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	8 8	12 4	12 4	10 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna	17 0	Red. 17 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	25 0 to 28 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	14 8	14 12	15 0	...	18 0	23 0 to 24 0
	28 Gaya	14 8	14 4	14 0	18 4	20 0	20 0	8 12	9 0	9 6	12 8	12 0	13 0	15 4	15 4	17 8
	29 Shahabad	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	19 0	8 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0	12 12	13 0	12 0	...	...	...
	30 Saran	14 8	14 0	16 12	18 8	17 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...
	31 Champaran	14 0	14 0	13 8	19 0	19 8	22 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...
	32 Munaffarpur	13 8	14 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 8	11 0	12 12	...	...	...
33 Darbhanga	13 8	13 8	13 3	16 12	16 8	20 12	9 8	9 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	12 8	14 10	15 8	17 0	16 12	21 0	9 8	9 14	8 0 to 10 0	11 0	11 14	11 8	...	...	...
	35 Bhagalpur	15 2	15 2	15 2	18 15	18 15	21 7	10 1	10 1	10 11	13 14	13 14	13 4	...	...	...
	36 Purnea (Kasba)	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...
	37 Malda (English Bazar)	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...
	38 Sonthal Parganas.	13 0	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION.	39 Cuttack	13 2	13 2	12 7	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	...	...	...
	40 Balasore	16 0	16 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...
	41 Puri	10 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 3	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42 Hazaribagh	11 0	11 0	12 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	12 12	...	...	...
	43 Lohardaga	10 0	Red. 10 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	15 0	14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...
	44 Palamau	13 15	Whitu. 12 6	7 0 to 9 0	12 6	...	16 14	21 15	11 4	9 9	13 8	12 6	10 2	14 1	...	...
	45 Manbhum	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	9 0 to 10 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	11 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	...	...	...
	46 Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...

S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 6 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers.

T At Fenny list the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11 seers, Bihar 10½ seers and Dinapore 10 seers.

V In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers, Aurangabad 10 seers, and Jahanabad 10 seers.

VI In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10 seers and Bhabhua 9½ seers.

W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 10 chitaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 5 chitaks.

X At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Y In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Z In the Madhubani and Samastipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

## Station Bazaars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August, 1894—(concluded).

															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						DISTRICTS.	Number.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.										
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
BENGAL—continued.																						
...	...	...	10 0	10 4	7 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 4	3 14	0 3 14	0 3 14	0	Tipperr.	21					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 0	4 0	0 4 2	0 4 2	0	Kaukhali.	25					
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	3 12	0 3 12	0 3 13	0	Chittagong.	26					
BIHAR.																						
18 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	21 0 to 20 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	3 8	0 3 8	0 3 10	0	Patna.	27					
...	...	20 0	20 0	18 4	2	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 11	0 3 11	0 3 13	0	Gaya.	28					
16 0	...	20 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12	0 3 12	0 3 13	0	Shahabad.	29					
16 0	16 0	20 8	18 8	19 0	24 4	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	3 14	0 3 12	0 3 12	0	Saran.	30					
17 8	18 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	22 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4	10 10	3 13	0 3 13	0 3 11	0	Champaran.	31					
15 4	16 8	21 4	17 8	17 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10	0 3 10	0 3 10	0	Muzaffarpur.	32					
10 8	16 0	22 0	18 8	18 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	176 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	3 8	0 3 8	0 3 14	6	Darbhanga.	33					
18 0	16 12	23 0	18 0	18 13	25 0 to 140 0	120 0 to 168 0	160 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	4 0	0 3 7	0 3 12	0	Monghyr.	34					
20 3	17 10	24 0	17 11	18 15	22 11	151 8	158 8	151 8	10 1	10 0	10 8	3 15	0 4 0	0 3 10	0	Bhagalpur.	35					
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	3 10	0 3 12	0 3 10	0	Purnea (Kasba).	36					
...	...	13 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37					
17 0	17 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14	0 3 14	0 3 13	0	South Parganas.	38					
ORISSA.																						
...	...	...	15 12	15 2	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8	0	Cuttack.	39					
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	3 12	0 3 12	0 3 9	0	Balasore.	40					
...	...	...	14 7	14 7	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	12 0	3 4	0 3 4	0 3 6	0	Puri.	41					
CHOTA NAGPUR.																						
15 0	15 0	16 0	13 8	13 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 7	0 4 7	0 4 4	0	Hazaribagh.	42					
14 0	14 0	22 0	9 0 to 12 8	10 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 20 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	4 8	0 4 8	0 4 12	0	Lohardaga.	43					
...	...	25 5	13 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 5	8 7	...	...	...	...	Palamau.	44					
20 0	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	3 14	0 4 0	0 3 11	0	Manbhum.	45					
30 0	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0	Singbhum.	46					

a In the Bogusara and Jamui subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

b In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Mulhipura 9½ seers, Supaul 10 seers, Banka not reported.

c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishanganj 9 seers and Araria 10 seers.

d In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Dooghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Patkur 10½ seers, and Rajmahal 9 seers.

e In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Bunkri 11 seers.

f At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

f 1 At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

g At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Sal

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 0 6	2 15 3	3 3 3	2 2 0	2 1 0	2 5 0	5 4 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	4 1 0	4 2 0	4 1 6
2	Sirajganj ...	2 12 0	2 11 0	2 7 0	...	...	...	5 2 0	5 4 0	6 6 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	4 8 0
3	Dacca ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	3 10 0	...	5 0 0
4	Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	2 14 0	3 8 0	5 0 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 14 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 14 0
6	Patna ...	2 5 0	Rod. 2 5 0	2 1 6	1 14 0	1 15 0	1 9 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	2 11 0	2 10 0	2 10 6
		2 7 0	White. 2 7 0	2 3 6									
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
9	Puri ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 3 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0

CALCUTTA,  
The 11th September, 1894

*in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st August, 1894.*

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA. ( <i>Oler Ariticum.</i> )			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. ( <i>Zea Mays.</i> )			ARHAR OR TURR, CADJAN PEA. ( <i>Cajanus indicus.</i> )			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 6 0	2 5 0	2 13 0	2 1 0	2 0 6	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	2 2 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 0	Calcutta.
2 12 0	2 13 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 9 0	Sirajganj.
3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Dacca
2 14 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Narayanganj.
3 6 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	Chittagong.
1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 6	2 3 0	2 3 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 10 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Patna.
Biri or Kalai 3 2 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttaok.
2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Balasore.
3 1 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

### IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

[illegible]

\* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

*The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of June, 1894, was as follows:—*

[illegible]





## Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
				AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant grav. fr. lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29.066	29.742	+0.071	SEly	84	90.7	6th Sept.	78.2	2 to 4 & 8th Sept.	87.6	78.6	83.1
		Raniganj ...	Raniganj ...	29.482	29.747	+0.000	SEly	30	80.2	5th ..	70.4	5th ..	86.6	77.0	81.4
		Birbhum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	29.400	29.710	+0.070	ESE	84	88.1	5 & 6 ..	75.6	3 & 8 ..	80.2	76.7	81.5
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	29.640	29.745	+0.004	SE	73	91.8	6th ..	75.0	3rd ..	88.4	77.5	82.9
	Presidency	Hooghly ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Howrah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island	29.770	29.740	+0.075	SWly	305	80.2	7th ..	77.4	7th ..	87.5	79.3	83.4
		Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	29.778	29.745	+0.077	SEly	69	88.6	6th ..	70.2	2nd ..	80.4	77.4	81.7
		Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	29.757	29.753	+0.006	SSE & ESE	128	80.3	3 to 7 ..	70.7	4th ..	87.8	77.0	82.9
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi ...	Murshidabad ...	Berhampore ...	29.738	29.754	+0.070	Calm & Ely	62	88.6	6th ..	77.8	3rd ..	87.2	78.9	83.1
		Jessore ...	Jessore ...	29.771	29.751	+0.072	SE	82	91.0	6th ..	75.4	4th ..	88.1	76.7	82.4
		Khulna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Rajshahi ...	Rampur Baulia	29.734	29.754	+0.092	SEly	134	88.1	8th ..	78.1	2, 3 & 6 ..	86.4	79.0	82.7
		Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	29.706	29.783	+0.116	E	75	90.6	8th ..	74.7	6th ..	80.3	76.8	81.6
	Dacca ...	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	29.659	29.804	+0.120	NE	67	80.0	8th ..	74.1	2, 3 & 6 ..	80.5	75.3	80.9
		Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	28.006	—	—0.036	E	76	63.1	2, 3 & 7 ..	55.7	2 to 5 & 7 & 8 ..	62.4	55.8	59.1
		Gnatong ...	.....	10.321	—	—	NW & SE	93	55.4	7th ..	31.6	7th ..	53.3	40.8	47.0
		Kuch Bihar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	29.707	29.784	+0.103	Ely	39	90.3	8th ..	74.2	6th ..	80.4	76.1	81.3
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca ...	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	29.762	29.766	+0.110	SE	45	80.2	3 to 5 & 7 & 8 ..	70.2	2nd ..	88.8	77.3	83.1
		Pabna ...	Sirajganj ...	29.774	29.773	+0.110	Calm & Ely	15	87.8	6th ..	78.3	2 & 3 ..	86.3	78.9	82.6
		Dacca ...	Naryanganj ...	29.806	29.780	+0.022	ESE	*128	80.0	7th ..	75.7	7th ..	87.2	78.0	83.0
		Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	29.771	29.782	+0.006	ESE	58	80.7	7th ..	70.0	3rd ..	87.1	78.0	82.5
		Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	29.780	29.783	+0.007	SEly	85	80.8	5 & 6 ..	75.9	3rd ..	85.4	78.7	82.1
	Chittagong	Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	29.806	29.764	+0.104	Calm	62	93.3	6th ..	70.4	7th ..	88.4	78.2	83.3
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	29.803	29.787	+0.009	S	68	90.4	7th ..	75.8	7th ..	88.9	76.0	82.9
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	29.792	29.782	+0.003	Variable	94	88.6	7th ..	76.3	2nd ..	80.7	77.7	82.2
		Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	29.765	29.790	+0.076	NEly	*94	80.7	8th ..	75.6	8th ..	88.3	76.7	82.0
		South Lushai Hills ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BUTAR.	Patna ...	Patna ...	Bankipore ...	29.697	29.733	+0.070	E	160	80.5	2 & 8 ..	77.2	8th ..	87.5	78.5	83.0
		Gaya ...	Gaya ...	29.387	29.716	+0.061	E	145	91.4	5th ..	70.8	3rd ..	80.0	77.9	83.5
		Shahabad ...	Dehri ...	29.304	29.006	+0.067	ESE	7	80.3	8th ..	76.0	6th ..	87.7	77.9	82.4
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	29.621	29.714	+0.070	E	162	90.0	8th ..	75.8	5th ..	87.8	77.1	82.4
		Arrah ...	Arrah ...	29.567	29.708	+0.081	SE	60	90.9	8th ..	77.0	7th ..	88.4	77.9	83.2
	Bhagalpur...	Saran ...	Chapra ...	29.585	29.719	+0.084	E	137	90.3	8th ..	75.1	5th ..	88.0	77.7	82.8
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	29.657	29.730	+0.087	ESE	166	90.5	2nd ..	75.9	6th ..	88.1	77.0	82.6
		Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	29.695	29.737	—	ESE	134	89.7	2nd ..	75.2	6th ..	87.8	77.2	82.5
		Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	29.625	29.745	+0.070	ESE	117	80.4	2nd ..	75.2	6th ..	87.3	77.8	82.6
		Monghyr ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ORISSA.	Bhagalpur...	Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	29.637	29.740	+0.087	SE	67	80.7	8th ..	74.1	2nd ..	87.8	75.5	81.7
		Purnea ...	Purnea ...	29.681	29.760	+0.080	E	64	90.7	8th ..	78.2	3, 5, 6 ..	87.8	76.5	82.2
		Malda ...	Malda ...	29.728	29.751	+0.107	SE	88	92.1	8th ..	77.0	6th ..	82.2	78.0	84.0
		Southal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka	29.292	29.738	+0.000	SEly	124	80.1	8th ..	75.8	6th ..	86.3	76.3	81.3
		Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29.682	29.705	+0.045	Variable	45	91.7	7th ..	70.8	3rd ..	88.9	78.1	83.5
	Orissa ...	False Point...	False Point...	29.763	29.796	+0.062	Variable	204	80.0	7th ..	70.6	2nd ..	87.5	78.5	82.8
		Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29.725	29.727	+0.089	Variable	87	90.4	6th ..	75.7	2nd ..	87.0	77.5	82.2
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29.748	29.703	—	Calm	140	91.7	7th ..	76.1	7th ..	88.0	79.1	83.6
		Gopalpur ...	Gopalpur ...	29.740	29.710	—	NNW	185	90.2	7th ..	70.0	3rd ..	86.0	77.8	82.2
		Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ..	27.765	29.715	+0.066	SEly	199	84.2	5 & 6 ..	71.3	2 & 3 ..	83.1	73.0	77.6
ASSAM.	Chota Nag- pur ...	Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	27.642	29.710	+0.071	E	130	83.5	6th ..	70.0	2 & 3 ..	81.0	71.8	76.7
		Palaman ...	Daltonganj ...	?	?	?	SEly	42	90.3	4 & 5 ..	75.0	3rd ..	88.2	76.3	82.3
		Manbhum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Singbhum ...	Chabasma ...	29.000	29.707	+0.083	SWly	39	91.4	6th ..	75.7	2 & 3 ..	88.8	76.5	82.6
		Sibsagar ...	Sibsagar ...	29.540	29.831	+0.094	NE	88.7	81h ..	73.0	4th ..	83.9	75.1	79.5	
	.....	Goalpara ...	Dhubri ...	29.730	29.790	+0.105	NE	130	87.3	8th ..	76.1	2 to 5 ..	84.2	76.4	80.3
		Cachar ...	Silchar ...	29.750	29.816	+0.061	Calm	.....	93.5	7th ..	73.3	2nd ..	91.0	76.4	83.7
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

\* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question stations in the district pending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 8th of September 1894.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															DISTRICT.
Variation from normal mean.	Mean S.A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at S.A.M.	Average cloud amount at S.A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.						
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month.			Since 10th May 1894.			
									Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	
-0.8	81.2	88	0.0	0.04	1.44	2.22	3.75	3.14	1.59	2.46	-0.87	38.56	37.94	+0.62	Burdwan.
-1.6	79.7	91	5.6	1.18	1.65	3.23	3.00	3.77	1.76	3.75	-1.99	47.20	41.82	+5.38	
-2.0	79.8	99	8.0	1.77	1.62	2.51	3.50	3.32	2.25	2.91	-0.66	43.37	42.44	+0.93	
-0.3	81.1	92	3.9	2.05	2.11	2.64	3.50	3.35	2.37	2.95	-0.58	49.44	41.54	+7.90	Midnapore.
					2.61	2.48	4.33	3.58	2.73	2.70	+0.03	33.24	40.43	-7.19	Hughly.
					0.80	2.03	2.50	3.46	0.05	3.35	-2.30	31.05	41.03	-9.98	Howrah.
+0.1	82.2	93	9.9	1.27	1.48	3.23	3.50	3.50	1.63	3.50	-1.87	38.41	41.20	-3.88	24-Parganas.
-0.5	81.1	93	7.9	1.86	1.86	3.73	5.00	3.85	2.01	4.03	-2.02	28.06	42.06	-13.90	Calcutta.
-0.2	82.2	85	7.6	1.05	0.97	2.43	2.61	3.02	1.27	2.71	-1.44	38.17	38.04	+0.13	Nadia.
-0.3	82.3	80	9.0	0.87	1.32	3.05	3.31	3.62		3.45			38.71		Marshallabad.
-0.7	81.0	94	9.1	0.61	1.04	2.54	3.23	3.21	1.26	2.85	-1.59	38.85	39.63	-0.78	Jessore.
					1.75	2.86	3.09	3.45	2.22	3.10	-0.94	31.94	44.50	-12.56	Khulna.
-0.1	83.4	87	3.7	0.84		3.48		3.29		4.00			41.50		Rashtali.
-1.6	79.6	92	8.0	3.13	3.19	3.47	3.41	3.48	3.27	3.81	-0.54	38.97	15.42	-23.45	Dinajpur.
-1.9	77.9	91	7.9	9.04		6.05		4.15		6.61			91.31		Jalpaiguri.
-1.6	58.6	97	9.7	5.95		5.71		4.72		6.27			103.50		Darjeeling.
-	45.9	103	9.9	6.06											
					7.53	6.09	4.75	3.87	7.57	7.17	+0.40	67.91	8.01	-59.90	
-1.4	79.9	93	7.7	3.59	3.21	3.43	4.75	3.47	3.51	4.31	-0.88		58.61		Kuch Bihar.
+0.3	81.8	80	5.0	2.28	1.63	2.85	2.25	3.25	1.23	3.11	-1.85	46.84	44.76	+2.08	Rangpur.
-0.1	81.4	90	9.7	0.10	0.17	3.11	1.00	3.43	0.20	3.35	-3.15	46.37	40.80	+5.57	Pabna.
-0.3	81.7	88	8.6	1.22		3.84		3.53		4.16			48.41		Dacca.
-0.1	81.1	91	6.7	0.85		3.67		3.76		3.95			53.72		Mymensingh.
-0.6	81.4	88	7.6	1.08	1.58	5.02	2.67	3.19	1.17	3.27	-2.10	46.61	43.80	+2.81	Faridpur.
+0.8	82.9	85	9.6	2.51	1.77	3.30	3.50	4.11	2.40	3.88	-1.48	56.55	60.31	-3.76	Backergunge.
+0.8	80.1	94	7.1	1.97	1.63	3.78	2.75	4.09	1.80	4.22	-2.43	57.43	55.11	+2.32	Tippura.
+0.8	81.0	91	4.7	1.47	2.40	5.59	2.50	4.28	2.41	6.11	-3.69	83.80	85.87	-2.07	Nonkhal.
+1.0	81.0	87	8.3	2.48	2.74	5.18	2.00	4.21	3.08	6.01	-2.83	101.71	94.10	+7.61	Chittagong.
					2.81	3.19	4.08	4.45	3.15	3.74	-0.59	61.74	64.34	+2.60	South Lushai Hills.
-1.3	81.9	87	7.6	1.22	1.63	1.90	3.01	2.78	1.86	2.20	-0.34		32.31		Patna.
-0.6	80.2	87	0.6	2.62	2.21	1.90	3.25	2.60		2.43			33.01		Gaya.
-0.6	83.2	83	0.4	1.45											
-1.1	81.6	86	0.1	1.28	1.80	2.05	2.50	2.79	2.53	2.24	-0.29	44.00	31.21	+12.79	Shahabad.
-1.1	82.7	88	4.0	2.89											
-1.6	81.2	90	9.7	3.13	1.74	1.72	2.33	2.37	2.42	1.91	+0.43	38.90	31.98	+6.92	Suran.
-1.2	81.3	87	6.9	0.24	1.55	2.17	2.50	2.41	1.57	2.83	-1.26	31.43	35.87	+4.44	Champanan.
-	80.0	91	0.7	3.47	2.77	2.36	4.33	2.39	3.18	2.91	+0.27		33.18		Muzaffarpur.
-0.9	81.0	88	0.4	1.22	3.06	2.06	3.33	2.83	3.17	3.35	-0.18	32.85	34.96	-2.11	Darbhanga.
					1.55	2.41	3.00	3.97	1.67	2.71	-1.04	38.07	34.11	+3.96	Monghyr.
-1.6	81.0	88	8.3	2.55		2.58		3.11		2.81			35.29		Bhagalpur.
-0.8	79.0	92	7.7	8.95	5.47	3.82	5.33	3.41	5.69	4.13	+1.57	46.31	50.75	-4.44	Purnea.
+0.1	81.2	90	0.7	1.13	2.73	3.38	4.00	3.54	2.13	3.55	-0.92	40.58	42.20	-1.62	Malda.
-1.0	80.3	89	8.3	1.32	2.42	2.93	3.83	3.53	2.90	3.37	-0.47	44.82	31.44	+13.38	Sonthal Parganas.
-0.4	82.9	80	4.9	1.67		2.51		2.41		2.80			37.51		Cuttack.
0	82.3	86	8.6	1.89											
-0.5	81.1	84	5.1	5.19		2.62		3.00		2.81			38.21		
-	83.0	84	5.3	2.14		2.41		3.11		2.76			36.70		Puri.
-	80.4	91	3.7	1.72											
-0.6	75.6	89	10.0	3.27		2.64		3.43		2.97			29.13		
-0.8	74.5	93	7.9	4.47		2.83		3.96		3.45			41.30		Lehardaga.
-	79.0	90	6.1	1.11	1.11	2.37	2.50	3.01	1.24	2.77	-1.53		39.03		Palanasa.
0	80.3	86	9.0	1.99	1.99	2.30	4.00	3.45	2.38	2.80	-0.91	39.63	41.66	-2.03	Singhbhum.
-3.0	77.0	95	9.9	3.07											Sibsonar.
-1.3	77.9	95	8.9	4.87											Goalpara.
+0.8	79.3	93	0.1	2.87											Cachar.

ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. Above denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal for the past ten years. The means of the district are the normal average of the rainfall returned received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the subdivisions.







**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-  
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATUR-  
DAY, THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.**

At the close of the previous week a very feeble barometric depression had formed in the Bay, and on the last day of that week it was moving in a north-westerly direction towards the North Madras Coast, though, unlike most depressions, it was not intensifying or deepening in any way. On the 2nd instant, or the first day of the week under review, pressure had fallen slowly at the south-western and western stations in the province, and the feeble barometric depression still existed over the North Madras Coast, and had not in any way altered in character. On the other hand pressure had risen elsewhere, the rise being brisk in Assam and at the eastern stations. On the 3rd the depression had passed away in a north-westerly direction, and pressure in Bengal rose slowly to moderately, the increase being largest at the south-western stations, and pressure became rather largely above the normal, the excess ranging from nearly a fifth of an inch at some of the north-eastern stations to about a tenth of an inch in Orissa. On the 4th the rise of pressure ceased, and a slight fall set in, and this fall continued moderately to briskly on the 5th and 6th, when the excess pressure registered became very small, and the largest excess only equalled 0·03" to 0·05" at the central and northern stations of the province. On the 7th, however, a brisk to moderate increase of pressure occurred, while again on the 8th pressure had risen slowly at almost all stations, and the excess became equal to more than a tenth of an inch at the eastern stations.

Towards the close of the week under review, a very feeble barometric depression began to form off the North Madras Coast, and on the 8th it was a very distinct depression, lying close to that coast. Quite at the commencement of the week, when the previous depression existed, the rainfall-bearing current was to a certain extent deflected away from Bengal, and rainfall was rather light; but with its inland advance again the monsoon current flowed over Bengal and good general rain was received. Again, towards the close of the week, from about the 7th or 8th, with the formation of the second depression in the Bay, together with the formation of the area of high pressure over Bengal, the monsoon current was drawn or forced away from Bengal, while at the same time the monsoon current itself became lighter; and thus at the end of the week rainfall had become very light and local in Bengal.

*Pressure.*—For the greater part of the week pressure was above the normal, and the mean excess has averaged from 0·07" to 0·09". This excess has been largest in North Bengal, where it has equalled 0·01" and 0·012" at such stations as Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra and Sirajgunge, while it has been smallest in the south-west of the province, and in Orissa it has averaged only 0·06". In Assam the pressure has also been above the normal, and the excess has averaged 0·097".

*Temperature.*—The general mean temperature of Bengal for the week has been half a degree below the normal, but in East Bengal, on the other hand, an excess of half a degree has been registered. The largest defects have been recorded in North Bengal and Bihar, where they equal about a degree. In Assam temperature has also been below the normal, and an average defect of 1·4° has been registered.

*Rainfall.*—Rather heavy rain has been received in North Bengal, which has received an average amount of 3·14 inches. Falls of from two to two and-a-half inches have been received in Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, but in East and South-West Bengal the falls have only averaged between one and one and-a-half inches. The rainfall has been defective by about two and-a-half inches in East Bengal, and by about an inch in South-West and North Bengal, but in other divisions the falls have been almost normal.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following—South-West Bengal, 54 per cent., North Bengal 80 per cent., East Bengal 39 per cent., Bihar 98 per cent., Orissa 93 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 83 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 75 per cent. of the normal only. The rainfalls in the following smaller districts have also been exceedingly light :—Howrah, Nadia, Jessore, Bogra, Panna, and Mymensingh.

In Assam during the week Silchar has reported 2·87 inches, Sibsagar 3·07 inches, and Dhubri 4·87 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 8th of September 1894:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-west Bengal	91°8	75°4	87°3	77°8	82°6	—0°7	1°50	2°77	—1°27	3°35	3°41	—0°06	1°81	3°09	38°93	40°59
North Bengal	90°6	74°1	86°8	77°2	82°0	—1°1	3°14	3°93	—0°79	3°30	3°49	—0°19	3°23	4°43	46°20	55°78
East Bengal	93°3	75°6	87°4	77°9	82°7	+0°4	1°50	3°86	—2°36	2°48	3°86	—1°38	1°82	4°28	61°40	59°60
Bihar	92°1	74°1	87°8	77°4	82°6	—1°0	2°45	2°49	—0°04	3°38	2°04	+0°44	2°74	2°83	39°37	36°01
Orissa	91°7	75°7	87°5	78°2	82°9	—0°3	2°32	2°49	—0°17	3°02	3°02	+0°00	2°60	3°82	39°87	37°63
Chota Nagpur	91°4*	70°9*	84°5*	73°4*	79°0*	—0°5*	2°20	2°50	—0°30	3°25	3°52	—0°27	2°63	2°87	46°67	39°31
Assam	93°5	73°0	80°4	70°0	81°2	—1°4										

\* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,  
The 11th September 1894.

A. PEDLER,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.



Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1894.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ... ..	29.586		
The average pressure of August from 24 years' registers ...	29.598		
The highest pressure in the month ... ..	29.798	25th	10
The lowest pressure in the month ... ..	29.407	14th	16
The range of pressure ... ..	0.391		
Hours.			
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	94.2		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	398.4		
°			
The mean temperature of the month ... ..	82.4		
The average temperature of August from 24 years' registers ...	83.1		
The highest temperature in the month ... ..	90.6	29th	
The lowest temperature in the month ... ..	75.2	20th	
The range of temperature during the month ... ..	15.4		
The mean daily range of temperature ... ..	8.2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day ... ..	12.2	28th	
Per cent.			
The mean humidity of the month ... ..	88		
The average humidity of August from 24 years' registers ...	86		
Inches.			
The mean vapour tension of the month ... ..	0.974		
The average vapour tension of August from 9 years' registers...	1.002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ... ..	7.99		
The average cloud proportion of August from 17 years' registers	8.04		
Inches.			
The total rainfall of the month ... ..	4.82		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	3.78?		
The average fall of August from 48 years' registers ...	13.94		
The greatest fall in 24 hours ... ..	0.77	13th	
Days.			
The number of rainy days in the month ... ..	23		
The average number of rainy days in August from 24 years' registers ... ..	25		
°			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month ... ..	139.4		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ... ..	53.2		
The greatest sun temperature ... ..	157.2	13th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature ... ..	70.5	21st	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth ... ..	76.3		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground ... ..	1.7		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature ... ..	3.3	4th	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day ... ..	87.4		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day ... ..	147.0	23rd and 24th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ... ..	14.0	17th	9 to 10 A.M.
The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—			
N. 1, N.E. 0, E. 7, S.E. 61, S. 266, S.W. 265, W. 77, N.W. 29, Calm 38.			

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0.6 higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;  
Calcutta, the 10th September 1894.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of August 1894.

		Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	...	29.631	
		°	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	...	84.2	
The highest temperature during the month	...	92.0	
The lowest temperature during the month	...	75.3	
The absolute range of temperature during the month	...	16.7.	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	10.1	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	15.0	
		%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	...	85	
		Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	...	.998	
		Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month	...	5.98	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	0.80	
The number of rainy days in the month	...	16 days.	

J. H. GILLILAND,  
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE INDIA,  
The 3rd September 1894.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 2nd September to 8th September 1894.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	2nd ...	20.796	81.4	87.0	11.2	75.8	85.6	81.5	1.022	79.9	84	0.62
" ...	3rd ...	.837	80.9	85.4	9.1	76.3	82.1	80.0	.997	79.1	91	0.94
" ...	4th ...	.825	82.3	87.8	11.0	76.8	84.4	81.3	1.029	80.1	87	0.16
" ...	5th ...	.761	81.0	90.3	12.7	77.6	86.6	82.5	1.057	80.9	84	0.20
" ...	6th ...	.738	84.4	90.0	11.2	78.8	85.6	82.6	1.071	81.4	88	
" ...	7th ...	.803	83.4	87.0	7.2	79.8	84.6	81.5	1.036	80.3	87	0.17
" ...	8th ...	.803	83.3	89.5	12.4	77.1	84.6	81.3	1.026	80.0	86	0.10

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	29.795
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	82.8
The extreme variation of temperature.	...	14.5
The maximum temperature	...	90.3
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	87
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th September 1894	...	2.18
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.		

J. H. GILLILAND,  
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,  
The 10th September, 1894.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
2nd to 8th September 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	2nd	146.5	2.5	29.738	81.3	85.8	9.6	76.2	78.7	0.949	77.6	80	SE, ESE and SSE	137	0.14	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
"	3rd	135.6	0.4	783	80.5	83.6	6.4	77.2	78.7	.958	77.9	92	SSE and S by E	75	0.16	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
"	4th	154.5	3.3	765	81.6	87.1	10.2	76.9	79.0	.956	77.9	89	SSE and calm	51	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, d.
"	5th	150.5	6.0	715	83.2	88.8	11.3	77.5	80.0	.985	78.8	87	SW by S, SSW and S by W.	65	"	Partially cloudy.
"	6th	150.5	2.6	686	82.7	87.9	9.7	78.2	80.1	1.008	79.5	90	SSE and calm	30	0.68	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, t, p, d.
"	7th	132.0	0.3	720	82.4	85.4	6.3	79.1	79.7	.979	78.6	89	E, ESE and calm	69	0.03	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d.
"	8th	149.6	1.4	737	81.3	86.3	9.1	76.9	79.2	.970	78.3	91	SSE and calm	32	0.36	Chiefly cloudy o, p, t, d.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... .. 29.738

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 29.651

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... .. 16.5

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... .. 87.2

The mean temperature of the seven days ... .. 81.9

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 83.4

The extreme variation of temperature ... .. 12.6

The maximum temperature ... .. 88.8

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... .. 13

The mean relative humidity ... .. 90

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 86

The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th September 1894 ... .. 1.37

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 2.97

The total fall from 1st January to 8th September 1894 ... .. 36.81

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 51.81

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; p, passing temporary showers; Δ, dew.

## IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of July 1894.

Circles.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										Rainfall, 1894-95.		Rainfall, 1893-94.		REMARKS.
								Annual leases.						Grand Total.	Total.	Hot-wetland.	Acres.	Inches.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to month.	
								Long-term leases.	Five years, khairi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadol.									
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	253	56	6,762	3,407	.....	5,680	.....	145	9	.....	.....	154	5,543	13'03	31'40	7'55	49'03		
		Ditto, 2nd "	566	87	107	8,223	113	.....	7,440	.....	62	44	.....	.....	3,303	10,743	13'10	31'30	13'55	53'75		
		Macheson "	776	125	107	8,223	113	.....	7,440	.....	62	44	.....	.....	3,303	10,743	13'10	31'30	13'55	53'75		
		Kendrapara "	1,067	433	303	43,110	16,140	.....	37,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,889	16'70	33'66	13'90	53'90		
		Gobri "	372'82	43	0'90	523	40	.....	484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	484	16'53	37'35	9'60	53'90		
		Do. Extension "	648	73'04	22'64	4,839	9	.....	571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571	14'35	31'09	5'75	47'20		
		Patamundi "	888	93	9'07	8,839	11	.....	4,359	.....	966	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,468	20'31	32'33	5'30	53'91		
		High Level, Range I "	737'16	314	11'11	9,294	632	.....	10,562	.....	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,171	No gauge.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Ditto, do. II "	700	12'03	12'03	1,813	208	.....	1,763	.....	80	79	.....	.....	.....	4,878	19'63	31'00	6'66	31'41		
		Jajpur Canal, Range III "	727'16	12'04	11'83	11,678	957'1	.....	3,476	4,719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,354	19'63	31'00	6'66	31'41		
		Total	.....	.....	.....	80,926	31,302	.....	72,927	9,663	1,321	132	.....	11,118	83,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,064	.....	188	192	.....	.....	350	50,444	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Bourne Water.	Midnapore	Midnapore "	1,411	273	137	13,101	26,884	.....	62,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,539	9'30	22'79	9'18	41'23		
		Panchikura "	522	21	18	1,370	455	.....	5,698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,698	15'23	20'53	5'04	35'10		
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Total	.....	.....	.....	14,471	27,279	.....	69,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,302	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,323	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Bourne	Shahabad	Western Main "	4,342	1,641	257	13,172	15,382	.....	.....	2,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	16,912	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Buxar "	1,256	531	196	13,172	15,382	.....	.....	6,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,626	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Araha "	2,000	1,122	1,006	13,172	15,382	.....	.....	17,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185,292	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Eastern Main "	1,466	504	449	1,853	2,909	.....	1,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	251	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Patna "	.....	.....	.....	62,578	66,164	.....	54,347	8,273	.....	.....	.....	10,073	64,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Total	.....	.....	.....	244,925	2,55,359	.....	35,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,375	257,647	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,216	273,999	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Grand total	.....	.....	.....	349,395	3,11,940	.....	141,829	44,840	1,321	132	.....	.....	55,403	410,514	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,337	24,649	188	192	.....	.....	13,558	384,760	.....	.....	.....	.....		

\* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,  
The 8th September 1894.K. H. STEPHEN,  
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 8th September 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 9TH SEPTEMBER 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ... ..	630	74,803	969	528	83,075	1,084
Jute ... ..	95	35,250	604	102	42,150	719
Firewood ... ..	113	62,250	1,090	94	55,100	756
Other articles ... ..	711	1,44,247	2,033	655	1,53,300	2,350
Total ... ..	1,549	3,16,550	4,696	1,379	3,38,625	4,869

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 28th July 1894,  
as compared with the same period of 1893.

STAPLES.	1893.		1894.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways ... ..	29,63,820	4,42,756	34,78,001	5,46,608	5,14,271	1,03,846	...	...
Cotton, raw ... ..	6,524	3,916	17,727	16,364	11,203	12,448	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European ... ..	7,130	6,062	6,147	5,998	...	...	983	61
2.—Ditto Indian ... ..	20,831	12,809	24,878	14,504	4,047	1,793	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European ... ..	73,378	85,210	67,886	86,874	...	1,026	5,492	...
4.—Ditto Indian ... ..	9,883	7,106	12,002	6,235	3,019	...	...	871
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium ... ..	807	359	906	361	99	2	...	...
2.—Non-intoxicating ... ..	6,809	5,344	6,610	6,502	...	1,158	190	...
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo ... ..	161	148	417	234	256	86	...	...
2.—Myrabolams ... ..	3,905	1,392	9,907	2,271	6,002	879	...	...
3.—Cutch ... ..	3,935	1,196	2,007	819	...	...	908	377
4.—Turmeric ... ..	9,053	5,739	12,631	10,940	2,088	5,210	...	...
5.—Aniline dyes ... ..	224	222	95	67	...	...	129	155
6.—Others ... ..	1,397	417	606	320	...	...	791	91
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat ... ..	2,46,074	96,465	3,07,890	1,39,424	1,21,816	41,659	...	...
2.—Rice in the husk ... ..	38,631	5,383	73,593	8,115	33,962	2,772	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk ... ..	2,90,225	50,774	3,16,498	61,029	97,273	19,255	...	...
4.—Jawar and bajra ... ..	16,911	8,656	36,882	13,751	19,971	10,693	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse ... ..	2,93,108	1,02,106	4,40,810	1,06,456	1,47,702	61,350	...	...
6.—Others ... ..	44,185	13,987	76,305	24,990	32,120	10,179	...	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle ... ..	18,476	12,310	31,631	21,406	15,556	9,157	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c. ... ..	9,716	4,100	10,459	8,940	9,743	4,180	...	...
Horns ... ..	881	796	765	467	...	...	113	339
Jute—								
1.—Raw ... ..	8,213	2,205	12,053	4,122	4,740	1,917	...	...
2.—Gunny bags and cloth ... ..	48,007	20,664	68,885	30,512	19,888	13,068	...	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick ... ..	26,301	7,567	19,278	6,760	...	...	1,113	437
2.—Shell ... ..	10,765	7,781	13,074	9,888	2,371	2,104	...	...
Leather, Manufactured ... ..	2,371	2,923	2,972	3,822	601	860	...	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer ... ..	7,704	3,746	7,959	4,871	195	1,125	...	...
2.—Spirits ... ..	5,320	1,860	2,226	2,278	...	419	91	...
3.—Wines ... ..	2,577	4,040	1,851	3,347	...	...	726	603
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought ... ..	4,761	8,545	3,693	1,771	...	...	1,058	3,774
2.—Brass, unwrought ... ..	3,950	2,742	1,769	657	...	...	2,181	2,085
3.—Copper, wrought ... ..	1,316	308	714	595	...	164	632	...
4.—Brass, wrought ... ..	10,610	4,991	8,637	4,940	...	...	1,973	42
5.—Iron ... ..	1,32,260	70,878	78,002	41,204	...	...	54,256	29,624
6.—Others ... ..	7,614	6,120	6,168	4,055	...	...	1,446	2,071
7.—Zinc & spelter ... ..	2,122	640	2,633	2,013	611	1,367	...	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine ... ..	98,049	40,490	1,20,638	55,060	27,080	8,561	...	...
2.—Castor ... ..	4,085	1,601	3,678	1,104	...	...	412	587
3.—Coconut ... ..	4,818	1,502	1,987	660	...	...	2,831	962
4.—Others ... ..	10,954	5,925	6,000	2,991	...	...	4,864	2,932
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed ... ..	6,04,571	1,02,230	4,47,502	1,37,250	...	...	1,57,269	54,980
2.—Rape and mustard ... ..	1,38,837	34,322	1,70,535	67,094	31,698	32,770	...	...
3.—Til or jinihi ... ..	4,412	1,482	5,345	1,954	...	...	...	...
4.—Poppy ... ..	60,232	18,672	34,705	10,003	...	...	16,627	2,670
5.—Earthnuts ... ..	24	3	...	...	...	...	24	2
6.—Castor ... ..	61,618	15,587	36,054	11,300	...	...	27,564	4,287
7.—Others ... ..	23,391	6,883	66,506	18,761	43,167	11,880	...	...
Opium ... ..	272	161	2,913	4,130	1,741	3,969	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... ..	13,213	7,425	11,490	10,070	...	2,654	1,714	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee ... ..	21,398	10,841	20,391	23,250	1,073	6,415	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts ... ..	8,618	4,675	5,480	3,897	...	...	3,138	778
3.—Others ... ..	37,920	16,778	42,243	15,914	4,323	...	...	1,784
4.—Potatoes ... ..	39,666	10,604	33,521	12,651	...	...	6,145	6,853
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof ... ..	...	...	81	68	...	...	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish plates ... ..	29,336	5,227	1,10,530	40,990	1,30,503	50,241	...	...
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron ... ..	...	...	21,352	10,084	...	...	...	...
5.—Other sorts ... ..	...	...	30,516	10,325	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ..	2,87,403	64,582	4,21,519	80,205	1,34,024	21,023	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre ... ..	25,050	11,132	36,797	10,810	11,738	5,678	...	...
2.—Other saline substances ... ..	27,000	7,833	33,552	11,305	6,249	3,472	...	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian ... ..	1,450	950	809	553	...	...	647	307
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign ... ..	2	8	19	63	17	56	...	...
2.—Indian ... ..	201	278	65	61	...	...	226	217

STAPLES.	1893.		1894.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
<b>Spices—</b>								
1.—Betelnuts ... ..	13,476	11,708	10,541	6,610	...	...	2,935	3,096
2.—Pepper ... ..	3,216	3,067	902	770	...	...	2,314	2,278
3.—Ginger ... ..	991	409	401	203	...	...	590	176
4.—Chilies ... ..	8,236	5,579	19,399	19,399	11,163	13,700	...	...
5.—Cardamoms ... ..	227	243	378	441	151	198	...	...
6.—Other ... ..	886	530	802	344	...	...	84	186
<b>Stones and lime ... ..</b>	<b>2,02,561</b>	<b>46,443</b>	<b>3,48,080</b>	<b>35,577</b>	<b>55,519</b>	<b>9,134</b>	...	...
<b>Sugar—</b>								
1.—Refined ... ..	8,381	3,213	5,210	2,006	...	...	3,171	1,207
2.—Unrefined ... ..	1,06,871	21,078	1,06,945	29,106	60,074	7,429	...	...
<b>Tea—</b>								
1.—Foreign ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian ... ..	3,540	3,480	2,448	2,883	...	...	1,101	606
Timber ... ..	66,261	12,735	61,246	12,643	...	...	15	92
Tobacco ... ..	63,086	24,620	99,921	39,810	36,835	14,290	...	...
Wool, raw ... ..	886	870	1,847	1,698	861	828	...	...
<b>Wool manufactured—</b>								
1.—Piece-goods, European ... ..	182	234	78	175	...	...	114	119
2.—" " Indian ... ..	2,015	1,859	2,718	2,576	703	687	...	...
3.—Shawls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>All other articles of merchandise—</b>								
1.—Firewood ... ..	10,966	1,185	33,574	1,448	13,608	263	...	...
2.—Indigo seed ... ..	7,872	3,500	1,593	488	...	...	6,279	3,012
3.—Mowah flower ... ..	15,733	2,366	24,432	4,030	8,699	1,604	...	...
4.—Oil-cake ... ..	47,115	8,784	53,640	9,351	6,535	627	...	...
5.—Paints & colours ... ..	4,694	2,569	4,078	2,120	...	...	600	479
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds ... ..	31,531	11,678	30,454	11,280	...	...	4,077	...
7.—Wooden articles ... ..	9,660	3,286	13,078	5,342	4,318	2,056	...	...
8.—Others ... ..	2,58,080	90,581	2,48,886	1,06,308	...	6,087	30,203	3,380
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>68,38,452</b>	<b>17,50,255</b>	<b>81,35,011</b>	<b>21,31,288</b>	<b>12,00,550</b>	<b>3,83,033</b>	...	...
<b>Military stores ... ..</b>	<b>15,532</b>	<b>29,160</b>	<b>11,703</b>	<b>18,508</b>	...	...	3,760	10,652
<b>Coal for Railway ... ..</b>	<b>5,69,088</b>	<b>59,541</b>	<b>5,48,768</b>	<b>37,784</b>	...	...	20,320	21,757
<b>Railway materials ... ..</b>	<b>9,31,023</b>	<b>31,839</b>	<b>10,77,083</b>	<b>40,523</b>	<b>7,46,659</b>	<b>14,684</b>	...	...
<b>Live-stock ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6,288</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,291</b>	...	...	...	997
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>83,54,096</b>	<b>18,85,083</b>	<b>1,03,73,225</b>	<b>22,40,894</b>	<b>20,10,120</b>	<b>3,64,311</b>	...	...

T. SIMPSON, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 7th September 1894.

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st September 1894, on 1,659 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
<b>Total traffic for the week ...</b>	<b>*252,361</b>	<b>Rs. A. P. 2,31,320 14 0</b>	<b>Mds. S. 27,62,321 10</b>	<b>Rs. A. P. 5,77,222 6 0</b>	<b>Rs. A. P. 17,660 7 0</b>	<b>Rs. A. P. 8,26,209 11 0</b>	<b>74,936½</b>	<b>111,044½</b>	<b>185,975½</b>
<b>Or per mile of railway ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>139 6 11</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>347 14 11</b>	<b>10 10 5</b>	<b>498 0 3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>For, previous 8 weeks of half-year ...</b>	<b>†2,282,376</b>	<b>†21,68,074 14 0</b>	<b>†1,90,84,596 10</b>	<b>†43,00,756 3 0</b>	<b>†1,38,723 8 0</b>	<b>†66,07,554 9 0</b>	<b>604,688½</b>	<b>850,951½</b>	<b>1,461,640½</b>
<b>Total for 9 weeks ...</b>	<b>2,534,737</b>	<b>23,99,305 12 0</b>	<b>2,24,60,817 20</b>	<b>48,77,978 9 0</b>	<b>1,50,389 15 0</b>	<b>74,33,764 4 0</b>	<b>679,519</b>	<b>967,996½</b>	<b>1,647,515½</b>
<b>COMPARISON.</b>									
<b>Total for corresponding week of previous year ...</b>	<b>273,912</b>	<b>2,52,683 8 4</b>	<b>25,77,851 0</b>	<b>5,34,802 2 3</b>	<b>16,819 8 8</b>	<b>8,04,305 3 3</b>	<b>75,006</b>	<b>104,438</b>	<b>179,444</b>
<b>Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>156 14 4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>332 1 2</b>	<b>10 7 1</b>	<b>489 6 7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year ...</b>	<b>2,608,102</b>	<b>28,29,707 11 5</b>	<b>2,03,35,736 30</b>	<b>43,19,616 2 2</b>	<b>1,31,886 8 6</b>	<b>72,81,310 6 1</b>	<b>700,830</b>	<b>858,382</b>	<b>1,559,212</b>

\* Decrease in outwards traffic principally from Howrah, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra Fort and Aligarh.

† Deducted No. of passengers 993 and added Rs. 2,957

‡ Added Mds. 8,13,038 and

§ Ditto

" 13,998 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 26th July 1894.  
" 800 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st September 1894, on 22½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,761	3,952 4 0	6,764 10	279 11 0	6 0 0	4,237 15 0	1,141	47	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	177 10 1	.....	12 9 1	0 4 4	190 7 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	*15,199	*35,452 10 0	754,587 10	42,350 3 0	201 0 0	37,763 13 0	9,011	680	9,691
Total for 9 weeks ...	168,160	39,404 14 0	61,321 20	2,529 14 0	67 0 0	42,001 12 0	10,152	677	10,829
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,852½	4,083 6 7	9,609 20	346 13 0	41 13 0	4,472 0 7	881	87	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	183 8 5	.....	15 9 5	1 14 0	200 15 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 9½ weeks of previous year ...	158,230½	39,198 5 3	83,505 10	2,563 2 0	193 13 7	40,955 4 10	8,259	675	8,934

\* Deducted number of passengers 140 and Rs. 163 }  
 † Added mounds 120 and " 120 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 28th July 1894.  
 ‡ Deducted " 5 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st September 1894, on 161½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,104	11,790 8 0	37,598 30	7,123 11 0	00 0 0	18,980 3 0	5,302½	2,898½	8,201½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	73 1 5	.....	44 2 2	0 0 0	117 9 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	*152,508	*1,11,658 6 0	44,20,903 30	450,630 15 0	2445 0 0	1,71,643 5 0	44,147	24,364½	68,511½
Total for 9 weeks ...	170,612	1,23,354 14 0	4,58,500 20	64,703 10 0	505 0 0	1,90,823 8 0	40,440½	27,202½	76,712½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	19,173	12,870 8 0	76,061 30	7,763 6 4	51 10 9	20,685 9 10	6,046	2,923	8,969
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	79 11 11	.....	48 1 7	0 6 1	128 2 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 9½ weeks of previous year ...	170,740½	1,27,257 9 0	5,09,123 20	64,315 5 10	319 8 6	1,91,802 8 1	57,707	25,969	82,776

\* Added number of passengers 593 and Rs. 1,243 }  
 † Ditto mounds 25,309 and deducted " 102 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 28th July 1894.  
 ‡ Ditto " 19 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st September 1894, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	161,640	60,680 0 0	9,00,000 0	1,03,270 0 0	12,350 0 0	2,75,240 0 0	28,070	38,310	64,960
Or per mile of railway ...	203	80 0 0	1,108 0	238 0 0	*1 0 0	*325 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	1,358,000	6,15,300 0 0	57,76,280 0	11,08,530 0 0	1,30,050 0 0	18,63,880 0 0	235,948	230,286	472,440
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,522,700	6,84,980 0 0	66,76,880 0	13,01,800 0 0	1,42,400 0 0	21,29,100 0 0	264,512	272,908	537,420
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	152,015½	64,577 1 2	10,87,420 0	2,05,478 0 0	13,630 1 6	2,83,754 2 8	27,880	36,606	64,486
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	105	83 0 0	1,339 0	204 0 0	*1 0 0	*348 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,494,115½	6,14,083 4 7	61,07,025 0	11,68,487 5 3	1,47,448 14 4	19,30,021 11 2	200,797	251,558	512,340

\* Excluding steamer earnings.



## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st September 1894, on 125 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,070	8,650 0 0	47,310 0	4,800 0 0	100 0 0	13,730 0 0	3,306	2,276	5,673
Or per mile of railway ...	221	69 0 0	378 0	39 0 0	2 0 0	110 0 0	..	..	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	251,890	81,210 0 0	406,000 0	38,780 0 0	1,450 0 0	1,21,440 0 0	30,407	16,885	47,302
Total for 9 weeks ...	270,560	89,860 0 0	453,310 0	43,670 0 0	1,640 0 0	1,35,170 0 0	33,863	19,161	53,024
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	26,934	8,535 8 5	70,639 0	6,806 3 0	98 5 0	15,530 0 5	3,306	2,276	5,673
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	213	68 0 0	565 0	55 0 0	1 0 0	124 0 0	..	..	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	276,212	87,419 6 5	472,141 0	39,420 14 6	1,102 8 0	1,27,942 12 11	34,140	17,965	52,105

## DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st September 1894, on 86 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,150	8,470 0 0	36,560 0	1,700 0 0	120 0 0	10,290 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Or per mile of railway ...	351	99 0 0	425 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	120 0 0	..	..	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	146,340	45,300 0 0	1,71,530 0	10,320 0 0	1,220 0 0	56,840 0 0	19,380	6,412	25,792
Total for 9 weeks ...	177,000	53,770 0 0	2,08,090 0	12,200 0 0	1,340 0 0	67,130 0 0	21,867	7,149	29,016
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,116	5,687 0 0	23,542 0	1,333 0 0	86 0 0	7,716 0 0	1,711	1,553	3,264
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	187	66 0 0	274 0	23 0 0	1 0 0	90 0 0	..	..	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	142,334	45,310 0 0	1,80,577 0	10,185 0 0	1,703 0 0	57,207 0 0	15,328	11,619	26,947

## BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIERHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 1st September 1894, on 756 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ...	80,080	31,090	3,22,180	(b) 38,530	8,220	(b) 78,740	13,474	17,753	31,227
Or per mile of railway ...	110'02	42'31	426'18	50'97	10'67	104'15	..	..	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year (a) ...	708,255	3,08,430	20,61,519	3,42,206	81,728	7,32,375	107,165	138,138	245,303
Total for 9 weeks ...	888,235	3,40,420	20,83,700	3,80,736	89,948	8,11,115	120,639	155,891	276,530
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open ...	84,076	29,025	2,22,029	28,345	6,305	64,635	15,833	11,610	27,443
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	111'21	39'58	294'88	37'50	8'42	85'50	..	..	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	816,024	3,15,407	10,30,711	2,53,531	78,744	6,47,772	131,406	165,846	297,252

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 14th July 1894.

(b) The increase compared with the corresponding period is due to abnormal wheat and other grain traffic from the Punjab.





APPENDIX TO

# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1894.

## NOTICES TO MARINERS.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 166.

[First Publication.]

CHINA SEA—TONG KING GULF.

*Hainan strait—Sunken rock south-east of Hainan head.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 410 of 1894) that the Master of the steamer *Riversdale* reports having grounded, 6th June 1894, on a pinnacle rock, with a depth of 18 feet on it, lying in inner passage, with Hainan point, bearing N. W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  W. (N. 53° W.), distant  $1\frac{1}{6}$  miles; and Single Palm W.S.W. (S. 67° W.).

Approximate position, lat. 20° 8' 40" N., long. 110° 42' 40" E.

(Variation, 1° Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 167.

[First Publication.]

JAPAN—GULF OF TOKIO.

*Amended position of buoy near fort northward of Kannon saki.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 85, dated 30th April last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 411 of 1894) that the light buoy, showing a *fixed red* light, moored near the fort constructing northward of Kannon saki, is situated, as formerly, about one cable southward of the fort, and not in the position given in Notice to Mariners No. 158 of 1894.

Approximate position, buoy, lat. 35° 17' 5" N., long. 139° 43' 40".

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 168.

[First Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—TONGA OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

*Falcon island now nearly awash.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 218, dated 26th November 1892, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 418 of 1894) that the Master of the British schooner *Ysabel* reports, dated 19th April 1894, that Falcon island is further washed away to such an extent that at a distance of 2 miles it has the appearance of a low streak of black rock, which would not be seen at night, and consequently presents a danger to navigation.

Approximate position, lat.  $20^{\circ} 19' S.$ , long.  $175^{\circ} 25' W.$

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 169.

[First Publication.]

AFRICA, EAST COAST—GULF OF TAJURA.

*Jibuti bay—Light-house constructed and buoyage.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 419 of 1894) that a light-house has been constructed at fort Ayabele, situated southward of Jibuti bay, exactly on the line joining Direction hill and Pyramid, and with Ambuli house, bearing E. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. ( $N. 70^{\circ} E.$ ), distant  $1\frac{1}{6}$  miles; and Manga Daffa N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. ( $N. 54^{\circ} W.$ ).

Approximate position, lat.  $11^{\circ} 33' 15'' N.$ , long.  $43^{\circ} 8' E.$

Also, that the undermentioned buoys have been moored in Jibuti bay and its approach; entering from seaward, the red buoys should be left on the starboard hand, and the black buoys on the port hand:—

1. A large flat-topped *bell* buoy, painted black, has been moored in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms at the north-west extreme of the reef, which dries north-westward of Mashah islands, in a position with Scorpion Point, bearing E. S.E. ( $S. 68^{\circ} E.$ ), distant  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and west extreme of Maskali, S.S.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. ( $S. 28^{\circ} W.$ ).

Approximate position, lat.  $11^{\circ} 44' N.$ , long.  $43^{\circ} 10' 40'' E.$

2. A large flat-topped buoy, painted black, has been moored in 6 fathoms at the north-west extreme of the reef southward of Maskali, in a position with Maskali west extreme, bearing N.E. by N. ( $N. 34^{\circ} E.$ ), distant 9 cables; and south extreme east, Mashah island, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. ( $N. 81^{\circ} E.$ ).

3. The small *conical* buoy, painted black, at the north-west extreme of the coral flat westward of plateau du Heron, is now numbered 3, and has been moved to a position in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms with Heron Point bearing E. by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. ( $S. 70^{\circ} E.$ ), distant  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cables; and Pyramid S. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. ( $S. 14^{\circ} W.$ ).

4. A small *conical* buoy, painted black and numbered 2, has been moored in 6 fathoms southward of buoy No. 3, in a position with Heron Point, bearing E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. ( $N. 81^{\circ} E.$ ), distant  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cables; and Pyramid S. by W. ( $S. 11^{\circ} W.$ ).

5. A large flat-topped buoy, painted black and numbered 1, has been moored in 7 fathoms further southward, in a position with Heron Point, bearing N.E. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. ( $N. 66^{\circ} E.$ ), distant  $11\frac{1}{2}$  cables; and jetty light-house S.E. by S. ( $S. 34^{\circ} E.$ ).

6. A large flat-topped buoy, painted red, has been moored in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms at the south-east extreme of Meteore reef, in a position with plateau du Heron centre, bearing S.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. ( $S. 52^{\circ} E.$ ), distant  $2\frac{1}{6}$  miles; and Manga Daffa, S.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. ( $S. 36^{\circ} E.$ ).

7. A large flat-topped buoy, painted red, has been moored in 6 fathoms at the east extreme of Penguin bank, in a position with plateau du Heron centre bearing S.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. ( $S. 53^{\circ} E.$ ), distant 2 miles; and Manga Daffa, S.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. ( $S. 48^{\circ} W.$ ).

8. A small *conical* buoy, painted red, has been moored in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms at the east extreme of the shoal south-west of Penguin bank, and now named Etoile bank, in a position with plateau du Heron centre bearing E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. ( $S. 83^{\circ} E.$ ), distant  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and Manga Daffa S.S.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. ( $S. 29^{\circ} W.$ ).

9. A large flat-topped buoy, painted red, has been moored in 6 fathoms on the east side of the large coral bank in Jibuti bay, in a position with Heron Point, bearing E. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. ( $N. 73^{\circ} E.$ ), distant  $14\frac{1}{2}$  cables; and jetty light-house S.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. ( $S. 45^{\circ} E.$ ). This replaces the former conical red buoy.

10. A small *conical* buoy, painted red, has been moored in 5½ fathoms at the east extreme of the southern coral reef in Jibuti bay, in a position with jetty light-house, bearing E. by S. ¼ S. (S. 76° E.), distant 7½ cables; and Heron Point N.E. ¾ E. (N. 49° E.).  
(Variation, 4° Westerly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 170.

[First Publication.]

CHINA SEA—FORMOSA, WEST COAST.

*Lights at Amping and Takau temporarily discontinued.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 421 of 1894) that telegraphic information has been received through the Colonial Office that, on 5th August 1894, the light at Amping (*fixed white*), in approximately lat. 23° 0' 20" N., long. 120° 9' 55" E.; and the light at Saracen head, Takau (*fixed white*), in approximately lat. 22° 36' 35" N., long. 120° 16' 10" E., were temporarily discontinued.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 171.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

*Gulf of Martaban—Intended removal for repairs of the F.L.-V. "Krishna"; and placing the F.L.-V. "Martaban" in position.*

THE following Notice to Mariners is republished for general information:—

Information has been received from the Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 14th ultimo, that the floating light-vessel *Krishna* will be taken to Rangoon for repairs on or about the first week in November, and the floating light-vessel *Martaban* placed in position until about the first week of December next.

The vessel will be painted red with *Krishna* in white letters on her sides.

The light will be revolving of 10,000 candle-power, showing a red and a white flash alternately every 45 seconds, each flash being of 5 seconds' duration, and will be visible all round the horizon at a distance of about 10 miles.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 172.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

*Depths of water found in the river channels.*

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the undormentioned depths of water were found in the river channels by soundings taken on the 1st September and reduced to zero:—

					Feet	Inch.
Track No. 1, marks on	...	...	...	...	10	6
Inner black buoy on leading tree	...	...	...	...	12	0
Track No. 11 marks on	...	...	...	...	9	6
" " III "	...	...	...	...	18	0
" " IV "	...	...	...	...	19	0
" " V "	...	...	...	...	16	0

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 163.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—SETO UCHI.

*Akasli no Seto—Temporary discontinuance of Hira iso light.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 392 of 1894) that Hira iso beacon light (fixed red) has been temporarily discontinued during repairs.

Approximate position, lat.  $34^{\circ}38'$  N., long.  $135^{\circ}4'$  E.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 1st September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 164.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—SOUTH COAST—ARCHIPELAGO OF THE RECHERCHE.

*Breakers south-westward of Draper island.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 403 of 1894) that the Commander of the steamer *New Guinea* reports the existence of the undermentioned breakers in the archipelago of the Recherche:—

1. A breaker, which would apparently always show, lies about S.S.W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  W. (S.  $31^{\circ}$  W.), distant 6 miles from Draper island; or approximately in lat.  $34^{\circ}18'$  S., long.  $122^{\circ}25'$  E.

2. A breaker, which might not show in fine weather, lies about S.W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. (S.  $63^{\circ}$  W.), distant 13 miles, from Draper island; or approximately in lat.  $34^{\circ}19'$  S., long.  $122^{\circ}16'$  E.

(Variation,  $1^{\circ}$  Westerly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 1st September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 165.

[Second Publication.]

SINGAPORE—SALAT SINKI.

*Western approach to New Harbour.*

THE Master Attendant, Straits Settlements, has given notice, dated 21st August 1894, that the construction of a light-house on the Sultan Shoal is about to commence. The Beacon on the shoal will be pulled down as the work progresses. A hulk painted yellow with one mast will be moored alongside the shoal during the construction.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 3rd September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 169.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA SEA—TONG KING GULF.

*Halong bay approach—Amended particulars of rock westward of Union Island.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 148, dated 27th July 1894, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice, that an examination of the locality has been made by Captain Collas, French vessel-of-war *Mutine*, with the following result:—

The rock, of small extent, with a least depth of 10 feet on it,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms to the westward, and foul ground to the eastward, lies about W. by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. (S.  $73^{\circ}$  W.), distant three-quarters of a cable from the south-western islet westward of Saddle mountain.

Approximate position, lat.  $20^{\circ} 46' 50''$  N., long.  $107^{\circ} 5' 55''$  E.

(Variation,  $2^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd August 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 160.

[Third Publication.]

## BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST—GULF OF MARTABAN.

*Rangoon River entrance—New channel eastward of Spit sand and alterations in buoyage.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 383 of 1894) that a recent survey of the western channel, entrance to Rangoon river, shows that a new channel has opened out, which is now named Spit channel, and consequently the following alterations have been made in the buoyage north-eastward of Spit sand:—

1. Spit channel is half a mile wide and carries a depth of 21 feet at low water springs, with the exception of a small patch of 18 feet, which lies nearly in mid-channel with Elephant Point obelisk bearing W. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. (N.  $69^{\circ}$  W.), distant  $1\frac{7}{8}$  miles; and Grove point beacon N.N.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. (N.  $31^{\circ}$  E.)

Approximate position, lat.  $16^{\circ} 28' 0''$  N., long.  $96^{\circ} 21' 20''$  E.

The western side of Spit channel is marked by three buoys.

2. Lower Spit buoy (black can) has been moved to the north-westward, and now lies with Elephant Point obelisk bearing N.N.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. (N.  $28^{\circ}$  W.), distant  $3\frac{2}{3}$  miles; and Eastern Grove light-house N.N.E. (N.  $23^{\circ}$  E.).
3. Spit Tongue buoy is a black can buoy, surmounted by a staff and cylinder, moored with Elephant Point obelisk bearing N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. (N.  $50^{\circ}$  W.), distant  $2\frac{1}{6}$  miles; and Eastern Grove light-house, N.N.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. (N.  $31^{\circ}$  E.).
4. Upper Spit buoy (black can) has been moved to the south-south-westward, and is now moored with Elephant Point obelisk bearing N.W. by W.  $\frac{2}{3}$  W. (N.  $63^{\circ}$  W.), distant nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and Eastern Grove light-house N.E.  $\frac{2}{3}$  E. (N.  $49^{\circ}$  E.).

The eastern side of Spit channel is marked by four buoys—

5. Upper Eastern buoy (conical red) has been moved to the westward, and now lies with Elephant Point obelisk bearing N.W. (N.  $45^{\circ}$  W.), distant nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and Eastern Grove light-house N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. (N.  $13^{\circ}$  E.).
6. Lower Spit Middle Ground buoy is painted black and white in horizontal stripes, surmounted by staff and globe, and moored at the southern end of Middle ground, with Elephant Point obelisk bearing N.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. (N.  $48^{\circ}$  W.), distant 3 miles; and Eastern Grove light-house N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. (N.  $17^{\circ}$  E.).
7. Upper Spit Middle Ground buoy is painted black and white in horizontal stripes, surmounted by a staff and globe, and moored at the northern end of Middle ground, with Elephant Point obelisk bearing N.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. (N.  $55^{\circ}$  W.), distant  $2\frac{7}{8}$  miles; and Eastern Grove light-house N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. (N.  $21^{\circ}$  E.).
8. Upper Ridge buoy (red) has been moved about half a cable to the south-eastward.
9. Centre spit (Spit Fairway) buoy (black and white in horizontal stripes) and West Lump buoy (black) have been withdrawn.

Mariners are reminded that, as mentioned in Notice to Mariners No. 271 of 1894, Spit light-vessel, which previously marked the fairway in this channel, sunk on 29th April 1894.

(Variation,  $3^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd August 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 161.

[Third Publication.]

## AUSTRALIA, NORTH—TORRES STRAIT, INNER ROUTE.

*Restoration of Beacons.*

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 13 of 1894) that all the beacons marking the Inner Route to Torres Strait have been restored, with the exception of the red

beacon marking Chilcott Rocks, which, owing to the heavy weather experienced and depth of water on the reef, could not be re-erected. It will be restored on the first opportunity, notice of which will be given.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 23rd August 1894.

**GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 162.

[Third Publication.]

**BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.**

*West Ridge sand spit buoy removed for repairs.*

THE Port Officer, False Point, has given notice, that the West Ridge sand spit buoy, of False Point inner anchorage, has been removed for repairs, and that a 5th class Nun buoy (single cone) has been laid in its place.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 27th August 1894.





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

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## PART I.

### Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

#### ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 4976A.

GENERAL.—No. 4623L.R.—*The 5th September 1894.*—Babu Ram Narain Banerjee, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section IV of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880, in the district of Malda.

No. 4786A.—*The 13th September 1894.*—Babu Bissenwar Bhattacharjya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tippera, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th September 1894.

No. 4729A.—*The 14th September 1894.*—Second Lieutenant T. S. Earl, First Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, with effect from the 27th August 1894.

No. 4739A.—*The 14th September 1894.*—Rai Annoda Persad Ghose, Bahadur, First Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is allowed leave for one month under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th October 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 4897A.—*The 14th September 1894.*—The following promotions, confirmations and appointments are made in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service :—

*Confirmed in the third grade.*

Babu Mohes Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Champaran.

*Confirmed in the fourth grade.*

- Babu Shib Chandra Nag, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tangail, Mymensingh.  
 „ Nobin Chandra Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kendrapara, Cuttack.  
 „ Juggobundoo Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapore.  
 „ Opendra Chandra Mozumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave.

*Promoted substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade.*

- Babu Radha Madhav Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muzaffarpur.  
 „ Rajendra Nath Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Vishnupur, Bankura.  
 „ Mohendro Chunder Mozumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rangpur, or leave.

*Confirmed in the fifth grade.*

- Babu Sarat Chander Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Deoghar, Sonthal Parganas.  
 Mr. F. G. E. Piffard, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Parganas.  
 Babu Sures Chandra Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore.  
 „ Jogendra Nath Bandopadhyaya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rangpur.  
 Mr. A. W. Stark, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Parganas.

*Promoted substantively pro tempore to the fifth grade.*

- Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave.  
 „ Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manickganj, Dacca.  
 „ Jagat Chandra Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurigaon, Rangpur.  
 „ Juggo Mohun Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong.

*Confirmed in the sixth grade.*

- Maulvi Syud Wajid Hosain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxar, Shahabad.  
 Babu Nowrungi Lall, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darbhanga.  
 „ Surendra Nath Mozumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore.  
 Maulvi Mohamed Azhur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinajpur.  
 Babu Hari Pada Bhattacharjya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hajipur, Muzaffarpur.

*Promoted substantively pro tempore to the sixth grade.*

- Maulvi Mohammad Habibullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gaya.  
 Babu Gobinda Chandra Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Malda, on leave.  
 „ Braja Durlab Hazra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack.

*Confirmed in the seventh grade.*

- Babu Rasik Lal Sen, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty under the Public Works Department of this Government.  
 Maulvi Golam Lillahi, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave.  
 Babu Rakhal Chunder Banerjee, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas.  
 Mr. L. T. R. Lucas, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Narayanganj, Dacca.  
 Mr. J. A. Craven (junior), substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Parganas.

*Appointed substantively pro tempore to the seventh grade.*

- Maulvi Syed Ali Hasan, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muzaffarpur.  
 Babu Siva Prasanna Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardaga.

No. 1217 A.D.—The 15th September 1894.—Babu Juggut Durlabh Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for six months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th September 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

No. 4750 A.—The 15th September 1894.—Babu Opendra Chunder Mozumdar, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, now employed as Income-tax Assessor, Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, but to continue to be on special duty.

No. 1223 A.D.—The 17th September 1894.—Mr. Ahsanuddin Ahmad, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is appointed to act, in addition to his other duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Bhagalpur, during the period of the Civil Court vacation.

He is authorized, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all criminal applications and cases during the absence, on vacation leave, of Mr. F. W. Badcock.

*No. 1225 A.D.—The 17th September 1894.*—Khajah Salimollah, who has forfeited his appointment by overstaying his leave, is re-appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector from the date of his rejoining his appointment, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Muzaffarpur district.

*No. 1229 A.D.—The 17th September 1894.*—Mr. J. Posford, District and Sessions Judge, Faridpur, is allowed leave for two months, under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th October 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

*No. 1233 A.D.—The 17th September 1894.*—Mr. H. F. Matthews, District and Sessions Judge, Purnea, is allowed leave for two months, under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th October 1894.

*No. 4888 A.—The 17th September 1894.*—Mr. G. Stevenson, Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th October 1894.

*No. 4890 A.—The 17th September 1894.*—Mr. H. McPherson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khurda, Puri, on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. Stevenson, or until further orders.

*No. 4934 A.—The 17th September 1894.*—Mr. C. C. Quinn, i.c.s., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough up to the 29th October 1894.

*No. 4949 A.—The 17th September 1894.*—Babu Girendra Nath Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Monghyr.

*No. 4951 A.—The 17th September 1894.*—Maulvi Abdus Salam, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Nadia.

*No. 4953 A.—The 17th September 1894.*—Babu Dino Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadia, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Jalpaiguri.

*No. 4955 A.—The 18th September 1894.*—Mr. Barada Charan Mitra, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Birbhum, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Whitmore, or until further orders.

*No. 4971 A.—The 18th September 1894.*—Babu Ram Narayan Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Malda, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in that district.

**POLICE.**—*No. 4717 A.—The 12th September 1894.*—Mr. F. N. Warden, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to Champaran, and is appointed temporarily, until further orders, to have charge of the district police of that district.

*No. 4720 A.—The 12th September 1894.*—Mr. W. C. Fasson, District Superintendent of Police, Bogra, is transferred to Singhbhum.

*No. 4722 A.—The 12th September 1894.*—Mr. A. B. C. Comber, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Bhagalpur on being relieved of the charge of the Singhbhum District Police.

*No. 4724 A.—The 12th September 1894.*—Babu Girindra Chunder Mookerji, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, is transferred to Hooghly, and is appointed temporarily, until further orders, to have charge of the district police of that district.

*No. 4745 A.—The 14th September 1894.*—The following substantive promotions are made in the grades of District and Assistant Superintendents of Police:—

*To the second grade of District Superintendents.*

Mr. T. G. Charles, from the 1st September 1894.

*To the third grade of District Superintendents.*

Mr. C. A. Fisher, from the 1st September 1894, *vice* Mr. T. G. Charles.

*To the fourth grade of District Superintendents.*

Mr. H. S. Schurr, from the 21st August 1894, *vice* Mr. V. W. Bertelsen, deceased.

Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, from the 1st September 1894, *vice* Mr. C. A. Fisher.

*To the fifth grade of District Superintendents.*

Babu Jadub Chunder Deb, from the 21st August 1894, *vice* Mr. H. S. Schurr.

Mr. F. H. Tucker, from the 1st September 1894, *vice* Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac.

*To the sixth grade of District Superintendents.*

Mr. F. A. Fullerton, from the 21st August 1894, *vice* Babu Jadub Chunder Deb.

Mr. J. Cowie, from the 1st September 1894, *vice* Mr. F. H. Tucker.

*To the first grade of Assistant Superintendents.*

Mr. W. F. S. Allen, from the 21st August 1894, *vice* Mr. F. A. Fullerton.

Mr. W. B. Stuart, from the 1st September 1894, *vice* Mr. J. Cowie.

*No. 4747 A.—The 14th September 1894.*—Mr. G. H. P. Livesay, District Superintendent of Police, sixth grade, is promoted to the fifth grade, with effect from the 8th May 1894.

*No. 4945 A.—The 17th September 1894.*—Mr. F. A. Fullerton, District Superintendent of Police, Malda, is transferred to Bogra.

*No. 4947 A.—The 17th September 1894.*—Babu Jadub Chunder Deb, District Superintendent of Police, on furlough, is posted to Malda.

*No. 4959 A.—The 18th September 1894.*—Mr. A. A. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on leave, was posted to the Palamau district from the 1st to the 5th August 1894, both days inclusive.

**REGISTRATION.**—*No. 4940 A.—The 17th September 1894.*—Babu Pratapa Chandra Ghosha, District Registrar of Assurances and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th October 1894.

*No. 4942 A.—The 17th September 1894.*—Maulvi Abul Fatah Mahamed Abdul Hafiz, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Registrar of Calcutta, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as District Registrar of Assurances and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Pratapa Chandra Ghosha, or until further orders.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4931 A.—The 17th September 1894.*—It is notified for general information that the next Half-yearly Departmental Examination of Assistants in the Opium Department will be held on the 20th and 21st December 1894, Thursday and Friday respectively, at Bankipore.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—(FORESTS).

##### NOTIFICATION No. 4630-For.

*The 15th September 1894.*—Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Singbhum Forest Division, is granted two months' examination leave, under section 69 of the Forest Department Code, with effect from the 8th September 1894, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—(OPIUM).

##### NOTIFICATION—No. 4608-O.

*The 12th September 1894.*—Mr. H. Osborne, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Lucknow, is granted privilege leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th September 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. E. Young, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, is appointed to officiate as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Lucknow during the absence of Mr. Osborne, on leave, or until further orders.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

##### NOTIFICATION—No. 4614-O.

*The 12th September 1894.*—Mr. C. H. S. Burt, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency, is granted leave for 25 days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th September 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

##### NOTIFICATION No. 4620-O.

*The 13th September 1894.*—Mr. Nirmal Chunder Sen and Munshi Mahommed Salim, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, are granted leave without allowances, under article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th August 1894, until the results of the next half-yearly Departmental Examination of Assistants of the Opium Department are published, or until further orders.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(LAND REVENUE).

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4683L.R.

*The 13th September 1894.*—With reference to Notification No. 4459L.R., dated the 20th December 1892, under section 101 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, published on page 1142 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st December 1892, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to order that the said notification shall be cancelled except for such villages as contain within their limits temporarily-settled lands or lands irrigated by water from Government canals.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 5054F.

*The 17th September 1894.*—The following Notification issued by the Comptroller-General is republished for general information.

O. W. BOLTON,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance.*

Under Rule 8 of the Rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department No. 3624A, dated 18th August 1893, it is hereby notified for general information that the market rate of exchange for the 3rd quarter of 1894-95 has been fixed at 1s. 1½d., the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance in that quarter being Rs. 18-6-6.

A. F. Cox,  
Offg. Comptroller-General.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 5066S.R.

*The 17th September 1894.*—Babu Sriram Ohunder Bose, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-Tax in the district of Balasore, *vice* Babu Banku Behari Singh, transferred, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

C. W. BOLTON,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 3825Med.—The 17th September 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Kristo Churn Bose, of the Berhampore Dispensary, held medical charge of the civil station of Murshidabad from the afternoon of the 29th April to the forenoon of the 7th May 1894, in addition to his own duties. This cancels the Notification No. 213T.M., dated the 6th June 1894.

*No. 3845Med.—The 17th September 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain H. W. Pilgrim, Officiating Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Medical Inspector of Emigrants (Colonial Emigration), in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Captain A. W. D. Leahy, or until further orders.

C. W. BOLTON,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

## No. 4977A.

*No. 4753A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Mr. W. Maxwell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jhenida, Jessore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*No. 4761A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Ram Narayan Sirkar, Munsif of Sathkira in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Sasaram, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Sasaram Munsifi.

*No. 4763A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Gopi Krishna Banerjee, Munsif of Sasaram in the district of Shahabad, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Madaripur, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court

of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and also with the functions of a District Court under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Madaripur Munsifi.

*No. 4765A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Haris Chandra Sen, Munsif of Madaripur in the district of Faridpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Sealdah, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of that portion of the Sealdah Munsifi which lies outside the limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court proper at Sealdah. He is also vested with the powers conferred on District Judges by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure in cases where the amount of debts owing by the insolvents does not exceed Rs. 1,000 within the local limits of the Sealdah Munsifi.

Babu Haris Chandra Sen is vested, under section 19(2) of the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts' Act, XII of 1887, with power to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000 arising within the local limits of the Sealdah Munsifi.

*No. 4767A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Jogendra Nath Ghose, Munsif of Sealdah in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be a Munsif in Chota Nagpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Lohardaga, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Lohardaga Munsifi. He is also vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

*No. 4769A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Sasi Bhushan Sen (No. III), Munsif of Lohardaga in Chota Nagpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Satkhira munsifi.

*No. 4771A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Jadu Nath Ghose, Munsif of Malda in the district of Rajshahi, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Boalia, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Boalia Munsifi.

*No. 4773A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Atul Behari Ghose, Munsif of Boalia in the district of Rajshahi, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Malda, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and also with the functions of a District Court under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Malda Munsifi.

*No. 4775A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Har Kumar Roy, Munsif of Serampur in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Rangpur, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Rangpur.

*No. 4777A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Srish Chandra Mukherji, Munsif of Rangpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Narail, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Narail Munsifi.

*No. 4779A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Suresh Chandra Ghose, Munsif of Narail in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Saran, to be ordinarily stationed at Chapra, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Chapra Munsifi.

*No. 4781A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Kali Pada Mukerji, Munsif of Chapra in the district of Saran, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Patuakhali, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and also with the functions of a District Court under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Patuakhali Munsifi.

*No. 4783A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Purna Chandra Banerji, Munsif of Patuakhali in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Barisal, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Barisal Munsifi.

*No. 4785A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Dinesh Chandra Roy, Munsif of Barisal in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Serampore.

*No. 4787A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Purna Chandra Mitter, Munsif of Netrakona in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at Kalna, and is vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26(1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Kalna Munsifi.

*No. 4789A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Jadapati Banerji, Munsif of Kalna in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Saran, to be ordinarily

stationed at Motihari, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and also with the functions of a District Court under section 26(1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Motihari Munsifi.

*No. 4791A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Ghanesbyam Gupta, Munsif of Motihari in the district of Saran, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Netrakona, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50, and also with the functions of a District Court under section 26(1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Netrakona Munsifi.

*No. 4793A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Sita Kantha Mullik, Munsif of Barisal in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Birbhum, to be ordinarily stationed at Bolpur, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Bolpur Munsifi.

*No. 4795A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Ram Charn Mullik, Munsif of Bolpur in the district of Birbhum, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Jahanabad, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Jahanabad Munsifi.

*No. 4797A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Lal Behari De, Munsif of Jahanabad in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Cuttack, to be ordinarily stationed at Balasore, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and also with the functions of a District Court under section 26(1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Balasore Munsifi.

*No. 4799A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Bidhu Bhusan Chuckerbarti, Munsif of Balasore in the district of Cuttack, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at Katwa, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Katwa Munsifi.

*No. 4801A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Aghor Chandra Hazra, Munsif of Katwa in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Goalundo, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Goalundo Munsifi.

*No. 4803A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Beni Madhav Ray, Munsif of Goalundo in the district of Faridpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Jamalpur, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and also with the functions of a District Court under section 26(1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Jamalpur Munsifi.

*No. 4805A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Janoky Nath Dutt, Munsif of Jamalpur in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Barisal, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Barisal Munsifi.

*No. 4807A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Saroda Prosad Sen, Munsif of Pirojpur in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Gaya, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Gaya.

*No. 4809A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Maulvi Hamiduddin, Munsif of Gaya, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Purnea, to be ordinarily stationed at Kishanganj, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Kishanganj Munsifi.

*No. 4811A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Kapali Prosana Mukerji, Munsif of Kishanganj in the district of Purnea, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Kandi, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Kandi Munsifi.

*No. 4813A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Hari Lal Mukerji, Munsif of Kandi in the district of Murshidabad, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Pirojpur, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Pirojpur Munsifi.

*No. 4815A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Protap Chundra Mozumdar, Munsif of Patiya in the district of Chittagong, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Narail, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Narail Munsifi.

*No. 4817A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Amar Chandra Mukerji, Munsif of Narail in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Pabna, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of

Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Pabna Munsifi.

*No. 4819A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Nolini Nath Mitter, Munsif of Pabna, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Tamluk, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Tamluk Munsifi.

*No. 4821A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Monmotha Nath Mukerji, Munsif of Tamluk in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Bhagalpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Monghyr, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50, and also with the functions of a District Court under section 26(1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Monghyr Munsifi.

*No. 4823A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Dina Nath Sircar, Munsif of Monghyr in the district of Bhagalpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Pabna and Bogra, to be ordinarily stationed at Sirajganj, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of thanas Sirajganj and Raiganj of the Sirajganj Munsifi.

*No. 4825A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Prasanna Kumar Bose, Munsif of Sirajganj in the district of Pabna and Bogra, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Danton, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Danton Munsifi.

*No. 4827A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Jogendra Lal Chowdhri, Munsif of Danton in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Jangipur, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Jangipur Munsifi.

*No. 4829A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Shoodhungshu Bhushen Roy, Munsif of Jangipur in the district of Murshidabad, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Kishorganj, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and also with the functions of a District Court under section 26(1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Kishorganj Munsifi.

*No. 4831A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Mohim Chundra Sirkar, Munsif of Kishorganj in the district of Mymensingh, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Arrah, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Arrah Munsifi.

*No. 4833A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Gopal Chandra Bose, Munsif of Arrah in the district of Shahabad, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Sadar Munsif of Mymensingh.

*No. 4835A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Rajani Nath Ghose, Munsif of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at Chandpur.

*No. 4837A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Ashutosh Bauerji, Munsif of Chandpur in the district of Tippera, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Rangpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Gaibanda.

*No. 4839A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Hari Prasanna Mukerji, Munsif of Gaibanda in the district of Rangpur, is appointed to be an additional Munsif in the district of Bankura, and to be on deputation at the Sadar station.

*No. 4841A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Jagan Mohun Sarkar, additional Munsif in the district of Bankura, who is now on deputation at the Sadar station, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Patiya, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Patiya Munsifi.

*No. 4843A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Krishna Dhone Mukerji, Munsif of Manickganj in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Saran, to be ordinarily stationed at Motihari, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Motihari Munsifi.

*No. 4845A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Brojendra Lal Dey, Munsif of Motihari in the district of Saran, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Kishorganj, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Kishorganj Munsifi.

*No. 4847A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Sripati Chatterji, Munsif of Kishorganj in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Arrah.

*No. 4849A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Kali Dhone Mukerji, Munsif of Arrah in the district of Shahabad, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Contai.



*No. 4851A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Umes Ohundra Sen, Munsif of Contai in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Saran, to be ordinarily stationed at Chapra, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Chapra Munsifi.

*No. 4853A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Jogendra Nath Chuckerbutti, Munsif of Chapra in the district of Saran, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Chikandi, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and also with the functions of a District Court under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Obikaudi Munsifi.

*No. 4855A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Tarak Nath Dutt, Munsif of Chikandi in the district of Faridpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tirhut, to be ordinarily stationed at Hajipur, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Hajipur Munsifi.

*No. 4857A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Mohendra Nath Mitter (No. II), Munsif of Hajipur in the district of Tirhut, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and also with the functions of a District Court under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Satkhira Munsifi.

*No. 4859A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Behari Lal Chatterji, Munsif of Satkhira in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

*No. 4861A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Danda Dhari Biswas, Munsif of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Manikganj, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Manikganj Munsifi.

*No. 4863A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Promotho Krishna Singha, Munsif of Manikganj in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tirhut, to be ordinarily stationed at Muzaffarpur, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Muzaffarpur Munsifi.

*No. 4865A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Purna Chandra Mitter (No. I), Munsif of Muzaffarpur in the district of Tirhut, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Manikganj, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Manikganj Munsifi.

*No. 4867A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Shama Charn Chuckerbarti, additional Munsif in the district of Outtack, who is now on deputation to Jajpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Nadia, to be ordinarily stationed at Kushtia, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Kushtia Munsifi.

*No. 4869A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Annada Charn Sen, Munsif of Kushtia in the district of Nadia, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and also with the functions of a District Court under section 26(1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Kushtia Munsifi.

*No. 4871A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Akshoy Kumar Sen, Munsif of Kushtia in the district of Nadia, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Contai, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Contai Munsifi.

*No. 4873A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Satkari Haldar, Munsif of Contai in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dinajpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Thakurgaon, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Thakurgaon Munsifi.

*No. 4875A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Bopin Behari Ghose, Munsif of Thakurgaon in the district of Dinajpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Patna, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

*No. 4877A.—The 15th September 1894.*—The services of Babu Bhava Charan Mukerji, Munsif of Patna, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

*No. 4880A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Har Kumar Das, Munsif of Alipore in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Noakhali, to be ordinarily stationed at Lakhmipur, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and also with the functions of a District Court under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Lakhmipur Munsifi.

*No. 4882A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Purna Chandra Ghose, Munsif of Lakhmipur in the district of Noakhali, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tirhut,

to be ordinarily stationed at Darbhanga, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Darbhanga Munsifi.

*No. 4884A.—The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Bimola Charan Mozumdar, Munsif of Darbhanga in the district of Tirhut, is appointed to be an additional Munsif in the district of Outtack, and to be on deputation at Jajpur in the same district, and is temporarily vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Jajpur Munsifi, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nritya Gopal Sirkar, or until further orders.

*No. 1225A.D.—The 17th September 1894*—Khajah Salimollah, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muzaffarpur, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

*No. 4893A.—The 17th September 1894.*—Babu Umapasanna Guha, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

**GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.**—*No. 4962A.—The 12th September 1894.*—Babu Mohendra Nath Ghose, Munsif of Munshiganj in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave for six months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 5th April 1894.

*No. 3959J.—The 15th September 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Shambho Chandra Roy of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Ghatal Independent Bench in the district of Midnapore.

*No. 3961J.—The 15th September 1894.*—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Ghatal, in the district of Midnapore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

(1) Babu Heramba Chandra Rai. | (2) Babu Tara Prosanna Bauerjee.

*No. 3986J.—The 17th September 1894.*—Babu Okhoy Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is vested, under section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes.

*No. 3990J.—The 17th September 1894.*—Babu Priya Nath Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*No. 3993J.—The 17th September 1894.*—Mr. Henry Crowdy and Babu Ramji Prosad, Honorary Magistrates respectively of the Sitamarhi and Hajipur Independent Benches in the district of Muzaffarpur, are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class. They are also authorised to sit singly for the trial of cases.

*No. 3995J.—The 17th September 1894.*—The Independent Bench of Honorary Magistrates at the Sadar station of the Shahabad district is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Maulvi Syed Zahiruddin, an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench, is also vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, and empowered to sit singly for the trial of cases.

*No. 3997J.—The 17th September 1894.*—The undermentioned gentleman is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Bhabua Bench in the district of Shahabad, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Pandit Hardaya Nund Tewari.

*No. 4003J.—The 17th September 1894.*—Babu Kali Narain Ghose is promoted from the third to the second grade of Inspectors of Police with effect from the 19th July 1894, *vice* Mr. M. G. Peters.

*No. 4041J.—The 17th September 1894.*—The Revd. Kali Pudo Banerjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Alipore in the district of the 24-Parganas, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

*No. 4066J.—The 18th September 1894.*—Babu Banku Behari Ghosh is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate at Dantun in the district of Midnapore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class for the disposal of cases under the Lodging-House Act, IV (B.C.) of 1871, as amended by Act II (B.C.) of 1879 and Act I (B.C.) of 1884, and under the Bye-laws sanctioned by Government for the regulation of the lodging-houses at Dantun.

*No. 4068J.—The 18th September 1894.*—Babu Chunder Nath Ghose, Honorary Magistrate of the Krishnagar Independent Bench in the district of Nadia, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, and is authorized to sit singly for the trial of cases.

*No. 4070J.—The 18th September 1894.*—Babu Hari Persad Chatterjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Krishnagar Independent Bench in the district of Nadia, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 1307 J.D.—The 12th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint, under section 58 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, the Sub-divisional Officers of Serampore and Jahanabad in the Hooghly district to be Commissioners within their respective jurisdictions for ascertaining and determining the chaukidari chakran lands therein.

The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased to appoint Kumar Girindra Narayan Deb, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, to be a Commissioner for the same purpose within the sadar sub-division of that district.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4033J.

*The 17th September 1894.*—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulvi Syed Mohammad Ali, authorizing him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar within the thanas of Baruipur, Jaynagar, Matla and Sonarpur with head-quarters at Baruipur in the district of the 24-Parganas.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4034J.

*The 17th September 1894.*—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulvi Syed Mohammad Ali, appointing him Kazi of thanas Baruipur, Jaynagar, Matla, and Sonarpur with head-quarters at Baruipur in the district of the 24-Parganas for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, —BENGAL.

## CIVIL BUILDINGS.

*The 18th September 1894.*

*No. 289.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Kandi sub-divisional residence in mauza Shibarambati, pargana Fatesing, zilla Murshidabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 5 cottahs and 15 gandas or 12 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the west by the wall of the Kandi school compound, on the east by a low *patit* land (which lies on the north of the Kandi sub-divisional office), on the north by the public road leading to the Munsif's Court, and on the south by the Treasury Guards' cooking sheds and the Court Sub-Inspector's office, is required within the aforesaid village of Shibarambati.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

*No. 290.—Notification.*—The following declarations issued by this Department and published at pages 654 and 706, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd June 1892 and the 6th July 1892, respectively, are hereby cancelled:—

*Declaration No. 194, of the 21st June 1892.*—In respect of the land required for the construction of a road from Jhanjharpur to Bahera in the Darbhanga district.

*Declaration No. 195, of the 21st June 1892.*—In respect of the land required for the construction of a road from Jhanjharpur to Bheja in the Darbhanga district.

*Declaration No. 196, of the 21st June 1892.*—In respect of the land required for the construction of a road from Manigachi to Kurthu in the Darbhanga district.

*Declaration No. 197, of the 21st June 1892.*—In respect of the land required for the construction of a road from Ghograria to Supaul in the Darbhanga district.

*Declaration No. 215, of the 5th July 1892.*—In respect of the land required for the construction of a road from Panach Ghat to Baheri in the Darbhanga district.

*Declaration No. 216, of the 5th July 1892.*—In respect of the land required for the construction of a road from Phoolparas to Khajowli in the Darbhanga district.

*Declaration No. 217, of the 5th July 1892.*—In respect of the land required for the construction of a road from Bhija to Rohar in the Darbhanga district.

*Declaration No. 218, of the 5th July 1892.*—In respect of the land required for the construction of a road from Ghagararia to Madhapore in the Darbhanga district.

## LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*The 18th September 1894.*

**No. 291.—Declaration.**—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by the District Road Committee, Lohardaga, at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing a cart serai on the Rauchi-Silli road at Silli in the village of Silli, pargana Silli, zilla Lohardaga, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 7 cottahs and 12 chitaks of standard measurement (corresponding to 1 rood and 33 poles), running from east to west a total length of 200 feet, varying in width 100 feet, is required within the aforesaid village of Silli.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

**No. 292.—Declaration.**—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by the District Road Committee, Lohardaga, at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing an inspection bungalow on the Ranchi-Palkote road at Jaria in the village of Jaria, pargana Sonapur, zilla Lohardaga, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 bighas 9 cottahs and 7 chitaks of standard measurement (corresponding to 1 acre and 24 poles) running from east to west a total length of 250 feet, varying in width 200 feet, is required within the aforesaid village of Jaria.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

F. J. JOHNSTONE,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 17th September 1894.*

**No. 288.—Notification.**—With reference to this Department Notification No. 236, dated the 17th July 1894, Mr. O. S. Smith, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Eastern Sone Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 31st August 1894.

O. W. ODLING,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*The 12th September 1894.*

**No. 81 Marine.**—The following notification (No. 3371), dated the 6th September 1894, issued by the Government of Bombay, is republished for general information.

O. W. ODLING,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, the 6th September 1894.*

**No. 3371.**—In exercise of the power conferred by Act I of 1870, the following Rules for Quarantine against Plague have been made by the Government of Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council: they have effect from 23rd July 1894 in the Ports of Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast as a temporary measure:—

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving at Aden, Perim, and Somali Coast ports from the Arabian Red Sea Coast from Lath to Lohayya shall, before entering the harbour, hoist a yellow flag (or if entering a port at night time, show whatever quarantine light signals are customary in the port) and indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come, and shall keep such flag and signals flying until permitted to take them down as hereinafter provided. The pilot on going alongside the vessel shall direct the flag prescribed above to be hoisted, if it has not already been done.

II.—Such Commander shall not, without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, except orally, with the shore, or any other vessel or boat, excepting with the boat supplying pilots, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant and baggage.

III.—On any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer of the Port shall, as soon as possible, go alongside the vessel and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague, and if the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, and if the ship carries a qualified Medical Officer, quarantine shall be dispensed with, and pratique granted.

If the vessel does not carry a qualified Medical Officer, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified by the Resident, and there to remain for a period of eight clear days from the date of arrival in the harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats the harbour.

IV.—If the Health Officer, as the result of the enquiry made under paragraph III above, shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days, intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of termination of the last case either by death, recovery or removal from the vessel and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days, or if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine, to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast, which may have communicated with vessels coming from the Arabian Red Sea Coast from Lith to Lohayya, shall be subjected to the same rules as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast from the Arabian Red Sea Coast from Lith to Lohayya.

*The 14th September 1894.*

No. 82 Marine.—The following abstract account of the receipts and payments of the Puri Port Fund for the year 1893-94, which has been submitted for publication under section 36, sub-section (2) of Act X of 1889 (the Indian Ports Act) is published for general information.

O. W. ODLING,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

*Abstract account of the Receipts and Payments with the opening and the closing Balances of the Puri Port Fund for the year 1893-94.*

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total.	CHARGES.	Amount.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Opening balance ... ..	.....	4,487 0 8	Refunds— Percentage of Treasury Establishment.	7 5 6	7 5 6
Port receipts—			Light-house Establishment—		
Port-dues on vessels ... ..	1,337 6 0		Establishment ... ..	308 0 0	
Fees and fines ... ..	.....		Stores ... ..	23 1 10	
Registration fees ... ..	.....		Contingencies ... ..	17 3 6	348 5 4
Discharge fees ... ..	.....		General Establishment—		
Salvage ... ..	.....		Port Officer ... ..	.....	
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....		Establishment ... ..	.....	
Ditto receipts ... ..	2 0 6		Travelling allowance ... ..	.....	
Sundry receipts ... ..	.....		Contingencies ... ..	.....	
Sale of charts, &c. ... ..	.....		Petty construction and repairs ... ..	.....	
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed wreck property.	.....		Vessels and boats—		
Other receipts ... ..	.....		Establishment ... ..	317 4 0	
Mooring fees ... ..	.....		Contingencies ... ..	91 3 0	
			Dockyard services and supplies ... ..	102 7 1	510 14 1
			Stores—		
			Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	
			Pensions and gratuities—		
			Pensions ... ..	.....	
			Gratuities ... ..	.....	
			Public works ... ..	.....	
			Original works ... ..	.....	
			Repairs ... ..	.....	
			Medical Establishment—		
			Establishment ... ..	.....	
			Contingencies ... ..	.....	
			Stores ... ..	.....	
Total receipts ... ..	.....	1,339 0 6	Total payments ... ..	.....	866 8 11
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	.....	5,826 7 2	Closing balance ... ..	.....	4,959 14 3
			GRAND TOTAL ... ..	.....	5,826 7 2

*The 14th September 1894.*

*No. 83 Marine.*—The following abstract account of the receipts and payments of the Balasore Port Fund for the year 1893-94, which was submitted for publication under section 36, sub-section (2) of Act X of 1889, the Indian Ports Act, is published for general information.

C. W. ODLING,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

*Abstract Account of the Receipts and Payments with the opening and the closing Balances of the Balasore Port Fund for the year 1893-94.*

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total.	CHARGES.	Amount.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port receipts—			Opening debit balance on the 31st 1893	.....	11,574 8 5
Port dues on vessels ... ..	3,345 1 2	15,345 1 2	Percentage for Treasury establishment.	.....	92 0 11
Contribution from Government	12,000 0 0	5 0 0	Light-house—		
Fees and fines ... ..	.....	.....	Establishment ... ..	3,208 12 5	.....
Registration fees ... ..	.....	.....	Stores including medical stores ...	188 8 5	.....
Miscellaneous—			Contingencies ... ..	15 6 0	4,223 10 10
Miscellaneous receipts ... ..	.....	16 13 2	General management—		
Sundry receipts—			Port Officer ... ..	4,200 0 0	.....
Sale proceeds of unclaimed wreck property.	68 15 9	.....	Establishment ... ..	1,608 0 0	.....
Other receipts ... ..	.....	88 15 9	Travelling allowances ... ..	98 0 0	.....
			Contingencies ... ..	35 11 3	5,906 11 3
			Vessels and boats—		
Total receipts ... ..	.....	17,455 13 1	Dockyard services and supplies	200 0 1	.....
			Stores, ... ..	3,272 11 5	3,472 11 6
Closing debit balance on the 31st March 1894.	.....	11,408 1 6	Repairs—		
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	.....	26,053 14 7	Contingencies ... ..	.....	222 14 6
			Miscellaneous—		
			Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	13 8 0
			Pensions and gratuities—		
			Pensions ... ..	.....	85 10 3
			Public Works—		
			Repairs ... ..	.....	1,273 2 11
			Total payments ... ..	.....	15,370 6 2
			GRAND TOTAL ... ..	.....	26,053 14 7

*The 17th September 1894.*

*Notification No. 84 Marine.*—With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare that the rules for quarantine against plague, promulgated in this Department Notification No. 60 Marine, dated 27th July 1894, shall cease to have effect in the port of Calcutta against vessels leaving Hong-Kong or Canton on or after the 4th September 1894.

*Notification No. 85 Marine.*—With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare that the rules for quarantine against plague, promulgated in this Department Notification No. 61 Marine, dated the 27th July 1894, shall cease to have effect in the port of Chittagong against vessels leaving Hong-Kong or Canton on or after the 4th September 1894.

*No. 86 Marine.*—Mr. J. Sherman, Acting Junior Master Pilot, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 24th ultimo.

*No. 87 Marine.*—Mr. C. F. Keys, First Mate Leadsman, is promoted to the grade of Mate Pilot, with effect from the date on which he is put on the running list.

C. W. ODLING,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 4978A.

*No. 4932A.*—The 17th September 1894.—Babu Srish Chandra Mozoomdar, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Singhbhum district.

*No. 4963A.*—The 18th September 1894.—Maulvi Syed Ahmad Ali Khan, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Purnea, on leave, is posted to the district of Bhagalour.

*No. 4966A.*—The 18th September 1894.—Mr. J. W. Engelbrecht, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Supaul, Bhagalpur, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Purnea.

H. J. S. CORTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

*No. 2604P.—The 17th September 1894.*—Babu Abinash Chander Mitter, Rural Sub-Registrar of Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Chanditala, in that district.

Rai Ramkrishna Tarkalankar Bahadur, Rural Sub-Registrar of Chanditala, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Serampore, in that district.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## JAIL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 12162.—The 14th September 1894.*—Dr. S. J. Manook made over charge of the Chaibassa Jail to Assistant Surgeon Chooney Lall Dass on the afternoon of the 1st September 1894.

A. D. LARYMORE,  
*For Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

## Subordinate Educational Service.

*The 16th August 1894.*—Babu Jogendra Nath Ganguli, Additional Second Master of the Patna Survey School, acted in class VI from the 19th February to the 29th April 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Prasanna Kumar Bose, promoted.

*The 9th September 1894.*—In supersession of the orders of the 14th April 1894, Babu Pran Krishna Banerjea, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Hazaribagh (class VII), was absent on leave, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations from the 2nd December 1893 to the 31st March 1894, both days inclusive.

*The 12th September 1894.*—Babu Umes Chandra Bose, Head Master of the Cuttack Survey School (substantively *pro tempore* in class IV), was absent on leave under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations for three days, with effect from the 23rd June 1894.

*The 15th September 1894.*—In supersession of the orders of the 11th January 1894, leave of absence for three months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations is granted to Babu Hara Mohan Bhattacharjea, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hooghly (class III), with effect from the 9th June 1894.

Babu Pares Nath De, Departmental Sub-Inspector of Schools, Hooghly (class VI), is appointed to have charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hooghly, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 6th August 1894, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hara Mohan Bhattacharjea.

A. CROFT,  
*Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

In accordance with the Government of Bengal notification of the 23rd July 1887, notice is hereby given that the next Half-yearly Examination of Compounders will be held at 7 A.M., on Monday, the 22nd October 1894, at the Temple Medical School, Patna.

2. Every candidate must produce one of the following certificates :—

- (a) From the Superintendent of a Vernacular Medical School, that he has attended regularly for one year the compounder class of the school; or
- (b) From the legally qualified Medical Manager of a Chemist's or Druggist's establishment recognized by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, that he has been apprenticed for a period of three years in his establishment; or
- (c) From a Civil Surgeon, that he has assisted in the dispensing of drugs at the sadar dispensary of a civil station for a period of five years.

*Exception.*—Any person who at the time of the extension of section 252 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 to any municipality shall have acted as compounder for the seven years preceding in any shop or place of the kind referred to in the above section, shall, on producing a satisfactory certificate to this effect, be exempted from producing a certificate of the kind referred to in this rule.

3. Applicants must register their names and submit their certificates, together with a fee of Rs. 3, at least one week before the 22nd October 1894, at the office of the undersigned.

*Exception.*—The students belonging to the compounder class of a Vernacular Medical School will be exempted from paying this fee on producing a certificate from the Superintendent that they have already paid the school entrance fee.

4. Should any candidate fail to pass the required examination, he will forfeit his fee.

*N.B.*—The attention of candidates is drawn to Rule 5, Section (b) of the Government notification of the 23rd July 1887, or paragraph 2 (b) of this notification, from which they will observe that the Chemists' and Druggists' establishments, from the legally qualified Managers of which they obtain their certificates, will have to be recognized by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, prior to the candidates applying to the Superintendent to register their names to appear at the examination.

BANKIPORE,  
*The 4th September 1894.*

F. A. MAYNARD, M.B., *Surgn.-Cap.,*  
*Offg. Superintendent, Temple Medical School, Patna.*

## A.

*Statement of stipends awarded to Pupils on the Result of the Sanskrit First Examination, 1893-94, held by different Associations (under the rules prescribed in Government Notification No. 634, dated the 16th February 1893), and also to their respective teachers.*

Fifty stipends of Rs. 2 a month each, tenable for two years, are awarded to the pupils.

Twenty stipends of Rs. 6 a month and 20 stipends of Rs. 8 a month each, tenable for one year, are awarded to the teachers of successful pupils.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Number of students passed.	REWARDS TO PUPILS.					REWARDS TO TEACHERS.				
		Number of stipends.	Number of stipends at Rs. 6.	Number of stipends at Rs. 8.	Total of general stipends.	Reserved at Rs. 6.	Reserved at Rs. 8.	Total of reserved stipends.	Total stipends awarded.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Sanskrit Samiti, Ghatal ...	68	10	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	8		
Pandit Sabha, Calcutta ...	63	9	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	7		
Vidagdha Janani Sabha, Nadia ...	43	6	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4		
Sarasvat Samaj, Dacca ...	51	7	3	2	5	1	1	2	7		
Pariksha Samaj, Bhatpara ...	43	6	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4		
Jagannath Samiti, Puri ...	43	6	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4		
Sanskrit Sanjivan, Bankipore ...	7	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	3		
Dharmarakshini Sabha, Barisal ...	9	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1		
Dharma Sabha, Rangpur ...	10	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1		
Sanskrit Samiti, Orissa ...	11	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1		
Dharma Sabha, Boalia ...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		
Total	350	50	18	18	36	2	2	4	40		

CALCUTTA,

A. CROFT,

The 1st September 1894.

Director of Public Instruction.



## B.

*Statement of stipends awarded to pupils on the Result of the Sanskrit Second Examination, 1893-94, held by different Associations (under the Rules prescribed in Government Notification No. 634, dated the 16th February 1893), and also to their respective teachers.*

Stipends to 15 pupils of Rs 3 a month, tenable for two years each, and to 12 pupils of Rs. 4 a month, tenable for two years, and to three Nyaya pupils of Rs. 3 a month for three years each, are awarded.

Fifteen stipends of Rs. 10 a month each, 15 stipends of Rs. 12 a month each, tenable for one year, are awarded to the teachers of the successful pupils.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Number of students passed.	REWARDS TO PUPILS.				REWARDS TO TEACHERS.							REMARKS.
		At Rs. 3.	At Rs. 4.	At Rs. 3 reserved for Nyaya for three years.	Total.	At Rs. 10.	At Rs. 12.	Reserved at Rs. 10.	Reserved at Rs. 12.	Nyaya reserved at Rs 12.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Sanskrit Samiti, Ghatal ...	21	2	3	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	4		
Pandit Sabha, Calcutta ...	23	2	3	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	5		
Vidagdha Janani Sabha, Nadia.	36	4	3	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	7		
Sarasvat Samaj, Dacca ...	9	1	1	... 2	2	1	1	1	1	...	4		
Pariksha Samaj, Bhatpara	15	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	2	3		
Jaganneth Samiti, Puri ...	6	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Sanskrit Sanjivana, Bankipur	12	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	4		
Dharmarakshini Sabha, Barisal.	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1		
Dharma Sabha, Rangpur ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1		
Sanskrit Samiti, Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dharma Sabha, Boalia ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	129	15	12	3	30	12	13	2	2	2	30		

CALCUTTA,

A. CROFT,

Director of Public Instruction.

The 1st September 1894.

*Rewards awarded to pupils on the Results of the Sanskrit First Examination of 1893-94, held by different Associations under the Rules prescribed in Government Notification No. 634, dated the 16th February 1893.*

ASSOCIATION.	Name of stipend-winner.	TEACHER'S NAME, RESIDENCE OR INSTITUTION, AND DISTRICT.				Monthly amount of stipend.	Period for which.	NAME AND RESIDENCE OF TEACHER WITH WHOM THE STIPEND HOLDER PURPOSES TO CONTINUE STUDY.			REMARKS.
		Name of teacher.	Residence or institution.	District.				Name of teacher.	Residence or institution.	District.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Ghatol Sanskrit Samiti.	Bhairav Chandra Ghatak	Rambhadraya Vidya-bhushana.	Chhatra Ganja ...	Midnapore ...	Rs. 2	2 years ...	Rambhadraya Vidya-bhushana.	Chhatra Ganja ...	Midnapore.		
	Lambodar Panigrahi ...	Raghunath Sarvabho-	Kulapara ...	Ditto ...	2	Do. ...	Raghunath Sarvabho-	Kulapara ...	Ditto.		
	Pelaram Bhattacharyya	Ramesvara Tarka Sid-	Bhemua ...	Ditto ...	2	Do. ...	Ramesvara Tarka Sid-	Bhemua ...	Ditto.		
	Satis Chandra Bhatta-	Purna Chandra Kavya-	Ghatol ...	Ditto ...	2	Do. ...	Purna Chandra Kavya-	Ghatol ...	Ditto.		
	charyya.	tirtha.									
	Narayan Chandra Mallik	Kalpada Vidyaratna	Pole ...	Hugli ...	2	Do. ...	Kalpada Vidyaratna	Pole ...	Hugli.		
	Satyavar Bhattacharyya	Ramesvara Tarka Sid-	Bhemua ...	Midnapore ...	2	Do. ...	Ramesvara Tarka Sid-	Bhemua ...	Midnapore.		
		dhanta.									
	Rampada Bhattacharyya	Hareram Vidya-bhu-	Sripur ...	Hugli ...	2	Do. ...	Hareram Vidya-bhu-	Sripur ...	Hugli.		
		shana.									
	Indra Narayan Acharyya	Chaturbhuj Kavyatir-	Panchetgar ...	Midnapore ...	2	Do. ...	Chaturbhuj Kavyatir-	Panchetgar ...	Hugli.		
	Madhusudan Das	Srinath Smritiratna ...	Kisorpur ...	Ditto ...	2	Do. ...	Srinath Smritiratna ...	Kisorpur ...	Midnapore.		
	Mahesvara Chakraverti	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2	Do. ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.		
Calcutta Pandit Sabha.	Yogendranath Bhatta-	Sasadhar Smrititirtha	Bhoogilhat ...	Jessore ...	2	Do. ...	Sasadhar Smrititirtha	Bhoogilhat ...	Jessore.		
	charyya.										
	Baidyanath Gossami ...	Yogendranath Smriti-	Halsibagan ...	Calcutta ...	2	Do. ...	Yogendranath Smriti-	Halsibagan ...	Calcutta.		
	Govindabandhu Adhikari	Shanath Kaviratna ...	Kumarkhali ...	Nadia ...	2	Do. ...	Shanath Kaviratna ...	Kumarkhali ...	Nadia.		
	Asutosh Bhattacharyya...	Kamakhyanath Tarka-	Sanskrit College ...	Calcutta ...	2	Do. ...	Kamakhyanath Tarka-	Sanskrit College ...	Calcutta.		
		vagi.	Title Class.					Title Class.			
	Kedarnath Chattopadhy-	Chandi Charan Smriti-	Garanhatta ...	Ditto ...	2	Do. ...	Chandi Charan Smriti-	Garanhatta ...	Ditto.		
	aya.	bhushana.									
	Trailokya Nath Kavya-	Guru Charan Vidya-	Balli ...	Howrah ...	2	Do. ...	Guru Charan Vidya-	Balli ...	Howrah.		
	tirtha.	bhushana.									
	Ramlal Bhattacharyya ...	Ramesvara Tarka Sid-	Bhemua ...	Midnapore ...	2	Do. ...	Ramesvara Tarka Sid-	Bhemua ...	Midnapore.		
		dhanta.									
	Sarachchandra Sen Gupta	Gopal Chandra Kavya-	Pabna ...	Pabna ...	2	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Kavya-	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
	Muraimohan Bhatta-	Haridas Vidyaratna ...	Uttarpura ...	Hugli ...	2	Do. ...	Haridas Vidyaratna ...	Uttarpura ...	Hugli.		
Vidagdha Janani Sabha, Nadia.	Charyya.										
	Bhupatinath Bhatta-	Mahamahopadhyaya	Purvasthali ...	Burdwan ...	2	Do. ...	Mahamahopadhyaya	Purvasthali ...	Burdwan.		
	charyya.	Krishnanath Nyaya-									
	Akshaya Kumar Chakra-	panchanan.	Navadvip ...	Nadia ...	2	Do. ...	Akshaya Kumar Chakra-	Navadvip ...	Nadia.		
	varti.	ratna.									
	Ramlal Mukhopadhyaya	Lalmohan Vidya-vagis	Ditto	Do.	2	Do. ...	Lalmohan Vidya-vagis	Ditto	Ditto		



## D.

*Rewards awarded to Pupils on the Results of the Sanskrit Second Examination of 1893-94 held by different Associations under Rules prescribed in Government Notification No. 634, dated the 16th February 1893.*

Association.	Name of stipend-winner.	TEACHER'S NAME, RESIDENCE OR INSTITUTION, AND DISTRICT.			Period for which stipend.	Monthly amount of stipend.	Name of teacher.	NAME AND RESIDENCE OF TEACHER WITH WHOM THE STIPEND-HOLDER PURSUES TO CONTINUE STUDY.		REMARKS.
		Name of teacher.	Residence or Institution.	District.				Name of teacher.	Residence or Institution.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti.	Gopinath Misra	...	Yogikhop	Midnapore	Rs. 4	2 years	Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna.	Chandra Nyayaratna.	Yogikhop	Midnapore.
	Berada Kanta Nanda	...	Mugberia	Ditto	4	Do	Dwarka Nath Nyayabhushana.	Nyayabhushana.	Mugberia	Ditto.
	Sitanath Satpati	...	Jara	Ditto	4	Do	Srinath Tarkaratna	Tarkaratna	Jara	Ditto.
	Pitamber Dronedi	...	Panchetgar	Ditto	3	Do	Yadunath Kavyatirtha	Kavyatirtha	Panchetgar	Ditto.
	Ram Pada Ray	...	Jara	Ditto	3	Do	Srinath Tarkaratna	Tarkaratna	Jara	Ditto.
Calcutta Pandit Sabha.	Mambhushan Mukhopadhyaya.	...	Brahman Rangdiha	Khulna	4	Do	Umanath Smriti Siromani.	Umanath Smriti Siromani.	Brahman Rangdiha	Khulna.
	Gangadas Bhattacharyya	...	Balli	Howrah	4	Do	Guru Charan Vidya-bhushana.	Guru Charan Vidya-bhushana.	Balli	Howrah.
	Mahesa Chandra Bhattacharyya.	...	No. 56, Raja Raj-bulore's Street.	Calcutta	4	Do	Bhutanath Smriti Kantha.	Bhutanath Smriti Kantha.	No. 56, Raja Raj-bulore's Street.	Calcutta.
	Kali Prasad Kaviraj	...	Hat Asuria	Bankura	3	Do	Rajaram Siromani	Rajaram Siromani	Hat Asuria	Bankura.
	Priya Nath Bhattacharyya	...	Kumarkhali	Nadia	3	Do	Pramathanath Kavi-ratna.	Pramathanath Kavi-ratna.	Kumarkhali	Nadia.
Vidagdha Janani Sabha, Nadia.	Nagendra Nath Bhattacharyya.	...	Mohespur	Jessore	4	Do	Vrajendra Nath Smriti-tirtha.	Vrajendra Nath Smriti-tirtha.	Mohespur	Jessore.
	Priya Nath Chakraverti	...	Brahman Rangdiha	Khulna	4	Do	Uma Nath Smritisiromani.	Uma Nath Smritisiromani.	Brahman Rangdiha	Khulna.
	Hari Nath Bhattacharyya	...	Ditto	Do	4	Do	Hari Das Vidyaratna.	Hari Das Vidyaratna.	Ditto	Do.
	Sita Nath Bhattacharyya	...	Uttarpura	Hugli	3	Do	Nivaran Chandra Smrititirtha.	Nivaran Chandra Smrititirtha.	Uttarpura	Hugli.
	Balkuntha Nath Bhattacharyya.	...	Tarakesvara	Do.	3	Do	Smrititirtha.	Smrititirtha.	Tarakesvara	Do.
Dacca Sarasvati Samaj.	Jogendra Nath Bhattacharyya.	...	Bagezar	Calcutta	3	Do	Durga Charan Smriti-tirtha.	Durga Charan Smriti-tirtha.	Bagezar	Calcutta.
	Avinas Chandra Bhattacharyya.	...	Brahman Rangdiha	Khulna	3	Do	Uma Nath Smritisiromani.	Uma Nath Smritisiromani.	Brahman Rangdiha	Khulna.
	Sarachchandra Chakravarti.	...	Masua	Mymensingh	4	Do	Mahesvara Siddhantarata.	Mahesvara Siddhantarata.	Masua	Mymensingh.
	Jagachchandra Bhattacharyya.	...	Krishnanagar	Tipperra	3	Do	Giris Chandra Kavyanidhi.	Giris Chandra Kavyanidhi.	Krishnanagar	Tipperra.
		...								

Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj.	Durgaprasanna Chakravarti. Sitannath Bhattacharyya...	Panchanan Tarkaratna Sivachandra Sarva- bhowna. Hrishikes Sastri ...	Bhatpara ... Sans. Vidyalaya Mulajore. Bhatpara ...	24-Parganas... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ...	Rs. 3 3 3 3 3	3 years* Do.* ... 2 years... Do. ... Do. ...	Panchanan Tarkaratna Sivachandra Sarva- bhowna. Hrishikes Sastri ...	Bhatpara ... Sans. Vidyalaya Mulajore. Bhatpara ...	24-Parganas Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ...	* Nyaya reserved. Ditto.
	Yogindranath Bhattacharyya. Kasipati Bhattacharyya...	Digambar Tarkasid- dhanta. Mahamahopadhyaya Krishnanath Nyaya- panchanan. Harihar Das ...	Ditto ... Purvasthali ...	Ditto ... Burdwan ...	3 3	Do. ... Do. ...	Digambar Tarkasid- dhanta. Mahamahopadhyaya Krishnanath Nyaya- panchanan. Harihar Das ...	Ditto ... Purvasthali ...	Ditto ... Burdwan ...	* Nyaya reserved. Ditto.
Jegannath Samiti, Puri.	Atmaram Pati ...	...	Sanskrit school, Puri.	Puri ...	4	Do. ...	Sanskrit school, Puri.	Sanskrit School, Puri.	Puri.	
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivana, Ban- kipur.	Bhuvanavara Rath ... Mahavir Sarma ...	Ditto ... Radhavar Vajpeyi ...	Ditto ... Sanskrit school, Gurhatta.	Do. ... Patna ...	3 4	Do. ... Do. ...	Ditto ... Radhavar Vajpeyi ...	Ditto ... Sahitacharyya Vidyalaya.	Do. Arrah.	
	Sakalnarayan Pandey ...	Satyanarayan Pandey	Varna Dharmopa- yogini pathsala.	Arrah ...	3	Do. ...	Satyanarayan Pandey	Varna Dharmopa- yogini Pathsala.	Do.	
Dharma Rakshini Sabha, Barisal.	Lakshmi Narayan Bhattacharyya. Ramkrishna Bhattacharyya.	Kalinarayan Vidya- lankar. Iswar Chandra Vidya- ratna.	Mahilara ... 16, Ramkanta Bose's Street, Calcutta.	Barisal ... Calcutta ...	3 3*	Do. ... 3 years...	Vannamali Vidyaratna Iswar Chandra Vidya- ratna.	Kalighat 16, Ramkanta Bose's Street, Calcutta.	24-Parganas, Calcutta. Calcutta ...	* Nyaya reserved.

CALCUTTA,

A. CROFT,

The 1st September 1894.

Director of Public Instruction.

## E.

*stipends awarded to Teachers on the Results of the Sanskrit First Examination of 1893-94 held by d Associations (under the Rules prescribed in Government Notification No. 634, dated the 16th February 1*

TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR.

ASSOCIATION.	Names of teachers.	Residence or institution.	District.	Stipend per month.	REMA
1	2	3	4	5	6
atal Sanskrit Samiti	Ramesvar Tarkasiddhanta ...	Bhemua ...	Midnapore	Rs. 8	
	Ramdas Smritiratna ...	Ragpur ...	Ditto ...	8	
	Satrugana Bhatta ...	Mulajan ...	Ditto ...	8	
	Erin Chandra Tarkatirtha ...	Narajole ...	Ditto ...	6	
	Yadu Nath Kavyatirtha ...	Panchetgarh ...	Ditto ...	6	
	Raghu Nath Sarvabhowma ...	Kulapara ...	Ditto ...	6	
	Srinath Smritiratna ...	Kisorpur ...	Ditto ...	6	
cutta Pandit Sabha	Panchanan Nyaratna ...	Paikhar ...	Ditto ...	6	
	Banamali Vidyaratna ...	Kalighat ...	24-Parganas	8	
	Sitanath Kaviratna ...	Kumarkhali ...	Nadia ...	8	
	Uma Charan Nyayaratna ...	Piljang ...	Khulna ...	8	
	Sasudhar Smrititirtha ...	Bhoogilhat ...	Jessore ...	6	
	Surya Kumar Tarkabhushan ...	Mulajoro ...	24-Parganas	6	
	Haranath Sastri ...	23 Nava Raha's Lane, Shampukur.	Calcutta ...	6	
	Chandi Charan Smritibhushan.	Garanhatta ...	Calcutta ...	6	
agdha Janani Sabha, Nadia.	Mahendra Mohan Gosvami	Kalidanga ...	Burdwan ...	8	
	Kali Prasanna Nyayaratna	Goari ...	Nadia ...	8	
	Parvati Charan Tarkatirtha	Kantapukur ...	Calcutta ...	6	
	Tara Prasanna Chudamani	Navadvipa ...	Nadia ...	6	
ca Sarasvat Samaj ...	Ananda Chandra Vidyaratna	Kavirajpur ...	Faridpur ...	8	
	Herramba Nyayaratna ...	Basail ...	Dacca ...	8	
	Madhusudan Kavyaratna ...	Gopalpur ...	Faridpur ...	6	
	Hari Mohan Siromani ...	Ariyal ...	Dacca ...	6	
	Umes Chandra Tarkabhushana.	Khabaspur ...	Do. ...	6	
atpara Pariksha Samaj.	Digambar Tarka Siddhanta	Bhatpara ...	24-Parganas	8	
	Yajnesvara Vedantatirtha ...	Senhati ...	Khulna ...	8	
	Harinath Smritibhushana ...	Visvanath Chatuspathi, Chinsura.	Hugli ...	6	
annath Samiti, Puri	Chandra Kanta Chudamani	Ozirpur ...	Jessore ...	6	
	Visvanath Mahapatra ...	Sanskrit School, Puri	Puri ...	8	
	Vasudeva Rath ...	Kapilesvar Tole ...	Do. ...	8	
	Jagannath Rath ...	Jaypur Rani Math ...	Do. ...	6	
	Sadasiva Misra ...	Zila School ...	Do. ...	6	
ar Sanskrit Sanjivana, ankipore.	Ramgati Sarma	Sanskrit School, Gurhutta.	Patna ...	8	
rma Rakshini Sabha, arisal.	Chandi Charan Tarkavagisa	Kalasa Kathi ...	Barisal ...	8	
rma Sabha, Rangpur.	Yadavesvar Tarkaratna ...	Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	8	
skrit Samiti, Orissa	Ananta Vidyabhushana ...	Dhenkanal Sanskrit School.	Orissa Gurjats.	8	

CALCUTTA,

A. CROFT,

1st September 1894.

Director of Public Instruction.

## F.

*Stipends awarded to teachers on the results of the Sanskrit Second Examination of 1893-94 held by different Associations (under the Rules prescribed in Government Notification No. 634, dated the 16th February 1893).*

TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR.

Association.	Names of teachers.	Residence or Institution.	District.	Stipend per month.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti	Srinath Tarkaratna ...	Jara ...	Midnapore	Rs. 12	
	Rudranarayan Kaviratna ...	Basantia ...	Ditto ...	12	
	Purnachandra Kavyatirtha ...	Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	10	
	Dwarkanath Nyayabhushan	Mugberia ...	Ditto ...	10	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha	Gopal Chandra Kavyatirtha	Pabna ...	Pabna ...	12	
	Bhutnath Smriti Kantha ...	56, Raja Raj-ballave's Street.	Calcutta ...	12	
	Guru Charan Vidyabhushan	Bally ...	Howrah ...	12	
	Trailokyanath Nyayapanchanan.	Purulia ...	Bankura ...	10	
	Saradaprasad Vidyaratna ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	10	
Vidagdha Janani Sabha, Nadia.	Umanath Smriti Siromani ...	Brahman Rangdiha.	Khulna ...	12	
	Asutosh Smrititirtha ...	Lakpur ...	Do. ...	12	
	M. M. U. Krishnanath Nyaya Panchanan.	Purvasthali	Burdwan ...	12	
	Deviprasanna Smritibhushan	Belpukhur...	Nadia ...	12	
	Haridas Vidyaratna ...	Uttarpara ..	Hugli ...	10	
	Nivaran Chandra Smrititirtha	Tarakesvara	Ditto ...	10	
	Durga Charan Smrititirtha	Bagbazar ...	Calcutta ..	10	
Dacca Sarasvata Samaj	Mahesvara Siddhantaratra ...	Masua ...	Mymensingh	12	
	Jagadechandra Sirotatna ...	Noaddha ...	Dacca ...	10	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj.	Sarada Charan Smritibhushana	Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Mulajore.	24-Parganas	10	
	Siva Chandra Sarvabhaouma	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12	Naya Re served. Ditto.
Jagannath Samiti Puri	Panchanan Tarkaratna ...	Bhatpara ...	Ditto ...	12	
	Gadadhar Tripathi ...	Rajgopal Math, Puri.	Puri ...	12	
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivana, Bankipur.	Radhavar Vajpeyi ...	Sanskrit School, Gurhutta.	Patna ...	12	
	Raghunandan Misra ...	Sanskrit School, Madhuvani.	Darbhanga	10	
Dharma Rakshini Sabha, Barisal.	Rajaninath Padaratna ...	Kirtipasa ...	Barisal ...	10	
Dharma Sabha, Rangpur	Mahes Chandra Tarkachudamani.	Rajarampur	Dinajpur ...	10	

CALCUTTA ;

A. CROFT,

The 1st September 1894.

Director of Public Instruction.

used award of Junior Mohsin and Special and endowed Scholarships and prizes for Muham-  
madans for 1894.

Names of Students.	Names of Institutions from which they appeared.	Nature and amount of Scholarships gained.	Where made tenable.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Muhammad Abdul Ghani	Calcutta Madrasa ..	Mohsin Scholarship of Rs. 10	Calcutta Madrasa.	
r Rahaman ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Uddin Ahmad ...	Hooghly Collegiate School ...	Ditto of Rs. 8	Hooghly College.	
Danish Ali ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Calcutta Madrasa.	
Fazl Muhammad Abdul	Dacca Madrasa ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	
ar.				
Newaz Khan ...	Mymensingh Zilla School ...	Ditto ditto ...	Dacca College.	
n Buksh ...	Rajshahi Collegiate School ...	Ditto ditto ...	Rajshahi College.	
r Rahaman Saib Sadik ...	Chittagong Municipal School ...	Ditto ditto ...	Chittagong College.	
lin Mandal ...	Midnapur Collegiate School ...	Special Muhammadan Scholar- ship of Rs. 7.	Midnapur College.	
Jurul Hussain ...	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipore	Ditto ditto ...	Patna College.	
Abdus Sattar ...	Natore Municipal High School ...	Ditto ditto ..	St. Xavier's College.	
i Sujan ...	Burdwan Municipal School ...	Ditto ditto ...	Raj College, Burdwan.	
amad Mustafa ...	Bhagalpur Zilla School ...	Ditto ditto ...	Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	
Hamid Khan ...	Faridpur Zilla School...	Ditto ditto ...	Calcutta Madrasa.	
amad Sayed ...	Arrah Zilla School ...	Ditto ditto ...	Patna College.	
Uddin Ahmad ...	Dighaputtin High English School	Ditto ditto ...	Rajshahi College.	
r Ali ...	Jalpaiguri Zilla School ...	Ditto ditto ...	Calcutta Madrasa.	
amad Nazeer Hussain ...	Arrah Zilla School ...	Ditto ditto ...	Bihar National College, Bankipur.	
Rahaman ...	Hooghly Collegiate School ...	Ditto ditto ...	Hooghly College.	
Gaffoor Khan ...	T. K. Ghosh's Academy ...	Ditto ditto ...	Bihar National College	
amad Ismail ...	Arrah Town School ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
ur Rahaman ...	Dacca Madrasa ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	
st Ahmad Khan ...	Gaya Zilla School ...	Ditto ditto ...	Patna College.	
b Reza ...	Arrah Zilla School ...	Ditto ditto ...	Bihar National College.	
b Uddin Ahmad ...	City Collegiate School...	Ditto ditto ...	St. Xavier's College.	
amad ...	Tej Narayan Jubilee Collegiate School.	Ditto ditto ...	Tej Narayan Jubilee College.	
amad Noor ...	Arrah Town School ...	Ditto ditto ...	Bihar National College.	
Rahman ...	Chapra Zilla School ...	Ditto ditto ...	Patna College.	
<i>Special scholarship for aborigines.</i>				
al Engapurti ...	Ranchi Zilla School ...	Special Scholarship for Aborigines of Rs. 8.	General Assembly's College.	
<i>Endowed Scholarships.</i>				
ddin Ahmed ...	Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bha- galpur.	National Muhammadan Asso- ciation Scholarship of Rs. 15.	Civil Engineering Col- lege, Sibpur.	For three years.
Habibur Rahaman ...	Medical College ...	Ditto ditto ...	Medical College ...	Ditto.
m Ahmad ...	Calcutta Madrasa ...	National Muhammadan Asso- ciation Scholarship of Rs. 10.	Calcutta Madrasa ...	For four years.
mmad Abdulla ...	Dacca Madrasa ...	Nawab Asanullah's Scholar- ship of Rs. 10.	.....	
mmad Kamar Uddin ...	Patna Collegiate School	Lutf Ali Khan Bahadur's Scholarship of Rs. 10	Patna College.	
Rahaman ...	Calcutta Madrasa ...	Syed Lutf Ali Khan's Scholar- ship of Rs. 10.	Calcutta Madrasa.	
ddin Khan Thakur ...	Faridpur Zilla School ...	Syed Ali Khan's Scholarship of Rs. 10.	Ditto.	For one year.
Abdul Ghani ...	Calcutta Madrasa ...	Amir-i-Kabir's Scholarship of Rs. 10.	Ditto.	
r Ali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
<i>Prizes.</i>				
s Sobhan ...	Patna Collegiate School	Rahimuddin's prize of Rs. 20	Patna College.	
Hussain Khan ...	M. A. A. School, Patna	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
raff Hussain ...	Rajshahi Collegiate School	Abey Ahmad's prize of Rs. 20	Hooghly College.	
mmad Ali Karim ...	Muzaffarpur Society's School	Kasim Arif's prize of Rs. 20	Patna College.	
l Mejeed ...	Bararirai H. M. P. Bahadur Free High English School, Bhagalpur	Muhammadan Literary So- ciety's prize of Rs. 20.	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	
Uddin Ahmad ...	Natore Municipal High English School.	Ditto ditto ...	Rajshahi College.	
Uddin Ahmad ...	Nathabhangha High English School	Nawab Zainul Abadin's prize of Rs. 20.	.....	
Muzaffer Uddin Hussain...	Barisal Zilla School ...	Prince Jahan Kadir's prize of Rs. 20.	Calcutta Madrasa.	
ammad Usaf ...	Lalgola Victoria Jubilee High Eng- lish School.	Shahibzada Muhammad Na- siruddin's prize of Rs. 12.	.....	
m Hussain Mullah ...	Narail Victoria Collegiate School...	Mirza Abdul Karim's prize of Rs. 12.	.....	

CALCUTTA,

e 1st September 1894.

A. CROFT,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.



## CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 8148, dated 14th September 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Baroda Kanto Roy is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Presidency General Hospital until further orders.

No. 8151, dated 14th September 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Bepin Vihari Gupta of the Dumraon Dispensary is appointed to the medical charge of the Buxar subdivision and Central Jail Hospital, Shahabad, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Debendra Nath De, transferred.

No. 8153, dated 14th September 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Debendra Nath De of the Buxar subdivision and Central Jail, Shahabad, is appointed to have medical charge of the Midnapore Dispensary, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Durga Nanda Sen, transferred.

No. 8156, dated 14th September 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Durga Nanda Sen of the Midnapore Dispensary is appointed to have medical charge of the Dumraon Dispensary in the Shahabad district, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Bepin Vihari Gupta, transferred.

No. 8231, dated 17th September 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Bharat Chunder Dhar held permanent medical charge of the Lungleh Hospital, in the South Lushai Hills, from the afternoon of the 28th January to the 2nd April 1891.

No. 8233, dated 17th September 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Umes Chandra Banerjee, doing supernumerary duty at the Howrah General Hospital, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

J. O'BRIEN, M.A., M.D., *Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*for Insp.-Genl. of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.*

## TREASURY NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MAULVI ABDUS SALAM has been placed in charge of the Monghyr Treasury and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

G. TOYNBEE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMM'R'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, the 12th September 1894.

## HIGH COURT NOTICE.

## NOTIFICATION.

The 14th September 1894.

THE following Rule having been framed by the High Court of Judicature at For William in Bengal, under the powers vested in it by section 652 of the Code of Civil Procedure, is published for general information.

By order of the High Court,

J. LEWIS,

*For Offg. Registrar.*

## CIVIL.

Rule No.            dated the            September 1894.

After clause (c) of Rule 27, Chapter I, page 37 of the General Rules and Circular Orders (Civil), insert the following:—

27A. [Section 316, C. P. C.—Sale Certificates—Rule No.            of September 1894].—As soon as a sale is made absolute, a draft of the sale certificate shall be prepared in the prescribed printed form before the record of the case is transmitted to the District Record-room. Such drafts shall be kept in the Court's office in bundles of a convenient size in the custody of the Saishtadar. When a certificate is applied for and the application is entertained, the original certificate shall be prepared from the draft, which shall then be filed with the record of the case to which it belongs. If the record has been despatched to the District Record-room under the High Court's rules for the periodical transmission of records, the draft shall also, after the preparation of the original certificate, be forwarded to the Record-room to be filed with it. Draft certificates relating to cases in which no certificate is applied for within six years from the date of confirmation of the sales to which they relate may, after the expiry of that time, be destroyed. Should an application for a certificate be made after the lapse of six years, and after the draft has been destroyed, the original record of the case should be called for from the District Record-room for the purpose of preparing the certificate. This latter course should also be followed when any doubt or difficulty arises in connection with any application for the grant of a certificate.

Sheriff's Office, the 19th September 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the year 1894 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 5th day of December next; at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day, until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

E. TRELAWNY, Sheriff.

শরিক আকিস. সন ১৮৯৪ সাল তারিখ ১৯শে সেপ্টেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া বাইতেছে যে হবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম হুগের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোর্জদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৯৪ সালের ৫ই ডিসেম্বর বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৯৪ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা বাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে কোর্জদারী দিঙ্গিল করিবেক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া যোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

ই: ট্রিলনি. শরিক।

## NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

### NOTIFICATION.

No. 1666B.

IN exercise of the powers conferred on the Chief Customs Authority by section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Board of Revenue appoint shed No. 7, at the Kiadarpore Docks, to be a public warehouse for the storage of salt under bond.

E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. BOSE, Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 3rd September 1894.

No. 1631B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1892-93, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 3rd October 1894, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,105 chests, viz.—

			Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	1,510
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory	...	...	1,595
Total	...	...	3,105

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 25th November 1893 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 18th October 1894 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 11th October 1894, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 18th October 1894.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale down to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of

Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory; about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory; about chests	Total; about chests
On or about Thursday, 1st November 1894 ...	1,510	1,595	3,105
On or about Monday, 3rd December „ ...	1,510	1,595	3,105
Total ...	3,020	3,190	6,210

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

M. FINUCANE, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 28th August 1894.

## CUSTOM HOUSE NOTICE.

THE Durga and Lakshmi Puja holidays this year are from the 4th to the 15th October inclusive.

On the 4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th October the Custom House will be open during the usual hours for transaction of all business.

The Treasury on these days will be open.

On the 6th, 8th, 9th, and 15th October the Custom House will be open (on a day's notice being given) free of charge from 11 A.M. to 12 noon for entering or clearing any vessel, and for the issue of bills-of-entry or shipping bills covering free goods from or to the same.

The Treasury on these days will be closed.

C. R. MARRIOTT,

*Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 8th September 1894.

## NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Public Debt Office, the Government Savings Bank, and the Government Account Department at the Bank of Bengal will be open for the transaction of business and for the receipt and payment of money on Government account on the following days during the Durga Puja holidays:—

4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th October 1894.

The Paper Currency Office at Calcutta and the Comptroller-General's Office will also be open on the above dates.

A. F. Cox,

*Offg. Comptroller-General.*

THE TREASURY, CALCUTTA, the 12th September 1894.

## ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

### NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that a bye-election will be held under section 27 of Act III (B.O.) of 1884, on Wednesday, the 14th November 1894, in ward No. III of the Bausbariah Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, to fill up the vacancy caused by Babu Purnenda Deb Roy having ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Act.

A. C. CHATTERJEA, *Persl. Asst., for Offg. Commr., on tour.*

BURDWAN COMM'R.'S OFFICE, the 10th September 1894.

## NOTIFICATION.

THE Civil Surgeon of Bogra is appointed as an *ex-officio* member of the Committee for the management of the Bogra Charitable Dispensary.

P. NOLAN, *Commissioner*.

RAJSHAHI COMM'R.'S OFFICE, DARJEELING, the 11th September 1894.

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that a bye-election will be held in ward No. IV of the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, on the 12th of November next, to elect a Commissioner for that ward in the place of Babu Nilmoney Mitter, deceased.

H. C. WILLIAMS, *Offg. Commissioner*.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 12th September 1894.

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that a bye-election will be held in ward No. III of the South Dum-Dum Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, on the 12th November 1894, to elect a Commissioner for that ward, *vice* Babu Nilmoney Mitter, deceased.

H. C. WILLIAMS, *Offg. Commissioner*.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 12th September 1894.

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that in the bye-election held on Tuesday, the 28th August 1894, under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884, Babus Radha Ballub Roy and Purna Chundra Chatterjee, Pleaders, were elected as Commissioners for Ward No. III of the Katwa Municipality in the district of Burdwan, *vice* Babus Girindra Chandra Pal Chaudhuri and Jogendra Chandra Mukherjee, who have ceased to be Commissioners under section 20 of the Act.

R. C. DUTT, *Offg. Commissioner*.

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CAMP HOOGHLY, the 14th September 1894.



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Simla, the 14th September 1894.*

No. 1516.—The following clauses are added to Rule XII of the Rules for the transmission of memorials to Her Majesty's Government, published in Home Department Notification No. 707, dated the 29th March 1878:—

- (10) When a memorial is an appeal against a decision by any local, municipal, or other authority, which by any law or rule having the force of law is declared to be final.
- (11) When a memorial is an appeal against the action of a private individual, or of a body of private individuals, regarding the private relations of the memorialist and such individual or body.

## ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 14th September 1894.*

No. 486.—Mr. F. H. Barrow has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 2nd August 1894.

## JUDICIAL.

*The 14th September 1894.*

No. 1014.—The services of Lieutenant H. W. A. Marson, I.S.O., Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

J. P. HEWITT,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, are republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*The 12th September 1894.*

No. 4588P.—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified with effect from 1st August 1894, *vice* Mr. R. Logan, retired from the service:—

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. F. O. Harrison is promoted substantively to Class I, and

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty is provisionally promoted to Class III of the Enrolled List.

*The 14th September 1894.*

No. 4652P.—In the Notification in this Department, No. 3204-P., dated 26th June 1894, published in the *Gazette of India* of 30th June 1894, for “22nd May 1894” read “23rd May 1894.”

STEPHEN JACOB,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

*Simla, the 14th September 1894.*

#### LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 862.—The following extracts are published for general information :  
“*London Gazette*,” dated the 17th August 1894, pages 4809, 4810, and 4811.

INDIA OFFICE,  
17th August 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Government in India :

#### BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cobham Nicholson. Dated 1st April 1894.

E. H. H. COLLEN,  
Secretary to the Government of India.



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3801M.—The 15th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers vested in the Local Government by section 9 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, as amended by the Bengal Act IV of 1894 and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Jhalda Municipality, in the district of Manbhum, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to revise the existing boundaries of the Municipality so as to exclude Purana Jhalda from the limits of the Municipality unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within six weeks from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

2. The boundaries of the Municipality after the exclusion of Purana Jhalda will be as follows :—

*On the North.*—Ranibandh, Mirzafarer Shair and some fields.

*On the East.*—Runoo Jhunoo bazar and Saldaha river.

*On the South.*—Saldaha river.

*On the West.*—High lands and paddy-fields on the eastern side of the road separating Purana Jhalda from Jhalda.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3804L.S.-G.—The 15th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Satish Chandra Rai, M.A., to be a member of the Narainganj Local Board, in the district of Dacca, *vice* Babu Shashi Kumar Ghosh, deceased.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3807L.S.-G.—The 15th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 32 of the rules framed under section 138 (a) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to fix Monday, the 19th November 1894, as the date for holding an election under section 19 of the Act, in thana Baraigram, in the district of Rajshahi, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the representation of that thana on the Local Board of Nator, in the place of Babu Mahananda Banerjee.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3814M.—*The 15th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under sections 23 and 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. W. B. Thomson, Sub-divisional Officer, to be the Chairman of the Siwan Municipality in the district of Saran, *vice* Mr. J. H. Lea, transferred.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3816L.S.-G.—*The 15th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Sadar Local Board in the district of Muzaffarpur:—

Mr. M. J. Wilson, *vice* Mr. J. D. F. Campbell.  
„ F. D. Fletcher, *vice* „ G. R. Toomey.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3823L.S.-G.—*The 17th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 19, clause (3) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Ram Ballabh Misra to be a member of the Sadar Local Board, in the district of Monghyr, *vice* Munshi Kamaluddin.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3828L.S.-G.—*The 17th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. C. Hitchcock to be a member of the Hajipur Local Board, in the district of Muzaffarpur, *vice* Mr. M. L. Lloyd, deceased.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3835L.S.-G.—*The 17th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that the members of the Nowgong Local Board in the district of Rajshahi having at a meeting, under sections 25 and 29 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, requested the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the said sections, to appoint Babu Gossain Das Dutta, Sub-divisional Officer, to be the Chairman of that Local Board, *vice* Babu Ganendra Nath Pal, resigned.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3837L.S.-G.—*The 17th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. E. E. Kuster to be a member of the District Board of Jalpaiguri in the place of Mr. C. A. B. Anderson, deceased.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3838M.—*The 17th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 23(1) of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga to be the Chairman of the Rauchi Municipality.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3840 L.S.-G.—*The 17th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 15 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the several Local Boards in the district of Saran :—

## Names of Local Boards.

## Names of Members.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Civil Surgeon.</li> <li>The Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.</li> <li>Rai Tara Prosad Mukerji Bahadur.</li> <li>Mr. R. Ghosh.</li> <li>„ J. W. Smith.</li> <li>Babu Banshidhar Gupta.</li> <li>„ Durga Pershad.</li> </ul>
Chapra	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. H. W. Llowhellin.</li> <li>„ R. S. Lockhart.</li> <li>„ M. Mackenzie.</li> <li>„ H. W. Boileau.</li> <li>„ J. D. Macgregor.</li> <li>„ E. G. Chardon.</li> <li>„ G. H. Hodding.</li> <li>Babu Bankey Behari Lall.</li> <li>(Maulvi Mahomed Naqi.</li> </ul>
Siwan	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. A. Tytler.</li> <li>„ J. A. Wilson.</li> <li>„ J. Hodding.</li> <li>„ R. McL. Richardson.</li> <li>Dr. R. D. Rudolf.</li> <li>Babu Bhirgu Proshad.</li> <li>Maulvi Zaki Hossain.</li> <li>„ Ismail Ali Khan.</li> </ul>
Gopalganj	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Sub-Deputy Collector for the time being.</li> <li>Mr. G. R. Macdonald.</li> <li>Babu Raj Kishwar Narain.</li> <li>Mr. R. Faulkner.</li> <li>Babu Girindra Nath Dutt.</li> <li>„ Gunga Proshad Singh.</li> </ul>

C. W. BOLTON,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3842 M.—*The 17th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 17 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884 as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Chaibassa Municipality in the district of Singhbhum :—

Civil Medical Officer, Chaibassa, <i>ex-officio</i> .	Babu Shib Chandra Ganguli.
Babu Makhan Lal Seal.	„ Shambhu Nath Nandi.
„ Ashutosh Chatterjee.	Rev. Carl Ernst Wieste.
„ Hari Nath Roy.	„ Wilhelm Luther Daud Singh.
„ Mohini Mohan Ghosh.	Babu Khirode Chandra Sen.
„ Kedar Nath Sen.	„ Janardau Pal.

C. W. BOLTON,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

344 M.—*The 17th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 23 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum to be the Chairman of the Chaibassa Municipality in the district of Singhbhum.

C. W. BOLTON,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3849 L.S.-G.—The 18th September 1894.—It is hereby notified that, under section 7 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the following gentlemen have been elected to be members of the District Board of Midnapore:—

Local Board by which elected.

Names of members.

		{ Babu Kartick Chandra Mitra.
		„ Raghu Nath Das.
Sadar	...	{ „ Naba Kumar Mitra.
		„ Ashu Tosh Ghose.
		„ Gyanendra Kumar Nag.
Ghatal	...	{ Mr. E. F. Keighly.
		Babu Ram Charan Chakrabarti.
Tamluk	...	{ Babu Umes Chandra Kotal.
		„ Sital Prosad Ghose.
Contai	...	{ Babu Annada Charan Bose.
		„ Ram Nath Nandi.
		„ Kuore Narain Das.

The following gentlemen are appointed, under section 7 of the Act, to be members of the Board:—

The Executive Engineer, Cossye Division	...	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
The Senior Covenanted Deputy Collector doing duty at the Sadar station	...	
The Civil Surgeon	...	
The Deputy Collector in charge of Road Cess	...	
The Deputy Inspector of Schools	...	
Mr. R. G. Macdonell.		
„ W. H. Larymore.		
Maulvi Ikram Rasul.		
Mr. Khirode Behari Dutt.		
Babu Bhuban Chandra Banerjee.		
„ Kristo Lall Mozumdar.		
Maulvi Syed Mohammed <i>alias</i> Mahammed Jan.		

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3851 L.S.-G.—The 18th September 1894.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to approve the election, by the members of the Sadar Local Board in the district of Gaya, under section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, of Babu Durga Sanker Bhattacharjee to be their Chairman.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

## PART II.

### Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

### LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Faridpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 24th September 1894 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account, is kept for such share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahul and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
250	Pargana Kasimnagar, mahul Panchas	3,892 0 0	16 annas ...	.....	Dinesh Chandra Mozumdar and others.	.....	697 4 6	.....
4110	Hazarj. Tapeh Birmohan ...	500 0 0	Ditto ..	.....	Mohab Krishna Pal Chaudhury and others.	.....	43 6 0	...
6592	Pargana Rajnagar, hussa Kobal Ram Sen.	1,855 10 9½	Ditto ..	Residuary share, i.e., the share excluding separate account No. 1 of Rabia Khanum, hussa 8 annas, with a sadar jama of Rs. 937-13-4½, separate account No. 2 of Shahzadi alias Khoy-runnissa Begum; 8 annas share of mauza Chokankhola and others with a sadar jama of Rs. 57-5; separate account No. 3 of Rajkumar Mozumdar, 8 annas share of kismat Parasardi and others with a sadar jama of Rs. 214-8.				
6599	Pargana Hirahimpur, mahul Fakirabad.	1,323 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Ray Parbati Sankar and others.	.....	330 0 0	.....
6889	Pargana Rajnagar, chakla Amirabad, mahul Hoshnabad.	704 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Babul Khanum and others.	.....	198 0 0	.....
6336	Pargana Nasti, mahul Chandpur Tana-bonea.	1,241 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Raja Surja Kant Acharjee Bahadur.	.....	200 0 0	.....
6448	Pargana Jalalpur, mahul Tajpur.	1,171 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Ebrahim Gazi and others.	.....	283 0 0	.....
6462	Pargana Nasti, mahul Bhasanchar.	1,569 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Parbati Charan Ray and others.	.....	61 8 0	.....
6513	Pargana Nuralapur, excess land of Gopalpur.	801 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Prasanna Kumar Sen.	.....	201 0 0	.....
6518	Pargana Hawli, Mahmudpur, excess land of Shalehpur.	1,047 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	262 0 0	.....

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Act XI of 1859, Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Act II (B.O.) of 1871, that the undermentioned tenures in the Sadar khas mahal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of September 1894, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th day of May 1894:—

*Sadar Khas Mahal.*

No. of tenure.	Name of tenure with its situation.	Name of proprietor.	ANNUAL RENTAL.		ARREARS.		
			Rent.	Cess.	Rent.	Cess.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4414 23878 558 1548	<i>Thana Fatikchhari, mahal Noabad, mauza Jaz khola.</i>  Taluk Yar Ali Khan, Hal taluk Obedor Rohomun Khan.	Auction-purchasers, Meheroll Khan and Obedor Rohomun Khan.	2,314 0 0	106 15 0	479 0 0	80 7 0	565 7 0

Chittagong Collectorate, the 13th August 1894.

C. G. H. ALLEN, Offg. Collector.

**Advertisement of sale.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of canal surplus land no longer required by Government, in the district of Shahabad, will be put to sale at 11 o'clock on the 30th October 1894.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1. If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
2. If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited; if the balance be not paid by the noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
3. The plots of land will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.
4. The purchasers will have to respect the right of the raiyats and collect rent from them in accordance with the rent-roll prepared and filed with the record of the case.
5. The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale—

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Name of pargana and mauza.	Approximate area of lot in bighas.	Land excluded from sale from each lot.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Shahabad...	Bhoonahula, pargana Arrah.	Rs. K. D. 18 2 2	Nil ...	...	The land situate on the bank of the river Gangi marked with stone pillars and shown in the map.
2	Ditto ...	Mohamadpur, pargana Arrah.	5 16 4	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
3	Ditto ...	Bhakura, pargana Arrah	57 16 6	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
4	Ditto ...	Punditpur, pargana Arrah	13 16 2	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
5	Ditto ...	Gyanpur, pargana Arrah	47 9 6	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
6	Ditto ...	Lachumanpur, pargana Arrah.	42 10 17	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
7	Ditto ...	Pharahda, pargana Arrah	8 16 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
8	Ditto ...	Mohanpurkaranja, pargana Arrah.	17 5 1	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
9	Ditto ...	Milkdaem, pargana Arrah	21 2 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
10	Ditto ...	Dumaria, pargana Arrah	5 2 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
11	Ditto ...	Bishunpura, pargana Arrah.	12 18 3	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
12	Ditto ...	Keshopur, pargana Arrah	18 4 19	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
13	Ditto ...	Semarispuraria, pargana Arrah.	63 19 19	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
14	Ditto ...	Ramsagur, pargana Arrah.	14 6 9	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
15	Ditto ...	Barahrachaturputipur, pargana Arrah.	50 13 6	Nil ...	...	Ditto.

C. A. OLDRAM, Collector.

Shahabad Collectorate, Arrah, the 12th September 1894.

## Advertisement of Sale.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned revenue-free property situated in the district of Puri, pargana Kotdes, mauza Pratapsasan, will be put up to sale at the Puri Collectorate on the 2nd October 1894, corresponding with 18th Asin 1302, Tuesday.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

## Conditions of sale.

- 1st.—The property to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this property will be considered as the proprietor of the property, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such property will be transferred to him.
- 2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government) and the property to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district register B of revenue-free properties.	Name of property and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	32145 General.	Ratnakar Khand in mauza Pratapsasan, pargana Kotdes, district Puri.	18 poles	.....	Declared an escheat under orders of Government No. 1408 L.R., dated 14th March 1894, the proprietor, Anand Chandra Das having died intestate. The property forms a part (viz., 2gds. 13b.) of the entire property, 12g. 5b. 5g. 1k., entered in the name of Maguni Das in register B.

Puri, the 21st June 1894.

M. M. Roy, Deputy Collector in charge.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Muzaffarpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on 19th September 1894, at 1 p.m., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by law, are realisable as arrears of land revenue:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar Jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
321	Bazidpur Dowlut, pargana Babra, Ohamparan.	Rs. A. P. 4,450 12 3	The whole estate.	.....	Raj Kumar Babu, Sham Naudon Singh and others.	Rs. A. P. .....	210 2 11	.....
3404	Biddupur, pargana Hajipur.	1,707 3 3	Ditto ...	.....	Mussamat Binda Bibi	.....	426 12 0	.....
3407	Ditto ...	1,013 10 5	Ditto ...	.....	Lil Bhawan Muhto and Dhannu Lal Muhto.	.....	253 6 0	.....
4540	Tougraha Goshainpur, pargana Morwah Kalan.	902 8 10	Ditto ...	.....	Mathura Prasad, w/f Nanhoo Babu, minor, under the guardianship of Ramnugrah Prasad w/f Ohulhai Lal Mathur.	.....	242 9 2	.....
5150	Purab Ohhapra, pargana Nanpur.	648 8 7	Ditto ..	.....	Babu Hishwa Nath Singh and others.	.....	79 1 2	.....
5401	Sirsec, pargana Nanpur.	1,408 7 3	Ditto ...	.....	Rai Jang Bahadur and others.	.....	60 14 10	.....
5834	Jafarpur, pargana Ratti.	902 13 4	Ditto ...	.....	Bindeshri Prasad and others.	.....	281 1 04	.....
5331	Kodaria Dhanahra, pargana Tirauth.	502 2 2	Ditto ...	.....	Rai Hajrang Bahadur and others.	.....	20 0 0	.....
6030	Newri, pargana Turyani.	600 6 3	Ditto ...	.....	Chuturi Singh and others.	.....	34 10 5	.....

Muzaffarpur Collectorate, the 1st August 1894.

L. HARR, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Monghyr will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th September 1894 at 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.		<i>Permanently-settled estates.</i>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
335	Bisthazari, pargana Bisthazari.	61,809 11 0	.....	Padmawat, &c.—	Bansati Begam and others.	548 3 0	.....	656 15 11
	Ditto ... ..	61,809 11 0	.....	Separate share of which cannot be specified.	Mussamat Zohra and others.	508 5 0	.....	12 9 0
	Ditto ... ..	61,809 11 0	.....	2d, 12c, 14b, 16p, 8r, by proportion.	Unshidally and others.	842 15 0	.....	13 7 0
	Ditto ... ..	61,809 11 0	.....	Separate share cannot be specified.	Mussamat Bibiao...	544 6 0	.....	527 6 0
530	Basoolpur Bhatnani, pargana Farkia.	910 15 0	.....	Ijmali share cannot be specified.	Janthree Lal and others.	854 0 0	.....	5 9 6
622	Singhauri, pargana Malki.	656 14 0	.....	13a, 6d, 2c, 2kt. ijmali ...	Poorno Chandra Banerji and others.	47 6 0	.....	205 3 0
				<i>Property of individuals temporarily settled.</i>				
1321	Arazijagdispur Bararee, pargana Surigarha.	938 11 0	.....	9a, 12d, ijmali ... ..	Tokhan Sing alias Roop Narain Sing.	563 3 0	.....	245 11 0
1324	Tarapur Diara, pargana Monghyr.	11,038 4 0	.....	13a, 16d, 18c, 11b, 5p, 4r, ijmali.	Banarsi Prasad and others.	9,552 7 0	.....	1,956 3 0
				<i>Permanently-settled estates.</i>				
2746	Halsee, pargana Amarthi.	1,504 1 0	.....	8a, 15d, 15c, 2b, ijmali ...	Sheonaraen Lal and others.	825 10 0	.....	40 1 0
3801	Borhi, taraf Ram Churan Ram Sen, pargana Salemasbed.	974 12 0	.....	8a, 18d, 8c, 14b, 19p, 9r, ijmali.	Ajodhya Sing and others.	643 11 0	.....	347 6 0
4340	Kath Doomar, pargana Saronja.	810 14 0	Entire ...	.....	Tara Chand Maurwary and others.	.....	.....	136 6 0
5824	Chilnail Karee Chak, pargana Malki.	1,411 1 0	.....	8a, ijmali ... ..	Banarasee Prasad and others.	705 9 0	.....	64 9 3

Monghyr Collectorate, the 2nd August 1894.

H A D. PHILLIPS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on 21st September 1894, at Motihari, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
105	Gawandra, pargana Mehsi.	Rs. A. P. 1,905 1 1	The whole	.....	Jamaluddin Hossain and others.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 11 9 0	Rs. A. P. .....
644 Ijmali.	Motihari, pargana Majnawa.	4,397 12 0	.....	Entire estate excluding the tollah Gopalpur.	Mr. William Moran, Katch Obeydullah and others.	4,299 5 0	.....	15 1 9

Champaran Collectorate, Motihari, the 4th August 1894.

W. D. BLYTH, Collector.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Tippera will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 21st September 1894 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
32	Tape Barikandi Chandra Narayan Ghose taluk.	Rs. A. P. 1,104 0 0	.....	Separated share, 11a. 10g. 1c. 2kt. 2d.	Srimati Monjura Banoo Bibi.	Rs. A. P. 815 12 5	.....	Rs. A. P. 145 13 4-8
91	Pargana Homnabad, 1g. 1c. 1kt. 3d.	511 11 0	Whole estate.	.....	Makamed Gazi Chauduri.	.....	40 15 0	.....
107	Pargana Mohichai, 2 annas kismat.	818 6 10	Ditto ...	.....	Munshi Golam Mowla	.....	76 12 10	.....
330	Tape Barikandi Rajaram Ram Bhadra Ray taluk.	1,254 6 9	.....	Remaining share, 12a. 18g. 14d.	Srimati Monjura Banoo and others.	1,011 0 8 19 kt.	.....	100 4 5-14
455	Pargana Bardakhat Kalai Govindapur Jowar.	3,500 0 0	Whole estate.	.....	Srimati Monjura Banoo Bibi.	.....	600 12 0	.....
1025	Uttar Shahapur Nagarerkandi Char No. 211, decreed under Regulation II of 1819—under temporary settlement with talukdars from 1204 to 1304 B.S.	1,296 10 9	Ditto ...	.....	Ishan Chandra Datta Bhomik and others.	.....	Revenue— 118 2 10 Malikana— 3 5 4	.....
							121 8 2	
1083	Pargana Bardakhat, hissa 10a. 13g. 1c. 1kt. Rahimpur, manza, Ram Hari Das taluk—under temporary settlement with talukdars from 1201 to 1304 B.S.	1,077 6 8	Ditto ...	.....	Ghish Chandra Chakrabarti and others.	.....	202 9 8	.....
1083	Pargana Bardakhat, hissa 10a. 13g. 1c. 1kt. Tape Koonikhal, Daulatpur Jowar—under temporary settlement with talukdars from 1201 to 1310 B.S.	1,436 12 0	Ditto ...	.....	Mohesh Chandra Chakrabarti and others.	.....	145 6 0	.....

Tippera Collectorate, the 3rd August 1894.

G. C. BASAK, Deputy Collector in charge.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of September 1894, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
26	Malikapur, pargana Baligari.	Rs. A. P. 10,596 7 8	.....	16 annas share of the estate Baharampore, 8 annas share of Banajote, 7 annas share of Bhara-Mollapore, 2 annas and 9 gundas of Harpore, 7 annas of Kalikapore, 7 annas of Krishnadajot, 16 annas of Malikapore, 16 annas of Mahanbati, 7 annas of Neyamatpore, 8 annas of Parvatipore, 7 annas of Pirajpore, 8 annas of Samserpore, 16 annas of Sripore, 7 annas of Tullyan. All of these above estates' separate account have not been opened.	Charu Chandra Mitra and others.	Rs. A. P. 4,409 2 8	.....	Rs. A. P. 588 11 10
3092	Krishanabati Cherra Char, pargana Baypore.	809 8 0	Whole ...	.....	Gnyanananda Aram, Subait of Thakor Brindaban Chandra.	.....	216 13 6	.....
3041	Domejor, pargana Boro.	2,500 10 8	Do. ...	.....	Hails Chandra Kundu Chowdhary.	.....	9 3 1	.....

Hooghly Collectorate, the 18th August 1894.

F. W. DUKE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Dacca will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th September 1894 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	Pargana Bikrampur, mudit. Raj Krishna Bai.	Rs. A. P. 1,322 8 4	.....	Residue ...	Bende Lal Bai Chaudhuri and others.	Rs. A. P. 611 4 0	.....	Rs. A. P. 61 14 3
206	Pargana Rajnagar, mudit. hisya. Raj Krishna Son, Bongo Chandra Banerjee.	853 13 2½	.....	Do. ...	Kmudini Kanto Bandopadhyaya and others.	655 8 8½	.....	140 10 11
243	Pargana Basulpur, hisya 11a., hisya Zahiruddin.	3,883 9 6½	Entire estate.	.....	Bende Lal Bai Chaudhuri and others.	.....	865 0 0	.....
354	Kharaja taph, Sharifpur, taluk Bhawani Sunker Bai, zimme Durgo Narain Bai.	1,979 5 4	.....	Residue ...	Raj Kumar Son and others.	1,029 15 0	.....	162 12 3
562	May Pe-kosh Shihar Chandina, Mai Pe-kosh Chandina Maulvi Abdul Ali.	1,593 10 8	.....	Do. ...	Radha Bullabh Das ...	684 8 2	.....	68 2 0
5849	Pargana Hoshra, duffer Raja Ram Chaudhuri.	823 10 1	.....	Do. ...	Kamini Kumar Ghosh and others.	596 4 3½	.....	28 10 0½
6561	Pargana Rajnagar, taluk Ram Deb Ghosh.	642 2 1½	.....	Do. ...	Kala Chand Saha and others.	535 1 8½	.....	10 12 7½
8120	Pargana Nasti, Char Kala Paharia.	3,320 15 0	.....	Do. ...	Radhika Mohun Das and others.	2,776 1 3	.....	35 2 11
8433	Pargana Khizirpur Gogharay Krokhar, within Char Bhudar.	838 0 0	Entire estate.	.....	Gopal Krishna De Surkar and others.	.....	212 0 0	.....
9069	Fukubati, within Char Krishnapur.	694 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Raja Rajendra Narain Bai Chaudhuri and others.	.....	23 4 0	.....
9084	Kiamut Hurgaz, within Char Jalna Kamla.	2,931 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Ram Chandra Surkar and others.	.....	737 0 0	.....
9178	Pargana Kashimnagar, zamindari banume Mureshi Mohamed Hafez, hisya 9a. 8g. 2kt.	2,160 0 0	.....	Residue ...	Rajendra Chandra Bai Chaudhuri and others.	1,560 7 10½	.....	131 10 11½
9271	Pargana Nasti, Chondora Boshura appertaining to kismat Char Madan Sunker.	909 0 0	.....	Do. ...	Boroda Kanto Bhandopadhyaya and others.	606 0 0	.....	98 11 0
9762	Char Delawarpur ...	4,194 0 0	Entire estate.	.....	Bengo Chandra Saha	.....	2,003 0 0	.....
10507	Pargana Bikrampur, No. 3 Sheto.	816 12 0	Ditto ...	.....	Iswar Chandra Saha and others.	.....	99 14 0	.....

Dacca Collectorate, the 11th August 1894.

C. FAULDER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Noakhali will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 21st September 1894 at 12 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1071	Dakhal No. 61 of Gayer Muktari howla Sarafuddi and Kall Modol in char Gazi.	Rs. A. P. 739 8 3	Entire tenure.	.....	Alamuddi Patwari, Dudu Maa, Amirjan Bibi and others.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 23 13 3	Rs. A. P. .....

Noakhali Collectorate, the 4th August 1894.

KALI PROSONO CHAUDHARI, Deputy Collector in charge.



**NOTICE** is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th September 1894 at 11 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 6, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
2645	Char Nowpara, Santipur, pargana Ukhra.	Rs. A. P. 1,469 10 5	Whole ...	.....	Satya Doyal, Rajkrishna, Bhagabati Charan, Hari Charan, Satya Jiban Bandopadhyaya, Hara Sundari Dobi,	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 867 6 6	Rs. A. P. .....

Nadia Collectorate, dated Krishnagar, the 9th August 1894.

J. H. E. GARRETT, Offg. Collector.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Khulna will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 27th September 1894 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
6	Kinnat Agarpara, pargana Agarpara.	Rs. A. P. 1,609 6 6	No ...	Share No. 1, 10z. 16g. 2k. 2kt.	Purna Chandra Rai Chaudhri and others.	Rs. A. P. 1,130 5 1½	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 13 0 6

The 15th August 1894.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA GHOSE, Deputy Collector in charge.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Burdwan will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th September 1894, for arrears of revenue and other demands due on 28th June 1894 which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
50	Bridhyapara, pargana Ranihail.	Rs. A. P. 2,773 11 11	The whole estate will be sold.	.....	Rajkrishna Sing and others.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 9 12 6	Rs. A. P. .....
68	Kharampur, pargana Shahabad.	6,189 9 0	.....	In this estate the separate account share No. 1 the sadar jama of which is Rs. 2,330-15, will remain unaffected; the parent estate will be sold.	Syed Abdus Salem ...	3,798 10 0	.....	39 8 1
8174	Saikuni, Burdwan.	1,603 8 5	.....	The whole estate, excepting the separate account shares Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 amounting to Rs. 847-15, will be sold.	Bekhal Chandra Roy and others.	845 9 5	.....	8 2 5

Burdwan Collectorate, the 18th August 1894.

W. H. VINCENT, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Birbhum will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th September 1894, equivalent to 9th Assin 1301 (B.S.), Monday, at after 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
87	Kastagar, pargana Khairam.	Rs. A. P. 1,073 1 0	Entire estate.	.....	Ranguru Mukherjee, &c.	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 8 15 0	.....
116	Bahila, pargana Khairam.	2,274 0 0	Ditto ...	.....	Vishnu Chandra Mukherjee, &c.	.....	1 1 8	.....
72	Kiritmat, pargana Khairam.	1,931 10 0	.....	12s. 13g. 1k. 1kt. share of each of the manzars Akuni, Kakhra, Kanhai, Kalikapur, Kiri-hat, Kesabhati, Keshera, Khalil Bahaman Darbesh, Gidhila, Goldhurpur, Chandralut, Juggara, Noapara, Parbatipur, Pat-tejungpur, Balua, Koulpara, Sultanpur, &c. 2 annas share of each of manzars Karmamat, Kurnumba, Keshya, Gopalpur, Jokniya, Do gra, Hara, Haranashipur, Purana Mahugram, Koutara, Raghobpur, Ramnagar, Labpur, Sarapurapur, Sibawarpur, Subhalpur, and Sokampur, &c. 10 annas share of Kabiakulpur. 14s. 13g. 1k. 1kt. share of each of manzars Kuli Kalyanpur and Mirzapur. 10s. 13g. 1k. 1kt. share of Goolipara.	Sundari Debya, &c.	1,491 4 11	.....	0 5 4

Suri, the 11th August 1894.

E. F. GROWSE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 25th September 1894, corresponding with 10th Assin 1301 (B.E.), for arrears of revenue and other demands due in last July last, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1678	Taluk Syed Miran, pargana Bozergummedpur.	Rs. A. P. 1,183 14 9	Whole mahal.	.....	Brojendra Kumar Roy Chaudhuri.	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 16 13 8	.....
1744	Taluk Krishna Ram Sen, pargana Chandra Dwip.	896 6 8	Ditto ...	.....	Jidhan Talukdar and others.	.....	157 13 4	.....
3946	Hisa 12½, pargana Silimabad.	3,682 3 5	Ditto ...	.....	Balaram Das and others...	.....	600 3 6	.....
3946	Ditto ditto ...	3,682 3 5	.....	1½ small 10½s. share of 10s.	Ditto ditto ...	2,416 7 2	.....	214 7 5
4646	Padma alias Ramjanpur Char, pargana Kasimpur Shalputty.	5,383 0 0	Proprietary right of ditto.	.....	Ambica Charan Chakravarty and others.	.....	906 0 0	.....
5352	Krishnapura Char...	3,121 0 0	.....	Separate account share 12½s.	Alfannesa Bibi ...	2,438 4 6	.....	1,218 1 2
5330	No. 1 Goyer mukarrar howla Al-tarall Ticwadar and others in char Bara Lamsi Dholi, pargana Dakshin Shahbaspur.	685 14 10	Whole Goyer mukarrar howla.	.....	Aminulla Mira and others	.....	83 0 0	.....

Barisal, the 14th August 1894.

H. LEMESURIER, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th September 1894, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 29th November 1894, at Motihari for the said arrears.

The shares of Raja Deonandun of Sheohur and those of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, minor, of Tikari, under Court of Wards, are excluded:—

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
Jogowlia, pargana Mohai.	Rs. A. P. 3,201 1 1	Nil	Gr. Sp. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh, Narasingh Narain Singh and others.	Rs. A. P. 1,250 0 8	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 2,555 15 9	Arrears due on account of tanz fraud.
Persownikheim, pargana Mohai.	3,195 11 9	Nil	Whole estate, excluding the shares of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh and Raja Deonandun Singh, under Court of Wards.	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh, Moomi Ram Chowdhari and others.	Excluding the revenue due from the shares under Court of Wards as per column 5. 579 2 8	.....	1,870 10 3	Ditto.
Bara Shanker, pargana Mohai.	1,482 10 8	Nil	Gr. Sp. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh, Moomi Ram Chowdhari and others.	Excluding the revenue of both shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	698 6 9	Ditto.
Mohai, pargana Mohai	763 8 9	Nil	Whole estate except the shares of Sheohur Raja Deonandun Singh and Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, Tikari, under Court of Wards.			.....	157 4 6	Ditto.

Champaran Collectorate, the 3rd September 1894.

W. D. BLYTH, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz. the 28th September 1894, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Ajmer will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 22nd October 1894 Amli (7th Kartik) for the said arrears:—

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS
Pargana Kanijora, mahal Gumukpota, thana Daspur Pansakura.	Rs. A. P. 3,185 0 0 including police.	.....	Joint share, right annas share of the estate.	Moni Mohan Ray	Rs. A. P. 1,502 8 0 including police.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 173 0 0 including police.	

Ajmer, the 8th September 1894.

A. C. MACKERTICH, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Rajshahi will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1894, corresponding to 11th Assin 1301 B.S., at Rampur Baulia, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tansi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
333	Kimat pargana Chinnashow.	Rs. A. P. 1,310 15 0	.....	Excluding the share for which separate account has been opened, the ijmal share will be sold.	Barnomoyee Debba Chaudhuran, Peary Charan Masumdar.	Rs. A. P. 519 0 0	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 0 10 0

The 15th August 1894.

J. C. PRICE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 18, Act XI of 1869, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapur, will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Wednesday, the 26th September 1894, corresponding with 12th Assin 1303 A.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS
		Rs. A. P.		Permanently-settled Estates.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
80	Mahal Ankhuchak Dakhin <i>alias</i> Dakhin Ankhua, Pargana Moynachore.	873 13 6	Entire ...	.....	Srimatya Thata-moyee Debaj-mother and guardian of Pasupati Nath Mukerjee, minor, and others.	.....	94 0 0	.....	
90	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Balkisorepur, thana Panskura.	516 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Nogendra Nath Mukerjee and others.	.....	56 8 0	.....	
271	Pargana Killa Moynachore, mahal Barina <i>alias</i> Barikaram Chak, thana Sebang.	2,077 9 5	Do. ...	.....	Srimatya Babati Das and others.	.....	198 7 1	.....	
281	Pargana Bhuiamuta, mahal Bhagabanpur <i>alias</i> Bar Bhagabanpur, thana Bhagabanpur.	1,010 9 5	Do. ...	.....	Nibaran Chandra Basu himself and uncle, guardian of Boidanath Bose, minor.	.....	109 15 5	.....	
328	Pargana Egrachore, mahal Bhatda, thana Egra.	3,614 13 4	.....	Joint-share— Mausa Totulla ... Rs. A. G. K. R. T. " Kismut Sarawanga ... 0 0 1 0 9 0 " Bhatda ... 2 7 3 0 15 3 " Mirajpur ... 0 8 8 2 0 0 " Karagpara ... one mausa, ditto. " Naripur ... A. G. K. 8 0 1 " Jhora ... one mausa. " Gopinathpur ... ditto. " Sunderpur ... ditto. " Kismut Kamardiha ... A. G. 5 12 " Narahari Chak ... one mausa.	Hara Narayan Acharjee and others.	1,270 13 7	.....	12 6 0	
371	Pargana Kalandihal-sore, mahal Chowdhurari, thana Nandigram, Contai, Khajuri, Raghunathpur and Bhagabanpur.	2,270 15 2	.....	Joint-share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Haripria Davi ...	1,139 15 7	.....	241 3 0	
404	Pargana Kismut Kasijora, mahal Dehati, thana Panskura.	697 5 7	Entire ...	.....	Chowdhari Indra Nath Masanta and others.	.....	70 4 8	.....	
484	Pargana Khander, mahal Gopalbar, 5a, 3g, 16-13 share, thana Sebang and Narainpur.	1,057 0 5	Do. ...	.....	Indra Narayan Masanta and others.	.....	112 4 2	.....	
500	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Purusatampur Garah <i>alias</i> Chaltanpur, thana Panskura.	738 10 8	.....	Joint share— 12a, 16g, share of the mahal ...	Ganga Narayan Maiti and others.	500 14 8	.....	50 9 0	
504	Pargana kismut Kasijora, mahal Gopalnagar, thana Panskura.	1,511 0 9	.....	Separate account No. 1— 5a, 6g, 2c, 24r, share of the mahal...	Brajendra Kumar Jana.	508 10 11	.....	54 13 11	
504	Ditto ditto ...	1,511 0 9	.....	Joint share— 10a, 13g, 1c, 14r, share of the mahal	Prankrista Jana and others.	1,007 5 10	.....	109 11 8	
629	Pargana Moynachore, mahal Ankhua Purbe, thana Tauluk.	1,001 7 2	.....	Joint share— Eight annas share of the mahal ...	Ganga Narayan Maiti.	500 11 7	.....	53 3 8	
681	Pargana Bhuiammutta, mahal Khajurabi <i>alias</i> Kuchaidighi, thana Bhagabanpur.	2,276 1 5	.....	Joint-share— Eight annas share of the mahal ...	Chowdhuri Gopendra Nandan Das Mahapatra.	1,368 0 9	.....	86 0 1	
699	Pargana Shipur, mahal Negua, thana Egra.	2,619 5 3	.....	Joint-share— Mausa Bahalla ... A. G. C. " Khurulia ... 11 0 0 " Jagulia ... 13 0 0 " Madhab Chandra Chak <i>alias</i> Tansalia ... 13 0 0 " Shipur Barah ... 13 0 0 " Akbarpur ... 13 0 0 " Khadikool ... 13 0 0 " Barandia ... 13 0 0 " Kristapur ... 13 0 0	Nilkanta Misra and others.	1,769 5 4	.....	152 2 11	Minor Estate has share in it.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tansi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.		<p>Mausa Gobra chak ... 13 0 0</p> <p>" Dubda ... 11 0 0</p> <p>" Dubda Battaki ... 11 0 0</p> <p>" Takapur ... 11 0 0</p> <p>" Kuarpur ... 11 0 0</p> <p>" Khagda ... 11 0 0</p> <p>" Bakhanda ... 13 0 0</p> <p>" Panchrole ... 4 0 0</p> <p>" Kanungoberh ... 4 0 0</p> <p>" Kanuprajapati kismut ... 4 0 0</p> <p>" Owda alias Gola ... 8 0 0</p> <p>" Gopalpur ... 9 18 1</p> <p>" Brindabanpur ... 8 0 0</p> <p>" Dhusurda ... 8 0 0</p> <p>" Nagua ... 9 18 1</p> <p>" Godae chak ... 8 0 0</p> <p>" Chaulda ... 9 18 1</p>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
964	Pargana Sabang, mahal Mohar, thana Sabang.	1,445 9 0	Entire ...	.....	Boycanta Nath Jana	.....	156 9 0	.....	
968	Pargana Kurulchore, mahal Madhoppur, thana Egra Danton.	556 4 3	.....	<p>Joint-share—</p> <p>Mausa Gobinpur ... 9 0 0</p> <p>" Patapara ... 5 0 0</p> <p>" Madhoppur ... 4 3 0</p> <p>" Jerthan ... 3 0 0</p> <p>and one anna share of the estate.</p>	Chowdhuri Kuar Narayan Roy and others.	315 7 5	.....	8 0 4	
1024	Pargana kismut Kasijora, mahal Methchigram Dakhin, thana Panskura.	1,075 0 9	Entire ...	.....	Raja Ram Kunda and others.	.....	March 1894— 503 12 0 June 1894— 117 10 0	.....	
1046	Pargana Sabang, mahal Nandabar, thana Sabang.	667 9 11	.....	<p>Joint share—</p> <p>13 annas share of the mahal ...</p>	Pitambar Sabud and others.	542 6 11	.....	58 13 10	
1132	Pargana Sabang, mahal Pingla alias Kapada, thana Sabang.	1,069 6 11	Entire ...	.....	Radhika Nath Banerjee and others.	.....	57 15 0	.....	
1192	Pargana kismut Moyunichore, mahal Pututia, thana Tamluk.	2,718 2 9	Do. ...	.....	Syam Chand Singha	.....	296 7 8	.....	
1323	Pargana Sahapur, mahal Sampur chak, thana Debra.	With police— 794 5 1	Do. ...	.....	Srimatya Prosunno Moyee Das and others.	.....	With police— 86 14 10	.....	
1331	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Sridharasen alias Dhanarah, thana Panskura. Permanently settled estate.	With police— 1,450 18 6	Do. ...	.....	Keramat Ali Khan and others.	.....	With police— 169 6 0	.....	
1335	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Badhuapota, thana Panskura. Permanently settled estate.	675 1 11	...	.....	Srimatya Torongini Das.	.....	74 0 6	.....	
1390	Pargana Sipur, mahal Srirampur, thana Egra. Permanently settled estate.	3,900 0 6	.....	<p>Joint share—</p> <p>Mausa Akbarpur ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Akondi ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Aowda alias Gola ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Borada ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Bamunbar ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Barua ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Badebpur ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Bilora ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Binda ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Bahania ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Brindabanpur ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Bhatia ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Bhetia ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Chandrabela ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Chak. ...</p> <p>" Chandanda ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Chorepanah ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Damudorpur ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Dubda ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Dhitua ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Dhusurda ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Goda Chak ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Gholi ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Horibai ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Hatbar ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Hosoria ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Jocabad ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Jagulia ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Kapada ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Kulikri ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Kesobahari Chak. ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Khagda ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Loktini Chak ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Monahorpur ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Maguria Chak ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Paniparulia ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Purulda ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Roton Chak ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Ram Chak ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Ramjane Chak ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Saharia ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Siharua ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Singia Chak ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Sundaria ... 2 11 3</p> <p>" Solepatta ... 2 11 3</p>	Rhoyrab Chandra Das Mohapatra and others.	639 0 5	.....	87 3 1	Mohespur minor has a share in it.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
no of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.		<p>Manua Srirampur ... A. G. C. K. 4 5 3 15</p> <p>" Toktokia ... 1 11 8 0</p> <p>" Udhobbar ... 4 5 3 15</p> <p>" Beli ... One mauza.</p>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
gana Kasipora, mahal Khetrahat, ana Panskura.	808 10 0	Entire ...	.....	Phokir Chandra Ray	.....	<p>March 1894— 421 0 0</p> <p>June 1894— 98 4 0</p> <p>519 4 0</p>	.....	
<i>Temporarily-settled Estates.</i>								
gana Matkodpur, mahal Balita Kollyanur, thana Binpur.	8,448 12 5	.....	Joint share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Nalmoni Bhunia and others.	4,224 6 2	.....	102 0 8	
gana Potaspur, mahal Dehat Gokulur, thana Potasur.	23,523 15 3	Entire ...	.....	Chowdhuri Gopendra Nandan Das Mohapatra.	.....	2,574 0 0	.....	
gana Jalamutta, mahal Kooramni, aruf Erinch Jalpi nd khas potit taraf buvan; jalpi and has potit pargana Isenda Bazar, Jalpi, thana Khajuri, Bhagabanpur, Conal.	3,361 0 0	.....	Joint share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Srimoti Hori Pryn Debi.	1,680 8 0	.....	183 12 4	
gana Potaspur, mahal Monglepur, thana Potaspur.	2,068 5 7	.....	Separate account No. 1— 4a. 1g. 1c. 1kr. share of the estate ...	Knsi 'Nath Mitra Chowdhuri and others.	525 15 8	.....	57 5 11	
gana Khalisa Bho-ri jalpi, pargana 'aharpur jalpi has potit, thana Koghunathpur, Conal, and Potaspur.	1,471 10 2	.....	Joint-share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Srimoti Hori Pryn Debi.	733 13 1	.....	33 7 10	
gana Jalamutta, mahal Jalamutta, to, thana Khajuri, Koghunathpur, Bhogabanpur, Conal, Naudigram, Potaspur.	1,26,750 11 0	.....	Joint-share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Ditto ...	63,375 5 6	.....	13,803 4 11	

Bhagalpur Collectorate, the 17th August 1894.

D. B. ALLEN, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Bhagalpur will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 25th September 1894, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulation and Act in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement, it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
332	Dhapdhara, pargana Chhul, thana Keshunganj.	Rs. A. P. 8,193 1 0	Share ...	Residuary if small share of which separate account not opened.	Kuldip Lal and others ...	Rs. A. P. 5,386 1 0	.....	Rs. A. P. 1,285 3 0
338	Faridpur, pargana Chhul, thana Keshunganj.	603 11 0	Entire ...	.....	Chakarpan Singh ...	.....	104 2 0	.....
3632	Birpur, pargana Dhapar, thana Partabganj.	563 3 0	Do. ...	.....	Khoo Lal Sahu and others.	.....	106 9 0	.....

Bhagalpur Collector's Office, the 29th August 1894.

H. F. T. MAGUIRE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1869, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of the 24 Parganas will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 25th September 1894 for arrears of revenue fall due on the 28th June 1894

## CLASS I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

Consecutive No.	Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	Pargana Magura, Chitla and others.	Rs. A. P. 5,427 0 3½	.....	Residuary share excluding the separated shares.	Dinonath Roy Chowdhury and others.	Rs. A. P. 5,061 13 3½	.....	Rs. A. P. 129 3 1
2	2	Pargana Magura, Kanganberia and others.	2,833 3 4	.....	Ditto	Umesh Chandra Chatterji.	758 3 0	.....	6 7 2
3	5	Pargana Magura, Angarberia and others.	2,715 11 0½	.....	Ditto	Mati Lal Gupta	1,206 15 0½	.....	72 1 7½
4	6	Pargana Magura, Ratinagore and others.	7,153 6 2½	.....	Ditto	Syed Abdul Ali	6,843 2 2½	.....	306 15 10½
5	30	Pargana Magura, Dhapanmanpur.	2,778 7 4½	.....	Ditto	Bankey Behari Lal Mandal and others.	1,697 13 3	.....	21 3 0½
6	53	Pargana Magura, Ramessurpur and others.	3,881 14 7	.....	Ditto	Ditto	2,182 12 1½	.....	30 7 0½
7	71	Pargana Magura, Hoteore and others.	3,205 3 0½	Whole	.....	Ditto	.....	47 14 6½	.....
8	85	Pargana Magura, Agachia and others.	984 14 7	.....	Residuary share excluding the separated shares.	Satish Chandra Roy Chowdhury and others.	861 11 10	.....	106 14 7
9	107	Pargana Magura, Akulsha and others.	786 11 5	Whole	.....	Bindu Hashini Debee and others.	.....	50 15 0	.....
10	172	Pargana Calcutta, Gauripur and others.	9,983 3 1	.....	Residuary share excluding the separated shares.	Arduha Chandra Roy Chowdhury and others.	9,858 5 1	.....	106 0 0½
11	206	Pargana Mednamollo, Mednamollo.	1,396 3 5½	Whole	.....	Rais Hyder and others	.....	101 2 7½	.....
12	267	Pargana Mednamollo, Subudhipur and others.	633 2 0	Do.	.....	Umesh Chandra Roy Chowdhury.	.....	10 14 3	.....
13	314	Pargana Muragacha, Harinaranpur and others.	12,214 2 2½	.....	Residuary share excluding the separated shares.	Bankey Behari Lal Mandal and others.	6,485 0 11	.....	40 6 5½
14	403	Pargana Azimabad, Pathurberen and others.	5,143 3 5	.....	Ditto	Raj Kisore Mandal and others	2,228 11 6½	.....	33 0 7½
15	411	Pargana Magura, Dhamnakhali.	2,510 10 9	Whole	.....	Harriah Chandra Roy Chowdhury.	.....	218 1 0	.....
16	603-2	Pargana Balla Bahu Police—	17,540 12 10½	.....	Separated share	Bhabannath Roy and others.	1,754 3 5½	.....	9 6 0½
17	603-4	Ditto ditto Police—	17,540 12 10½	.....	Ditto	Ditto	1,754 3 5½	.....	9 7 10½
18	1534-5	Pargana Maidu, Betru and others.	14,081 6 4	.....	Ditto	Kissori Mohon Roy and others.	2,932 7 4	.....	185 7 2
19	2102	Pargana Ukhra, Mugcorkhali.	3,880 1 8	Whole	.....	Bibi Sailatunnessa and others.	.....	145 1 8	.....

Alipur, the 18th August 1894.

ABDUL JUBBER, Dy. Collr. in charge, for Collr. on tour.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Patna will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 23rd October 1894 (Tuesday) for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
161	Kajelanwan, pargana Pillich.	Rs. A. P. 1,635 10 3	Whole	.....	Babu Dwarka Nath, Manager of Debi Prasad, lunatic.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 5 13 0	.....
303	Deura Mahazi Dujra, pargana Phulwari.	608 6 5	Ditto	.....	Musamat Kewal Kur.	.....	149 0 0	.....
407	Purnab Nounwan Sopao, pargana Bihar.	1,398 13 0	Nil	7a. 14d. 17k. 5h. 5p., Rs. 0-0-12 1jmall.	Nil Kanth Mahton and others.	676 14 3	.....	35 2 7
541	Deura, chak Deenat, outpost Amunt, pargana Azimabad.	1,330 10 10	.....	8a. ....	Ram Kishun Pande, adopted son of Munshi Bihari Lal Pandey, deceased.	695 5 5	.....	217 4 8
742	Arazi Beshi, deara, Mahazi, Jahangirpore, Mangarpol, pargana Maulih.	715 11 2	Whole	Nil	Gopichand and others.	.....	83 11 2	.....

Patna Collector's Office, the 12th September 1894.

GOPI KRISHNA LALL, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 26th day of September 1894 at 12 A.M., for the arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 7th day of June 1894.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are exempted from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of estate with pargana.	Sadar jama of whole share.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
133	Rasidpur Bhakura, pargana Arrah.	Rs. A. P. 823 5 4	.....	Share ... .. A. P. 10 8	Chandhury Mahabir Prasad Singh and others.	Rs. A. P. 548 14 3½	.....	Rs. A. P. 45 13 3½
183	Dalpur Jahenpur, pargana Arrah.	600 3 0	Whole ...	.....	Harpursad Das and others.	.....	222 9 0	.....
199	Ekawana, pargana Arrah.	700 6 5	Do. ...	.....	Raj Nath Sahai and others.	.....	289 7 10	.....
504	Nirputpur, pargana Arrah.	14,341 5 1	.....	Sabhanpur Chandwa ... A. P. 2 11 Bam Sahar ... 2 11 Mukampur ... 2 11	Birjibhari and others	555 12 11	.....	40 10 3½
632	Sakampurassa, pargana Arrah.	4,000 0 0	Whole ...	.....	R. Raj Nath Sahai ...	.....	275 0 0	.....
763	Koliwar, pargana Barahgowa.	2,770 12 7	Do. ...	Tafrik Roll ... .. Ijmal ... ..	Kunjbihari and others. Ramgrihi Singh and others.	644 13 7½ 1,044 14 11½	.....	373 2 5½. 105 8 4½
839	Barahsingha Rajapatty, pargana Behia.	1,432 12 10	Whole ...	.....	Maharaja Radha Prasad Singh Bahadur and others.	.....	44 12 0	.....
884	Bhainsaha, pargana Behia.	3,909 11 2½	.....	Shahpur ... A. P. R. 5 6 0 Patty Shahpur ... 5 9 15 Dalippur ... 7 0 0 Bhasaha ... 10 8 0 Patty Bhasaha ... 10 8 0 Patty Seewa ... 10 8 0 Katwa ... 11 5 3 Mahootati ... 11 5 8 Patty Dumarua ... 16 0 0 Siswa ... 16 0 0 Ga. 4p. ... ..	B. Dharamkumar and others.	1,437 4 5½	.....	540 0 3½
893	Chachormal, pargana Behia.	1,713 9 8	.....	.....	Basantakuer and others.	571 2 9½	.....	71 11 11½
992	Karga, pargana Behia.	1,880 2 3	Whole ...	.....	H. Raj Nath Sahai.	.....	706 15 3	.....
1145	Oasin, pargana Behia.	907 8 0	.....	Oasin ... .. A. 12 Kakilla ... .. 16 Bampur Kaisah ... .. 16 Khootaka ... .. 10	Ditto ditto ...	880 13 3½	.....	252 13 11½
1161	Paderia Dakhil Karga, pargana Behia.	1,530 0 0	Whole ...	.....	Ditto ditto ...	.....	556 0 0	.....
1163	Djany Parawanda, pargana Behia.	1,151 11 6	.....	Ga. ... ..	Sonakuer and others...	575 13 9	.....	95 9 1
1211	Soohia, pargana Behia.	4,353 13 10	.....	Haripurpur ... A. 8 Makarandpur alias Pandipur ... 8 Soohia ... 8 Dewach Kundi ... 8 Bahawar ... 8 Nathpah ... 8 Bharauli ... 16 Ga. ... ..	Sonakuer ... ..	2,324 4 2	.....	200 0 3
1217	Shahzadpur Mahadeopah, pargana Behia.	2,623 7 0	.....	.....	Cheta Rai and others	653 13 9	.....	532 12 0
1233	Brazi Soohia, pargana Behia.	1,316 6 8	Whole ...	.....	B. Rajarajewary Prasad Singh and others.	.....	14 13 0	.....
1253	Author, pargana Bhojpur.	4,009 9 7	.....	Share Ijmal ... ..	B. Dharam Kumar and others.	3,225 13 5	.....	164 9 10½
1255	Ekrasipatty Baroocha, pargana Bhojpur.	2,167 9 2	.....	Ga. ... ..	Doondahadur Singh and others.	541 14 3½	.....	29 10 5
1376	Baghelwa, pargana Chausa.	642 8 1	Whole ...	.....	B. Raj Nath Sahai ..	.....	97 12 6	.....
1578	Banarpore, pargana Chausa.	1,900 8 11	Do. ...	.....	Sham Kumar Lal and others.	.....	379 14 9	.....
1661	Deakalli Toolipore, pargana Chausa.	565 8 11	Do. ...	.....	Harbans Kumar Singh and others.	.....	78 12 3	.....
1793	Kanchari, pargana Chausa.	781 15 2	Do. ...	.....	Mussamat Sonkali Kuer.	.....	237 14 0	.....
1798	Koon-ore, pargana Chausa.	839 11 6	Do. ...	.....	Raja Ram Shah Mal and others.	.....	787 3 9	.....
1906	Nirpalpur, pargana Chausa.	829 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Sahab Rai and others	.....	37 11 5	.....
1948	Piprah, pargana Chausa.	821 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Ramnidi Pande and others.	.....	308 15 10	.....
2021	Barenja, pargana Chausa.	908 14 9	Do. ...	.....	Ghoorbharibhagat and others.	.....	14 10 1	.....
2039	Tora, pargana Chausa.	937 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Bajmath Sahai ...	.....	292 13 0	.....
2063	Rikhespur, pargana Chainpur.	5,586 4 10	.....	Ijmal share ... ..	.....	567 1 3½	.....	1,637 7 3
2070	Arail, pargana Chainpur.	713 9 7	Whole ...	.....	Dewan Umdali Khan and others.	.....	133 12 10	.....
2070	Amazon, pargana Chainpur.	1,336 8 6	.....	Seapur ... A. P. 1 0 Kathi ... 1 0 Amazon ... 11 4	Bumali Pande and others.	619 6 10½	.....	80 10 1
2089	Arriabheribhuar, pargana Chainpur.	592 14 11½	Whole ...	.....	Sooraj Narain Singh and others.	.....	905 13 11	.....
2166	Basantpur, pargana Chainpur.	597 1 1	Do. ...	.....	B. Raj Nath Sahai ...	.....	111 14 8	.....
2163	Bandi, pargana Chainpur.	933 5 4	Do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	1,543 8 9	.....
2249	Bharari, pargana Chainpur.	1,500 0 0	.....	12a. ... ..	Siri Mandli Das and others.	1,123 0 0	.....	15 5 8
2341	Damodarpur, pargana Chainpur.	723 3 2	Whole ...	.....	Jagur Nath Singh and others.	.....	144 12 4	.....



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of estate with pargana.	Sadar jama of whole share.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
2364	Daharak, pargana Chainpur.	Rs. A. P. 1,088 4 3	Whole ..	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 1,081 1 0	Rs. A. P. ....
2435	Goin, pargana Chainpur.	1,644 0 0	.....	Si ... .. A. P. K. M. 5 4 0 0 Lanka ... .. 6 7 14 2 Goin ... .. 11 11 14 2	Janki Prasad and others.	874 2 9	.....	427 7 2
2555	Jamoon, pargana Chainpur.	1,030 14 11	.....	Jamoon ... .. 12 Schna ... .. 12	Dewan Muhammad Hosen Khan and others.	1,223 2 11	.....	143 6 6
2566	Jangle Chera Hum-sarashud Sihuka, pargana Chainpur.	1,400 0 0	Whole ...	.....	Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	2,320 0 0	.....
2757	Mandee, pargana Chainpur.	508 12 10	Do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	890 15 2	.....
2761	Maghar, pargana Chainpur.	1,006 10 8	Do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	2,200 0 0	6 9 0
2792	Mahoorumar, pargana Chainpur.	1,402 10 8	Do. ...	.....	Musamat Ransikur, Baij Nath Sahai, and others.	.....	1,314 15 6	.....
2929	Pepara, Kasthari, pargana Chainpur.	917 10 2	.....	Kasthari ... .. A. 4 Pepara ... .. 12 Barbhanpore ... .. 12 Loknatipore ... .. 16 Parasampore ... .. 18 Dhavao ... .. 16 Basidpore ... .. 16 Kasthar ... .. 18 Mathura ... .. 16	Sikhir Chand and others.	703 12 34	.....	694 15 7
3051	Srirampur alias Sarai, pargana Chainpur.	1,441 1 1	Whole ...	.....	Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	541 13 0	.....
3069	Semra Shahpur Kavariganj, pargana Chainpur.	3,708 5 10	.....	Ijmal share ... ..	Sital Prasad Pande and others.	3,373 7 3	.....	3,807 7 4
3074	Sondhi, pargana Chainpur.	1,636 4 3	.....	Share ijmal, Sondhi 16a. ... ..	Siyanand and others...	1,606 6 5	.....	294 12 6
3097	Seoka Narahan, pargana Chainpur.	2,132 4 3	.....	8a. ... ..	B. Baij Nath Sahai and others.	1,000 2 14	.....	313 14 7
3035	Petty Kaniari, pargana Dinara.	1,025 1 1	.....	Petty Kaniari ... .. A. P. 16 0 Bahani ... .. 16 0 Pathulia ... .. 16 0 Manipur ... .. 16 0 Koraa ... .. 16 0 Baghelpur ... .. 9 4 Burrampur ... .. 16 0 Checharia ... .. 10 0	Musamat Sona Keur and others.	953 8 2	.....	51 14 2
3639	Khadaon, pargana Dinara.	986 10 8	.....	Khadaon Khurd ... .. A. P. K. 11 2 8 Khadaon Klan ... .. 11 2 8 Dhan Chhuha ... .. 11 2 8 Rechan Dihra ... .. 11 2 8	Doodh Nath Thakur and others.	690 10 4	.....	8 15 6
3647	Nawan, pargana Dinara.	1,280 0 0	.....	9a. 8p. ... ..	Baij Nath Sahai ...	773 5 4	.....	239 15 5
3810	Khedi, pargana Nonaun.	975 0 0	Whole ...	.....	Ramesowak Singh and others.	.....	3 8 11	.....
3853	Posawa-abhimann-chuck, pargana Nonaun.	540 6 0	Do. ...	.....	Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	180 8 0	.....
3905	Helaur, pargana Pawar.	1,354 10 5	Do. ...	.....	Ahmud Kahir and others.	.....	423 0 0	.....
3908	Ditto ... ..	6,429 13 34	.....	Ijmal share ... ..	Baij Nath Sahai and others.	5,380 9 7	.....	295 10 8
4101	Semraon, pargana Pawar.	1,692 3 3	.....	Share ijmal ... ..	Lalji Singh and others	867 2 8	.....	121 0 9
4102	Sandes, pargana Pawar	1,666 10 8	.....	13a. 10p. 8k. ... ..	Doorga Singh and others.	921 7 1	.....	122 12 5
4502	Majhison, pargana Piro.	858 0 9	Whole ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	308 15 9	.....
4571	Nonar Arsi Baracha, pargana Piro.	1,374 7 9	Do. ...	.....	Balgobind Sahai and others.	.....	143 10 11	.....
4582	Pasaur, pargana Piro	3,042 0 0	Do. ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	1,046 0 0	.....
4707	Sahuj Dehri aptig. Farawara, pargana Piro.	1,025 0 0	.....	Farawara, 16a. ... ..	Fareyag Rai and others.	930 0 0	.....	104 11 0
4718	Tilatt, pargana Piro...	862 0 0	Whole ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	233 15 5	.....

Shahabad Collectorate, Arrah, the 1st September 1894.

ASHFAQ HUSAIN, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Pabna will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 17th September 1894, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
234	Chandhurai Tamah, pargana Katar Mahal.	Rs. A. P. 673 3 0	Whole estate.	.....	Krishna Kamin Chaudhurani, Krishna Kishori Chaudhurani, guardian of Sarat Chandra Majumdar, minor.	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 20 13 0	Rs. A. P. ....

Pabna Collectorate, the 16th August 1894.

H. E. RANSOM, Offg. Collector.

### Notice under Rule 19, Part I, Section II.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the lease of the land specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, and of which the plan is open to inspection at the office of the Commissioner of the Sundarbans, has been applied for by Bhaba Tarini Dasi, and will be sold at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 3rd December 1894, (the 18th Aushran 1301 B.S.), at the Sundarbans Commissioner's office at Alipur, unless meantime the sale is stopped or postponed in consequence of claims or objections under Act XXIII of 1863 (to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands), or owing to any other cause.

2. The lease of the land will be granted subject to the conditions which are specified below, as well as to the general terms annexed to the rules for the sale of leases of waste lands in the Sundarbans of the 24-Parganas, Khulna and Backergunge, dated the 12th November 1879.

#### Conditions.

That the land shall be subject to all existing rights of way and water and other easements.

That the right of using all streams and channels in any way navigable shall be reserved to the public, as also the use of a towpath not less than 25 feet in width on each side of every such stream and channel.

That no charge will be made for wood and timber standing on the land at the time it is leased, nor for any wood which may be cut and burnt to effect clearances, or which may be used on the land. But for wood and timber exported for sale, a duty shall be levied at such rate and in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by Government.

That the Government reserves to itself the right to all minerals on the land, together with such rights of way and other reasonable facilities as may be requisite for working, getting, and carrying away such minerals. It also retains its proprietary right in the land, and only confers on the lessee an occupancy right, which shall be hereditary and transferable.

#### Schedule.

Number of lot.	District, subdivision, thana.	Area.	Boundaries.
1	2	3	4
Lot No. 163, 3rd portion.	24-Parganas, Basirhat, Hoscinnabad.	Bighas. 7,000	North.—By the Satghara khal and Kalindi Nadi. East.—By the Fytakati, Khontakata, and Amtali khals. South.—By the Ghumti Khal. West.—By the Kaliakati and Kartiknakhali khals, corresponding with the east boundary of the 2nd portion. All the above boundaries are as shown in Mr. Sundarbans Commissioner Ross' map of season 1893-94.

POORNO CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge,  
Sundarbans Commissioner's Office.

Sundarbans Commissioner's Office, Alipur the 31st August 1894.

### Notice under Rule 19, Part I, Section II.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the lease of the land specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, and of which the plan is open to inspection at the office of the Commissioner of the Sundarbans, has been applied for by Dina Bandhu Chatterji, and will be sold at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 3rd December 1894 (the 18th Aushran 1301 B.S.), at the Sundarbans Commissioner's Office at Alipur, unless meantime the sale is stopped or postponed in consequence of claims or objections under Act XXIII of 1863 (to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands), or owing to any other cause.

2. The lease of the land will be granted subject to the conditions which are specified below, as well as to the general terms annexed to the rules for the sale of leases of waste lands in the Sundarbans of the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and Backergunge, dated the 12th November 1879.

#### Conditions.

That the land shall be subject to all existing rights of way and water and other easements.

That the right of using all streams and channels in any way navigable shall be reserved to the public, as also the use of a towpath not less than 25 feet in width on each side of every such stream and channel.

That no charge will be made for wood and timber standing on the land at the time it is leased, nor for any wood which may be cut and burnt to effect clearances, or which may be used on the land. But for wood and timber exported for sale, a duty shall be levied at such rate and in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by Government.

That the Government reserves to itself the right to all minerals on the land, together with such rights of way and other reasonable facilities as may be requisite for working, getting, and carrying away such minerals. It also retains its proprietary right in the land, and only confers on the lessee an occupancy right, which shall be hereditary and transferable.

#### Schedule.

Number of lot.	District, subdivision, thana.	Area.	Boundaries.
1	2	3	4
Lot No. 163, 4th portion.	24-Parganas, Basirhat, Hoscinnabad.	Bighas. 6,650	On the North.—By a portion of the Kalindi Nadi, Fytakati khal, Khontakata khal, and a portion of the Amtali khal. On the East.—By the Kalindi Nadi. On the South.—By a portion of the Ghumti khal. On the West.—By a portion of the Ghumti khal and a portion of Amtali khal. All the above boundaries are as shown in Mr. Sundarbans Commissioner Ross' map of season 1893-94.

POORNO CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge,  
Sundarbans Commissioner's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859 (read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868), that the under-mentioned tenures in the directly-managed estate of pargana Chabiskud, taluk Krishna Chandra in the district of Puri, will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 6th November 1894, at 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of tenure, mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole tenure.	Whether the whole tenure is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole tenure is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
50	Manza Jagadal, Padhani, in the directly managed estate of taluk Krishna Chandra, pargana Chabiskud.	Rs. A. P. Rent 1,117 15 6 Cesses 90 12 9 Total 1,208 12 3½	The whole	.....	Bidyadhar Sahu, Rathi Palai, Bidyadhar Palai, Arnd Dass, Avi Palai, Uchhab Padhan, Fagu Padhan, Uchhab Padhan, and Somnath Dass.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. Rent 168 7 7½ Cesses 90 12 9 Total 257 14 ½ for 1301 Unli.	Rs. A. P. .....

Puri, the 5th September 1894

H. R. H. COXE, Offg. Collector.

## Notice.

IT is hereby notified that in the following cases, which have been instituted under Act VII (B.C.) of 1880, for realization of partition cost, in which the Secretary of State for India in Council is decree-holder, the share, right, title and interest of the judgment-debtors, as stated below, will be sold on the 22nd October 1894, at Mymensingh Certificate Collector's Office under section 287 of Act XIV of 1882:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of case.	Number of estate.	Name of estate and pargana.	Annual rent of estate.	Whether the entire or share of estate is to be sold.	Description of share which is to be sold.	Amount of claim for which the sale is required.	Name of judgment-debtors whose share is to be sold.
148 of 1894-95	121	Thanoswar Badla, pargana Nasiruzul.	Rs. A. P. 729 10 0	Share ..	10 gandas .. ..	Rs. A. P. 41 7 0	Sachuni Bhuat and another.
151 of 1894-95	121	Ditto .. ..	729 10 0	Do. ...	10 .. ..	41 7 0	Alam Bhuat and another.
152 of 1894-95	121	Ditto .. ..	729 10 0	Do. ...	6½ .. ..	23 7 0	Sachatali Bhuat and another.
153 of 1894-95	121	Ditto .. ..	729 10 0	Do. ...	5 .. ..	22 11 0	Salabat Bhuat and two others.
154 of 1894-95	121	Ditto .. ..	729 10 0	Do. ...	11½ .. ..	46 2 0	Khadabax Bhuat and another.
155 of 1894-95	121	Ditto .. ..	729 10 0	Do. ...	5 .. ..	41 7 0	Maniruddin Bhuat.

LALIT KUMAR DAS, Certificate Collector.

Mymensingh Certificate Collector's Office, the 10th September 1894.

(575—1)

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of 24-Parganas will be put up for sale by the Certificate Officer of 24-Parganas at Alipore, on the 5th November 1894, in execution of certificate cases Nos. 20E.M., 54Z, 5Z and 66Z, of 1894-95 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold or only a share.	Names of proprietors of the properties to be sold.	REMARKS.
341 and 342.	Ghor, mauza Raipur ... {	Rs. A. P. 6,742 8 0½ 7,847 2 4½	The right, title and interest of the debtors.	Radha Binod Mondal and others.	
6	Magura, mauza Painagar	6,843 6 6½	Ditto ...	Syed Abdul Ali.	
64	Do., mauza Banskroni.	2,330 10 7	Ditto ...	Hari Prasanna Banerjee and others.	
2133	Ukra, mauza Taghori	688 10 6	Ditto ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterjee.	

Alipore, the 15th September 1894.

(577—3)

F. R. S. COLLIER, Collector.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st August 1894.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS.					4 PER CENT. LOANS.					4 PER CENT. LOANS.			Transfer of Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. portions.	5 per cent. Loan of 1886-87.	GRAND TOTAL.		
	Of 1842-43.	Of 1843-44.	Of 1845.	Of 1873.	Of 1883-84.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1851-52.	Of 1854-55.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1872.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.				Transfer of Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portions.	Total.
Balance of 15th August 1884 ...	8,33,900	45,100	81,900	2,000	10,06,300	49,600	29,18,800	10,45,546	25,95,600	2,70,86,900	14,43,027	6,33,58,200	1,77,61,700	22,78,99,846	31,200	25,57,12,846		
D—																		
Amount of 44 notes transferred to 31 of 1869 in London ...			22,300				23,300									23,300		
Amount of 64 notes transferred to 31 of 1864-65 in London ...		43,78,800					43,78,300									43,78,300		
Amount of 7-4 notes transferred to 31 of 1869 in London ...			9,40,900				9,40,900									9,40,900		
Amount retransferred to 31 of 1879 in London ...				2,56,700			2,56,700									2,56,700		
Amount enforced at Madras between 16th and 31st August 1884 ...											5,000	1,000		6,000		6,000		
Amount enforced at Bombay between 16th and 31st August 1884 ...											10,68,000	800		10,68,800		10,68,800		
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st August 1884 ...	14,000	10,000	98,000		1,000		54,000		4,100	15,41,000	1,36,200	2,000		16,83,300		17,27,300		
DICT—																		
Amount written off in the London registers ...	8,47,800	44,33,400	10,84,100	2,98,700	10,07,800	49,600	77,11,000	10,45,546	25,95,600	2,70,86,900	14,43,027	6,33,58,200	1,77,61,700	22,78,99,846	31,200	25,57,12,846		
Balance on 31st August 1884 ...	8,47,800	44,33,400	10,84,100	2,98,700	10,07,800	49,600	77,11,000	10,45,546	25,95,600	2,70,86,900	14,43,027	6,33,58,200	1,77,61,700	22,78,99,846	31,200	25,57,12,846		

NOTE.—From 9th June 1887 to 30th June 1894—Enforced from India 6,256 lakhs; re-transferred from London 7,558 lakhs.  
 1st July 1894 ... 13  
 16th " ... 10  
 1st Aug. " ... 12  
 16th " ... 24  
 8,554  
 7,558 lakhs.

Balance against India ... 9% lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,  
 Calcutta, 8th September 1894.

W. D. CRICKSHANK,  
 Secretary and Treasurer.

(573-1)

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th September 1894.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up	...	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government securities	...	95,36,887	0 0
Reserve Fund	...	61,00,000	0 0	Other authorised investments	...	82,31,951	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	...	Rs. 1,04,21,949	6 6	Loans on Government and other authorised securities	...	73,73,691	6 4
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	1,01,58,584	10 7	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto	...	1,96,44,712	9 1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	4,32,91,021	15 2	Bills discounted and purchased	...	2,00,04,286	10 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	2,65,298	9 8	Balances with other Banks	...	5,08,733	5 7
Sundries	...	21,67,239	1 4	Bullion	...	1,956	14 4
				Dead Stock	...	12,91,410	12 9
				Stamps	...	9,766	3 9
				Sundries	...	16,20,144	15 8
						5,92,22,640	13 6
				Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	...	Rs. 1,64,69,560	5 6
				Cash & Currency Notes at Branches	...	1,67,12,892	8 3
						3,31,82,452	13 9
Rupees	...	9,24,05,093	11 3	Rupees	...	9,24,05,093	11 3

BANK OF BENAL,  
Calcutta, the 13th September 1894.F. T. LEWIS, Chief Acctt.  
Rate for Demand Loans, 3 per cent.  
Percentage, 50-04.By order of the Directors,  
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
(527-1)JNANENDRANATH BOSE intends to be enrolled  
as a Vakeel of the High Court.

(542-4)

HARA DHAN NAG, M.A., B.L., intends to be en-  
rolled as a Vakeel of the High Court, Calcutta.

(544-4)

In the Court of the Additional Subordinate  
Judge of Rangpur stationed at Jalpaiguri.

MONEY-EXEMPTION No. 9 OF 1894.

Henry Hamilton Remfry and William Grant Rose of  
Calcutta, decree-holders, *versus* Raja Fandendra Deb  
Raikut of Jalpaiguri, judgment-debtor.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, pursuant to a decree and order dated 19th March 1894 of the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta, made in suit No. 83 of 1894, the judgment-debtor's right, title and interest in the undermentioned estates, will be sold at public auction by the Nazir of the Additional Subordinate-Judge of Rangpur stationed at Jalpaiguri at his Court-house at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 20th November 1894, for the realization of Rs. 14,124-9-2:—

**Lot No. 1.**—The entire estate, Baikantpur pargana, with all the mauzas appertaining thereto, recorded in tauzi No. 1 in the revenue roll of the Collectorate of Jalpaiguri, paying Government revenue Rs. 17,441-5-8.

**Lot No. 2.**—The entire estate Dabgram, with all the mauzas appertaining thereto, recorded in tauzi No. 3 in the revenue roll of the Collectorate of Jalpaiguri, paying Government revenue Rs. 853-6-4.

**Lot No. 3.**—The entire estate Kharia, with all the mauzas appertaining thereto, recorded in tauzi No. 2 in the revenue roll of the Collectorate of Jalpaiguri, district, paying Government revenue Rs. 3,652-4-3.

The properties mentioned above (lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3) are subject to a mortgage for two lakhs of rupees to one Joy Gobinda Law of Calcutta. The sale will take place subject to the said mortgage.

KALI PRASONNO MOOKERJEE,

Additional Subordinate Judge.

Dated Jalpaiguri, the 12th September 1894.

(582-1)

## Notice.

IN pursuance of section 42, Act 28 of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Alexander Dickson, tea-planter, lately Superintendent of the South Sylhet Tea Company, Limited, and resident at Kalighat tea estate, Sylhet, who died on the 25th day of October 1893, should send in their claims to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of October next, after which no claims will be admitted, and the assets of the estate will be distributed.

J. B. YOUNG,

Administrator, Estate Alexander Dickson, deceased.  
Deanston Tea Estate, Kalighat, Post Office, South Sylhet.

(411-3)

## Stolen.

TWO Government Promissory Notes Nos. 18:698 and 182599 of the four per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) each, standing in the name of Mahendra Nath Chuckerbutty, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

MAHENDRA NATH CHUCKERBUTTY, Amradanga,  
(576-3) Badu Post Office, 24-Parganas.

## Road Cess Notification.

## DISTRICT BACKERGUNGE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, under section 46 of Act III (B.C.) of 1885, the District Board of Backergunge have, at a special meeting held on the 12th September 1894, determined that the road cess for the next cess year, 1895-96, shall be levied at the maximum rate, i.e., six pies a rupee on the annual value of lands.

H. LEMESURIER, Chairman.

## Currency Notes.

THE following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register number.	Number of note.	Value.	Name of claimant.
W182 of 92-93	$\frac{V}{12}$ 81066	50	Babu Upendra Nath Mallick.

Ramkrishnapore Ghat Road, Howrah P. O.

H. J. BRERETON, Asst. Compt.-Genl., in  
charge, Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Dept., the 14th September 1894.

## Lost.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 298803 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Debendro Nath Dutt, and last endorsed to Taruck Nath Dutt, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of the last advertisement.

TARUCK NATH DUTT, 268, Bow Bazar Street,  
(532-3) Calcutta.

## Oudh Forest Department.

## BARHAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of all beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—

BEAMS—21 feet length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.

22	"	"	2-12	"
23	"	"	2-14	"
24	"	"	3	"

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.

Under 12 and over 7 " 2-4 "

Under 7 feet " " "

The above prices are for ordinary building purpose.

For *Planing Sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still taken orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W.P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,  
Barhamghat Division.

Barhamghat, the 1st April 1886.

## Pure Sulphate of Quinine.

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT  
CINCHONA PLANTATION.

THE price of this quinine is as follows:—

1	lb	tin	Rs. 16	or, post free, Rs. 16-12.
1	"	"	8	" " " 8-8.
1	"	"	4	" " " 4-8.

Analysis shows this quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

## Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking six pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 2, *ans.* 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 5; per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for Cash only at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin, eight annas per 8oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## Notice.

WANTED an Overseer for the District Board of Mymensingh on a salary of Rs. 50, exclusive of travelling allowance according to rules of the Board, not exceeding Rs. 20 a month.

No one need apply who is not qualified under the rules published under notification dated the 18th February 1892.

The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months, after which period he will be confirmed, if approved. If duly qualified, he may expect promotion after every five years' good service according to the scale of promotion fixed by the Board.

Applications, with copies of testimonials and of health and riding certificates, as required by rule 4 published under the notification quoted, will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th current.

A. EARLE, Chairman.

Mymensingh District Board's Office, the 12th September 1894. (581—2)

## Notice.

WANTED by the District Board of Mymensingh a Sub-Inspector of Schools on a salary of Rs. 50 a month with the usual travelling allowance. Candidates must be qualified under the rules published under Bengal Government notification No. 486T.G., of the 2nd September 1893. Preference will be given to a Muhammadan candidate possessing the necessary qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th September 1894.

A. EARLE, Chairman, District Board, Mymensingh.  
The 27th August 1894 (587—3)

## Rangpur District Board.

WANTED a Public Works Department Sub-Overseer on a monthly salary of Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60 by quinquennial increment of Rs. 5 on approved service, and horse allowance Rs. 15 per mensem. Candidates must be qualified under Rule 2, clauses 2(a) and 2(b), and Rules 4 and 5 of the Rules, Part IX, under the Local Self-Government Act.

Preference will be given to applicants having experience of building and road-work. Applications with statement of age, copies of testimonials and health and riding certificates, will be received by the undersigned up to 20th September 1894.

F. N. FISCHER, Chairman.

The 29th August 1894.

(565—2)

## Wanted.

(1) AN Overseer for the Ranchi Municipality on a salary of Rs. 40, and horse allowance of Rs. 10 a month.

(2) An Officiating Secretary with salary of Rs. 40 a month, for six months, with prospect of being confirmed. Knowledge of accounts indispensable, security in cash or Government Promissory note or Postal Savings Bank deposit of Rs. 500 required.

Applications with testimonials will be received till 30th September 1894.

SARADA KUMAR ARKATH, Vice-Chairman of the Ranchi Municipality. (563—2)

## Notice.

WANTED a Surveyor to demarcate the boundaries of certain disputed fishery, the subject-matter of civil suit No. 7 of 1893. A fee of Rs. 5 per diem will be paid for the remuneration of the Surveyor, besides actual travelling expenses. Services of the Surveyor will be required for the period of a month, and possibly longer. Applications will be received up to 15th October 1894.

F. MACBLAINE, Offg. Dy. Commr. and Sub-Judge.  
Dhubri, the 1st September 1894.

(566—5)

## Notice.

WANTED for the office of the District Board of Birbhum an Accountant on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 by biennial increment of Rs. 2.

Candidates must be qualified under rule 3, part IX of the rules under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th instant.

CHUNDRA GOTI MUSTAPHI, Vice-Chairman,  
District Board.

Birbhum, the 8th September 1894.

(567—2)

## Notice.

WANTED a passed Accountant for the District Engineer's Office, Burdwan, on a salary of Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 100 by annual increment of Rs. 8. None need apply who has not served in a District Engineer's Office for at least five years.

Applications stating age, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to 30th September 1894.

HARI DAS PAL, B.C.E., District Engineer.  
Burdwan, the 10th September 1894.

(569—2)

**Advertisement.**

**T**HE office of the Patuakhali Parebarik Hitaishi Fund Company, Limited, will remain closed for 29 days, commencing from 1st October 1894, for the next Durga Puja, and one day (31st January 1895) for the next Saraswati Puja.

ANANDA CHANDRA SEN, Secretary to the Patuakhali Parebarik Hitaishi Fund Company, Ltd.

Dated the 12th September 1894. (680—1)

**The Bengal Silk Company, Limited.**

**N**OTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, on Monday, the 1st day of October 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, when the subjoined Resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 14th day of September instant, will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions:—

1. That the Managing Agents of the Bengal Silk Company, Limited, be and they are hereby authorised to purchase the whole of Messrs. Robert Watson and Company's (Limited) Silk Filatures, with the necessary lands, houses, appliances, and stores, thereto attached, together with the goodwill and marks of their silk business, on the terms detailed in the agreement laid before this meeting.

2. That with a view to providing the necessary funds for completing the said purchase, and for the extension of the works, property, and business of this Company, the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 9,00,000 by the creation of 5,500 new shares of Rs. 100 each.

3. That the Managing Agents be and they are hereby authorised to allot and issue to Messrs. Robert Watson and Company, Limited, as fully paid-up shares so many of the said new shares as shall represent *par* the value of the silk filatures and other property to be acquired from them by this Company in terms of the said agreement; and that the allotment and issue of the balance of the new shares shall be made by the Managing Agents, as they may consider necessary from time to time to provide funds for the extension of the works, property, and business of the Company, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of article 33 of the Company's Articles of Association.

4. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, that is to say:—By the substitution in article 3 of the figures 2,000 and 50,000, respectively, for the figures 1,000 and 20,000, that is to say, that the office allowance of the Managing Agents shall be Rs. 2,000 *per* month, and that the commission of five *per cent.* yearly on the nett profits realised shall be allowed them when such nett profits exceed Rs. 50,000; and that the change shall take effect as from the 1st November 1894.

LYALL, MARSHALL & Co., Managing Agents.  
25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, the 14th September 1894.  
(683—1)

**Notice.**

THE DESSAI AND PARBUTIA TEA Co., Ltd.

**T**HE Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. HENDERSON, & Co., Secretaries.  
100, Clive Street, Calcutta, 18th September 1894.  
(621—1)

**Bishnauth Tea Company, Limited.**

**N**OTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-Second Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Friday, the 28th September 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the half-year ended 30th June 1894, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 28th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.  
Calcutta, the 13th September 1894. (579—2)

**Standard Balers, Limited.**

**N**OTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Standard Balers, Limited, will be held at 1, Clive Row, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 4th day of October 1894, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution, that is to say:—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Company Acts, 1882 and 1887, and that Arthur Samuel Lovelock, Esq., of Messrs. Lovelock and Lowes, Chartered Accountants, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

By order of the Board,

SINCLAIR, MURRAY & Co., Managing Agents.  
No. 1, Clive Row, Calcutta, the 11th September 1894.  
(678—1)

**Notice.**

ERNSTHAUSEN, LIMITED, LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

**T**HE business of this Company will be carried on at No. 2-3, Clive Row, until 1st proximo, and thereafter at No. 9, Clive Row.

(622—3)

**INSOLVENT NOTICES.**

*In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.*

In the matter of ANAKIRL PETER GASPER, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 12th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Gregory and Jones, Attorneys.

(585—2)

In the matter of NOFFUR CHUNDER DUTT, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 10th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(586—2)

In the matter of HARRY MOHUN MITTER, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 10th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hirendra Nath Dutt, Attorney.

(587—2)

In the matter of GOLAM MOHEERUDDIN, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 11th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(588—2)

In the matter of ARTHUR CAMPBELL, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 29th day of August last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on the first Court-day in January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Notie Doss Dey, Attorney.

(589—2)

In the matter of CHARLES OSBOURNE CROW, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 29th day of August last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(590—2)

In the matter of HENRY PERCY THOMAS, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 29th day of August last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N. C. Bural, Attorney.

(591—2)

In the matter of THOMAS HENRY LLOYD, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 4th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (592—2)

In the matter of VILLUCK MOHAMED MOHMOODDIN, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 7th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (593—2)

In the matter of JOHN PEARSON VAILLANT, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 11th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

G. C. Chunder and Company, Attorneys. (594—2)

In the matter of the CALOO KUSSIE, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 14th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (595—2)

In the matter of NEMYE CHAND CHUCKERBUTTY, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 14th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (596—2)

In the matter of BROJENDRO KUMAR MUKERJEE, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 4th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N. C. Roy, Attorney. (597—2)

In the matter of RERAJUN KUSSIE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 6th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (597—2)

In the matter of HENRY PERRY THOMAS, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 1st day of October next, at the hour of half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any creditor of the said insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

N. C. Burral, Attorney. (598—1)

In the matter of JOHN PEARSON VAILLANT, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 1st day of October next, at the hour of half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any creditor of the said insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

G. C. Chunder & Co., Attorneys. (599—1)

In the matter of KALLY NAUTH MOOKERJEE and HURRY DASS MITTER, insolvents.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent,

Hurry Dass Mitter, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 1st day of October next, at the hour of half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any creditor of the said insolvent Hurry Dass Mitter desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Jadav Chandra Dutt, Attorney. (600—1)

In the matter of HURRY MOHUN MITTER, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 1st day of October next, at the hour of half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any creditor of the said insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Hirendra Nath Dutt, Attorney. (601—1)

In the matter of EDMUND JOHN HENRY, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 4th day of August last, by an order of this Court the said insolvent was adjusted entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XX1, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Insolvent in person. (602—1)

In the matter of ROBERT JOSEPH D'SANTOS, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of September instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 27th day of February last to the 29th day of August last was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 24th day of November next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (603—1)

In the matter of TARRAPROBONNO SIRCAR, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of September instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 18th day of November 1891 to the 29th day of August last was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 24th day of November next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee (604—1)

In the matter of JOHN DALY NICOLAS, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of September instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 7,724-11-8 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent, as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (605—1)

In the matter of WILLIAM CHARLES STEWART, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of September instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 2,776-7 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent, as a dividend at the rate of annas 12 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply



to this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.  
A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (608—1)

In the matter of **OBHOY CHURN ROY, RYE BENODE ROY, and DWARKA NATH ROY**, all of Bhagyacool in the district of Dacca, now residing in Calcutta and carrying on business in co-partnership as money-lenders and traders in rice and other country produce at No. 68, Sobha Bazar Street in the town of Calcutta, at Baliaghata in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and Bhagyacool aforesaid, and also at various stations in the district of Backergunge and Dacca, under the name and style of Obhoy Churn Roy, Benode Dwarka Nath Roy. The said Obhoy Churn Roy also carrying on business as money-lenders and traders in rice and other country produce in co-partnership with Joy Chunder Roy and Mohendro Chunder Roy, Mohesh Chunder Roy and Obhoy Churn Roy and Nundo Coomar Coondoo, at Baliaghata in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and also at Amosa, Bhandaria, and Bhagirathpur in the district of Backergunge. The said Rye Benode Roy also carrying on business as money-lenders and traders in rice and other country produce in co-partnership with Radha Kissors Roy, Gobindo Chunder Roy, Rash Mohun Roy and Hemendra Lall Roy at Baliaghata aforesaid, and other stations in the district of Backergunge, under the name of Radhakissors Gobindo Chunder Rash Mohun Hemendra Lall Roy. The said Dwarka Nath Roy also carrying on business at Calcutta as money-lender in co-partnership with one Omer Chand Paul, insolvents.

On Saturday, the 8th day of September instant, it was on the petition of Kissory Mohun Roy of Bhagyacool in the district of Dacca, residing and carrying on business as banker and merchant at No. 68, Sobha Bazar Street in the town of Calcutta, Benode Lal Roy, Nundo Lal Roy, and Jasoda Lal Roy, also of Bhagyacool in the district of Dacca, carrying on business as bankers and merchants under the name and style of Peary Mohun Roy, at No. 16, Bonomally Sircar's Street in Calcutta aforesaid, and Krishna Coomar Paul and Raj Coomar Paul of Bhojessur in the district of Faridpur, residing and carrying on business as bankers and merchants at No. 31, Nundoram Sein's Street in the said town of Calcutta under the name and style of Ram Lochun Kristo Coomar Raj Coomar Paul, creditors of the said insolvents, adjudged that the said Obhoy Churn Roy, Rye Benode Roy and Dwarkanath Roy have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

N. C. Bose, Attorney. (607—2)

In the matter of **NIHARAN CHUNDER NUNDY and NOCUR CHUNDER NUNDY**, residing at No. 7, Sakaritola Lane in the town of Calcutta lately carrying on trade or business at No. 6-H-15 Choonaputty, Baliaghata, as dealers in rice and other commodities, insolvents.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 1st day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

S. J. Leslie and Sons, Attorneys. (608—1)

In the matter of **THOMAS HENRY LLOYD**, of No. 86, Collinga Bazar Street, in the Town of Calcutta, a Photographer attached to the Office of Surveyor-General of India, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 4th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person. (609—1)

In the matter of **CHARLES OSBOURNE CROW**, of No. 1, Elliot Road, in the Town of Calcutta, late a Free Labor Agent and at present out of work, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 29th day of August last, and by an order of the same date

the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(610—1)

In the matter of **HURRY MOHUN MITER, alias NORENDRA NATH MITER**, of No. 110, Baranunsee Ghose's Street, in the Town of Calcutta, late a clerk in the service of Messrs. Petre, Turner and Company, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 10th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Hirendra Nath Luti, Attorney.

(611—1)

In the matter of **VILLUCK MOHAMED MOHAMEDDIN**, of No. 45, Ruttoo Sircar's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, lately carried on business as general merchant and commission agent and at present a hide broker, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 7th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(612—1)

In the matter of **JOHN PEARSON VAILLANT**, of No. 2, Grant's Street in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as auctioneer, commission agent and livery stable-keeper at No. 8, Dhurmtolla Street in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of Pearson Vaillant and Co., an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 11th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

G. C. Chunder & Co., Attorneys.

(613—1)

In the matter of **NUFFUR CHUNDER DUTT**, residing at No. 50, Kally Persaud Dutt's Street, in the Town of Calcutta, lately carried on business as a cloth merchant at Sovabazar in the said Town of Calcutta, and afterwards employed as a gonnasta in the firm of Pittamber Doss and Mihir Lal Dass, and also in the firm of Sreesh Chunder Shaw Chowdry of Sovabazar, Calcutta, but at present without employment, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 10th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(614—1)

In the matter of **GOLAM MOHKEUDDIN**, of No. 22, Tarra Chand Dutt's Street, in the Town of Calcutta, late in the employ of Kaja Mohamed Romjan, Jew, at present without work, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 11th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(615—1)

In the matter of **ARAKIEL PETER GASPER**, of No. 15, Camac Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Barrister-at-Law an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 12th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Gregory and Jones, Attorneys.

(616—1)

In the matter of **NEMYE CHAND CHUCKERBUTTY** of No. 10, Mullick Lane in the town of Calcutta, a pensioner, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 14th day

of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(617—1)

In the matter of **BRAJUN KUSSAI** of No. , Finick Bazar in the town of Calcutta, a butcher by profession, and at present without work, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 6th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(618—1)

In the matter of **BROJENDRO KUMAR MUKERJEE**, residing at No. 6, Bulloram Ghosh's Street, Calcutta, and carrying on business as toy-maker and button-maker at the said place, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 4th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

N. C. Roy, Attorney.

(619—1)

In the matter of **Calloo Kussie** of No. Moonshoe Tallao in the Town of Calcutta, a butcher by profession, but at present out of work, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 11th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(620—1)

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, the 4th day of September 1894.

In the matter of **Ram Doyal Ghose**, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the first day of October 1894, an application will be made to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta for an order that the petition of insolvency of the insolvent above named may be withdrawn, and the vesting order made in the above matter, on and bearing date the 9th day of February 1889, be set aside.

JADAV CHANDRA DATTA, insolvent's attorney.  
Calcutta, 12 Old Post Office Street, 18th September 1894.

(684—2)

#### Insolvency Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Dividends are lying unclaimed—

*Estate Sewlass Mohury, an insolvent.*

No.	Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at Rs. 17½ per cent.
17	Jetram Nauth	Rs. A. P. 763 6 6	Rs. A. P. 131 13 6
18	Rameswar Pal and Peary Mohun Nauth.	1,168 8 0	203 10 11

*Estate Kissen Chand Galicha (Okhoyram Kissen Chand,) an insolvent.*

No.	Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at Rs. 1-5 per cent.
5	Shetul Prasad, Khuruck Prasad	Rs. A. P. 10,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 150 0 0
12	Kanoy Lal Barwara	5,000 0 0	75 0 0
18	Hansok Das Dooly Chandra	5,000 0 0	75 0 0
24	Jeetball Gireedhari Lal	5,000 0 0	75 0 0
26	Ram Mohun Jankar Ram	10,000 0 0	150 0 0
29	Hurug Nath Mothoora Nath Shaw	10,000 0 0	150 0 0
30	Kartick Churn Day and Bhobun Chunder Koondoo.	5,000 0 0	75 0 0
33	Kristo Chunder Shaha	5,000 0 0	75 0 0
40	Hunwarajam Golabram	5,000 0 0	75 0 0
42	Auckhoyram Huruck Chand	10,000 0 0	150 0 0
45	Pragaram	5,000 0 0	75 0 0
46	Auckhoyram Huruck Chand	10,000 0 0	150 0 0
46	Wooma Churn Roy	5,000 0 0	75 0 0
47	Subokristo Shaw	25,000 0 0	375 0 0
50	Auckhoy Coomay Jus	5,120 13 4	77 13 10
53	Bhagoban Das Mohun Lal	5,000 0 0	75 0 0
54	Shank Gurusfur Hossen	4,000 0 0	60 0 0
55	Shreekrishna Biswas	5,400 0 0	81 0 0

(570—1)

A. B. MILLER, Official Assignee.

#### POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	19th Sept. ...	Per P. & O. str. from Bombay.
Ditto (book-post and pattern packets).	18th " ...	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	19th " ...	Ditto.
Australasian Colonies	21st " ...	Via Bombay and Tuticorin.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China.	22nd " ...	Per French str. Kridan.
Rangoon and Moulmein	21st " ...	Ditto Landawra.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	25th " ...	Ditto Ethiopia.
Akyab, Kyaukpnyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	19th " ...	Ditto Karagola.
South African Ports	21st " ...	Per str. Pangola.
Ditto	24th " ...	Via Madras.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles to Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of ½ anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid, bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 18th September 1894.

#### Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 18th September 1894.

Amen & Co.	Grimaldi, J.
Cookson, S.	Harley, J. H. R.
Davies, G. C.	Hopkins and Allen & Co.
Davis, Turner & Co.	Miller, Charles.
Dewing, C.	O'Connor & Co.
Eades, M.	Thurston, Mrs. E.
Figg, Mrs. H.	

#### Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, P. M.	George, Mr.
Angel, Ada.	Giffard, Capt.
Angier, W. M.	Gorman, J. C.
Augustin, S. M.	Gough, K. W.
Barton, G.	Greenway, A.
Bell, J.	Harnstein, M.
Bowden, Miss M.	Hill, Mrs. C.
Brickley, W. G.	Hunter, Miss.
Buins, Miss A.	Jensen, R.
Burns, W.	Kilroy, C. C.
Chakona, Mrs.	Kirk, G. A.
Chapman, Miss.	Kochler, Mrs. Alice.
Charlotte, Mrs. L.	Kolbe, Gotthold.
Clerk, H. R.	Leighton, Madame J.
Claxton, Miss K.	Liddell, F. A.
Clifton, Percy.	Lindgeon, Oscar.
Craig, Alex.	Mackintosh, G. W.
Cuddy, P. J.	Maidment, Frank.
DeBaux, W.	Mallett, Mrs. G.
David, T. R.	McMaster, Thomas.
D'Cruz, Miss S. J.	Martin, C. J.
Dawson, Hugh.	Meyer, G. E.
Devoy, P.	Minck & Hind.
Donnelly, Mrs. M.	Middleton, George.
Drewitz, H.	Mitchel, J.
Dudley, Mrs.	Nicoll, J.
Earle, T. S.	Nunn, W.
Easw, A. G.	Osborne, Mrs. J.
Easw, E.	Palmer, J.
Eugene, H.	Paul, M.
Ezra, E.	Phillips, Capt. B.
Forrester, Wm.	Pitman, J. D.
Fowke, R.	Poser, Oscar.
Frederick, Henri.	Randolph, C. G.
Gaythorne, Miss D.	Rushton, A. J.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

Saldor, Mrs.	Taylor, G. G. B.
Sairel, J.	Thomson, T.
Schroder, R. C.	Timbers, J.
Schulmann, T.	Vallecande, F. H.
Scotson, E.	Walker, J. Napier.
Sharp, Captain.	Walker, J. Napier.
Skuaroom, Jean.	Watson, L. P.
Small, Agnew.	Weidle, R.
Southerton, F. W.	White, J.
Stainland, Carl.	Wilkinson, S.
Stein, H.	Wood, J. M.

*Registered Letters.*

Cruner, M. K.	Williz, Maurice.
Lutmann, F.	

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 17th September 1894.*

Rasber, G.	Oxborough, G. W.
Brown, G. C. Cowley.	Reardon, O.
Campbell, Dr.	Roberts, A. G. F.
Donhon, W. E.	Webber, C.
Hindmarsh, J. A.	Webster, F.
Mepherston, W. C.	Willis, Mr.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

**Nadia Rivers.***Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 14th September 1894.*

Name of river.	Reach of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS.
		Ft. In.	
Bhagirathi	Entrance from Ganges ...	28 0	Lower intake at head, 14-0.
	Thence to Nurpur ...	26 0	Raiganj.
	From Nurpur to Jangipur ...	24 0	Kanpur.
	" Jangipur to Berhampore ...	19 0	Gangapersad.
	" Berhampore to Katwa ...	24 0	Mothampur.
Bhryub-Jalangi.	" Katwa to Nadia ...	22 6	Nady.
	Entrance from Ganges ...	22 0	
	Thence to Akrikanj ...	20 0	Akhriganj.
	Akrikanj to junction of the Bhryub and Jalangi ...	24 0	Chuckgona.
Mathabhang.	Thence to Patkubari ...	24 0	Patkubari.
	Patkubari to Nadia ...	24 0	Birpur.
	Entrance from Ganges ...	13 6	
	Thence to Chnypara ...	5 0	Jannalpur.
	From Chnypara to Shikarpur ...	9 0	Dewanganj.
	" Shikarpur to Boalia ...	19 0	Shampur.
	" Boalia to Chuadanga ...	22 0	Mohespur.
	" Chuadanga to Kishanganj and Hanakhati ...	23 7	Hanakhati.

*Gauge Readings.*

Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above zero.	Height above mean sea level.	REMARKS.
		A. M.	Feet.	Feet.	
Ganges.	Sahebganj ...	15-9-94	0	24'33	92'33
	Rampur Boalia ...	15-9-94	12	24'54	66'54
	Entrance of Bhagirathi ...	15-9-94	7	30'50	74'34
	Entrance of Bhryub-Jalangi ...	15-9-94	...	28'00	65'96
	Entrance of Mathabhang ...	15-9-94	...	17'02	...
Bhagirathi Jalangi	Berhampore ...	15-9-94	13	28'20	61'95
	Kishanganj ...	15-9-94	...	27'33	30'23
	Sarupganj ...	15-9-94	6	28'12	32'42
Mathabhang.	Hanakhati ...	15-9-94	...	24'02	35'77

M. J. NORMAN, C.E.

Exc. Engr., Nadia Rivers Division.

Berhampore, the 17th September 1894.

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# The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making  
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th September, 1894 :

NO. 12 OF 1894.

*A Bill to amend certain enactments relating to the Army.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend certain enactments relating to the Army in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :

1. (1) This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending (Army) Act, 1894; and  
Title and commencement. (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix in that behalf.

2. (1) The enactment specified in the first schedule is hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.  
Repeal and amendment of enactments.

(2) The enactments specified in the second schedule are hereby modified to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the third column thereof.

### THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

#### *Enactment repealed.*

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
<i>Act of the Governor General in Council.</i>		
XI of 1877 ...	Military Lunatics Act, 1877.	In sections 4 and 6 the words divisions or, In section 7 the word division.

### THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

#### *Enactments amended.*

Number and year.	Title or subject.	Amendments.
1	2	3
<i>Act of the Governor General in Council.</i>		
XI of 1877 ...	Military Lunatics Act, 1877.	In section 3, for Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters for the time being in force read Army Act; for military regulations of the Presidency to which he belongs read military regulations in

*Enactments amended—contd.*

Number and year.	Title or subject.	Amendments.
1	2	3
XI of 1877— <i>contd.</i>		force for the time being; <i>for</i> one of the Surgeons-General, either of the British Forces or of the Indian Medical Service, according to the Presidency and the service to which the said lunatic belongs <i>read</i> the Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Forces in India, the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, or the Principal Medical Officer of the local command to which the said lunatic belongs; <i>and for</i> such Surgeon-General <i>and</i> the Surgeon-General <i>read</i> such Principal Medical Officer or Surgeon-General.

*Enactments amended—concl'd.*

Number and year.	Title or subject.	Amendments.
1	2	3
XI of 1877— <i>concl'd.</i>		In sections 3, 6 and 7 <i>for the words</i> local military regulations <i>wherever they occur read</i> military regulations.

*Regulations of the Madras Code.*

VII of 1808 ...	Power to establish martial law.	In the title, in the first place in which the words occur in the preamble, in section 2 and in section 4, <i>for</i> Governor in Council <i>read</i> Governor General in Council.
VIII of 1817...	Seoy Mál-guzars.	In the title, <i>for</i> on the military establishment of the Presidency of Fort St. George <i>read</i> in the Madras Command.  In section 9, clause <i>first</i> , <i>for</i> on the military establishment under the Presidency of Fort St. George <i>read</i> in the Madras Command.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE principal object of this Bill is to effect certain amendments in the Indian Statute-book which are necessitated by the proposed abolition of the presidential army system. The opportunity is taken to effect some formal amendments which are necessitated by change of circumstances.

*The 3rd September, 1894.*

HENRY BRACKENBURY.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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## RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATON REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Darjeeling, the 18th September 1894.*

RESOLUTION—No. 102T.G.,

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1893-94.

1. Mr. Luttman-Johnson has written a very full report, exceeding in length that of any other Divisional Commissioner. In some respects it is capable of much compression, and especially in regard to those departments, such as Education, Income-tax, and Registration, &c., which are dealt with separately in Departmental Reports. On the other hand his remarks are always clear-sighted and suggestive, and those contained in the sections on Crime, Police, and Criminal Justice may be singled out for special commendation, and the instructions given by him to his Magistrates, which are scattered through the report, may be commended to the attention of all District Officers in the province.

2. Three out of the four districts were for the greater part of the year under the same Magistrate, and in Faridpur alone was there a succession of three officers, comparatively junior and new to the district. The Lieutenant-Governor endorses with pleasure the high praise bestowed on Mr. Savage and Mr. Earle for their administration of the Backergunge and Mymensingh districts.

3. Mr. Luttmann-Johnson has been admirable himself in respect of inspection tours, and his example has been well followed by his Collectors. The time which it is obligatory to spend on the actual work of inspection of offices seems to be rather overstated by Mr. Earle in paragraph 6, but instructions have recently issued, explaining that it is not the intention of Government that every branch of an office should be minutely inspected on each occasion. The difficulties placed in the way of District Officers' inspections, mentioned in paragraph 10 as due to the surly discourtesy of the villagers, are not without parallel elsewhere; but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts they are not symptomatic of any general feeling among the people.

4. It is satisfactory to notice that the subject of water-supply is engaging the attention of the Municipalities and District Boards. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot agree in the Commissioner's opinion (paragraph 13) that tanks can never give a wholesome supply of water, or that they are too expensive. His Honour notices with pleasure, in paragraph 196, the measures taken to improve the Narsunda *khal* in the Kishoreganj sub-division, and the construction of roads in Backergunge on a system which provides a double means of communication, the embankment being of service for carts and for land travel, while the borrow-pit from which it is taken forms a continuous canal for the use of boats. Attention is also being paid to the maintenance of tow-paths on the water channels, which are the chief means of communication in this division.

5. The figures quoted in paragraph 16, culled from statistical reports, are interesting; but the conclusion drawn from the incidence per head of taxation, and based on the theory that the greater the population the greater the taxable income, is vitiated by a manifest flaw. If wealth increased in the same ratio as the population, the steady growth in numbers which every census reveals would not be such a cause of supreme anxiety to the Statesman as it actually is. When income arises mainly out of the ground, the increase in the taxable income may be roughly said to vary in an inverse ratio with the increase of population.

6. From paragraph 18 it will appear that the tendency of the fairly well-to-do raiyat to throw the poor of his community on the charity of the public or the Government seems to be increasing, and this is a serious symptom. The distress in Netrakona in the preceding year, and that in Tippera in the present year, were exactly similar to that described by the Commissioner in the two districts of Backergunge and Faridpur. So long as the sums spent are so small as these, and the public assists as it did in Faridpur, no great harm is done.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to approve of the geographical distribution of criminal work among the Deputy Magistrates at district headquarters as described in paragraph 27. It is also well to place the criminal work principally in the hands of one or two Deputies. But except the business connected with the Treasury or with Excise and Income-tax, it is doubtful if other branches of the revenue work are ordinarily sufficient to occupy the whole time of an officer.

8. *Paragraph 58.*—Out of 5,917 warrants in Mymensingh, issued against both the accused and the witnesses, 3,190 or 53·9 per cent. were returned unexecuted. This is a matter of some importance, and deserves more attention than it generally receives. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe (paragraph 98) that vigorous measures under section 174 of the Penal Code are being taken to avoid delay in disposal of cases owing to the non-attendance of witnesses who fail to appear after the due service of process.

9. The remarks by the Magistrate of Mymensingh, mentioned in paragraph 59, regarding the failure of the police in the discharge of their duties, and their tendency to take bribes—a charge confirmed by Mr. Luttmann-Johnson's own information, have been read by the Lieutenant-Governor with much concern. He will be prepared to sanction drastic measures, if recommended by the Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Police, for the renewal of the *personnel*. The Magistrates of Dacca, Faridpur, and Backergunge seem satisfied with the conduct of the police of their districts. The adoption of the system under which the salaries of *chaukidars* are paid quarterly by a member of the panchayat attending at the thana, in the presence of a gazetted officer, noticed in paragraph 70 of the Report, has been lately considered in the Judicial Department, and a procedure identical with, or similar to this has



been prescribed for general adoption when the panchayat is unpunctual in payment. His Honour approves of the action taken by the Magistrates of Backergunge and Mymensingh in revising the grouping of villages under the amended Chaukidari Act, increasing their size, and arranging that about 10 men should be employed in each of them with a jemadar over them on slightly higher pay. The increase in punishments awarded to chaukidars in Faridpur for neglect of duty, as shown in paragraph 72, has been excessive and injudicious.

10. The Commissioner observes in paragraph 84 that the administration of the Arms Act has been most lax, and advocates the grant and renewal of licenses at sub-divisions. He remarks—"Evidently many arms remain unlicensed, licensed arms are not identifiable, and arms, the licenses of which are not renewed, remain untraced and unaccounted for." This is apparent from the fact that, out of 37 cases of murder and riot in the district of Backergunge in which guns were used, in only four were licensed guns used. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that better discretion will be exercised by all District Magistrates in regard to the grant of licenses, with the special object of checking the use of unlicensed arms. The system of numbering the guns before granting licenses is very important, and should invariably be resorted to. The question how to deal with the non-renewal of such licenses has already been taken up, and is under consideration in the Judicial Department.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to learn that there was an increase in the number of offences against public tranquillity, and that very rarely were active measures taken by the police to prevent riots and arrest the offenders. Instead of arrests being made by the police of rioters captured *in flagrante delicto*, most of the cases of this class were taken up by the Magistrates on complaints made in Court. Mr. Luttmann-Johnson states that, in a sub-division notorious for the prevalence of riots, only one person out of about 17,000 was bound over to keep the peace. His Honour thinks that such precautions should be taken more largely than at present. There was some serious detention of witnesses for more than two days, but the remands show improvement. The references to the High Court, regarding certain matters which came under the attention of the Commissioner when inspecting criminal courts, mentioned in paragraph 105, were judicious, and have borne useful fruit.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that, out of 21,905 cases disposed of in the division, the Honorary Magistrates disposed of 5,453 cases, or 24·8 per cent. of the total; and agrees with the Commissioner's opinions in paragraphs 112 and 113 as to the better utilization of the voluntary services of this useful body of men.

13. Although there was, on the whole, a decrease of 29 educational institutions in the division during the year, it was unattended by a falling off in the number of pupils which, on the contrary, showed a slight increase. There has been an increase both in the number of schools and pupils for primary education. The different municipalities in the Division contributed Rs. 2,672 during the year, against Rs. 942 in 1892-93, towards this branch of instruction. Muhammadan education has progressed favourably, and there was an increase in the attendance of Muhammadans in all classes of schools. The results of the University examination do not appear to be favourable. There was a falling off in the number passed at the First Examination in Arts, and the B. A. results also are not good.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION  
FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. 1294L.R., dated Dacca, the 30th June 1894.

From—H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1893-94. The instructions contained in Government Circular No. 6, dated the 24th February 1893, and its No. 531, dated 15th February 1894, have been duly attended to.

Preliminary.

I remarked in my report for 1892-93 that I would take steps to have this report submitted more punctually in future. The first step was to direct District Officers to submit their reports section by section. It is, I think, plain that the best time for writing the sections for the calendar year, such as Police and Crime, is when the annual reports on those subjects go forward. The section for the Annual General Administration Report is but an epitome of the detailed report. I observe that the calendar year sections, including appendices, occupy 52 pages out of 121 in my report for 1892-93. I hoped, therefore, to have had these pages ready by 31st March. Unfortunately it was necessary to return the Backergunge sections for correction, and owing to the transfer of the Magistrate they were not resubmitted till 6th June. Such a misfortune is not, I think, likely to recur. Some other sections, such as Material Condition of the People, might be prepared before 31st March.

The table below shows the date on which the earliest and latest sections came to hand:—

DISTRICT.	Name of officer.	Date of receipt of earliest sections.	Date of receipt of last sections.	Date of receipt of complete information.
Dacca ...	Mr. T. L. Jenkins	31st March 1894	23rd May 1894	27th June 1894.
Mymensingh	" A. Earle ...	14th April "	1st June "	28th " "
Faridpur ...	" J. L. Herald	23rd " "	23rd " "	28th " "
Backergunge	" H. LeMesurier	8th March "	11th " "	28th " "

Another step was to get each Collector to lend me one of his superior clerks when he had submitted all his annual reports for the financial year. In this way my office was recruited at the most critical time by two good clerks.

2. I have not found that the business of preparing reports and submitting them punctually is thoroughly understood in this Division. I have found that it is not understood that due date means latest date. The use of the term due date is perhaps equivocal. The due date is of course the first day after the period reported on. Then I found very few officers commence the preparation of reports before the completion of the period reported on, as inculcated in rule 8 (c), Chapter V of the High Court's Criminal Courts' Manual. In very few cases are returns for eleven months prepared in the course of the 12th month of the year.

I.—CHARGE.

Division.

3. I was in charge of the Division throughout the year.

Districts. 4. The following officers were in charge of the several districts of this Division:—

DISTRICT.	Name of officer.	Period of incumbency.
1	2	3
Dacca ...	Mr. T. L. Jenkins ...	1st April to 3rd September 1893 and from 7th December 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Mymensingh ...	" J. H. Lea ...	4th September to 6th December 1893.
	" A. Earle ...	Whole year.
	" E. F. Growse ...	1st April to 16th September 1893 and from 16th November 1893 to 18th February 1894.
Faridpur ...	" N. D. Beatson Bell ...	17th September to 15th November 1893.
	" R. R. Pope ...	19th February to 31st March 1894.
	" H. Savage ...	1st April to 26th August 1893 and from 27th October 1893 to 5th March 1894.
Backergunge ...	" S. K. Agasti ...	26th August to 26th October 1893.
	" H. LeMesurier ...	6th to 31st March 1894.

Practically there was very little change until quite towards the end of the year, when I regret to say, after five years' incumbency, Mr. H. Savage retired from the very responsible and onerous charge of the district of Backergunge, on well-earned furlough. Mr. Growse, Collector of Faridpur, was transferred about the same time to a lighter charge.

Subdivisions. 5. The undermentioned officers were in charge of the several subdivisions:—

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Name of officer.	Period of incumbency.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	Narayanganj ...	Mr. J. H. Lea, Joint-Magistrate.	1st April to 2nd September 1893.
	Munshiganj ...	" L. T. R. Lucas	3rd September to 31st March 1894.
	Manikganj ...	Babu Srish Chandra Ghosh...	Whole year.
	Kishorganj ...	" Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee	Ditto.
	Tangail ...	" Srinath Chatterjee	Ditto.
Mymensingh ...	Netrakona ...	" Shih Chandra Nag	1st April 1893 to 31st January 1894.
		" Gagan Chandra Das	1st February to 31st March 1894.
		" Jagat Chandra Bose	1st April to 25th July 1893.
		" Annoda Prosad Bose	26th July 1893 to 31st March 1894.
	Jamalpur ...	Maulvi Ahmed	1st to 4th April 1893.
		Mr. J. H. Temple	5th April to 11th June 1893.
		Babu Chandra Sikar Kar	12th June 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Faridpur ...	Goalundo ...	Mr. B. K. Mullick, Joint-Magistrate.	1st April to 17th July 1893.
	Madaripur ...	Babu Rajani Nath Chatterjee	18th July 1893 to 31st March 1894.
	Pirojpur ...	Maulvi Fazlal Karim	Whole year.
	Bhola ...	" Faizuddin Hossein	Ditto.
Backergunge ...	Patuakhali ...	Babu Chandra Kumar Dutt	Ditto.
		" Prasanna Kumar Karforma.	1st April to 2nd June 1893 and from 3rd August 1893 to 31st March 1894.
		" Jamini Mohun Das	3rd June to 2nd August 1893.

In only four subdivisions were there permanent changes, Narayanganj, Netrakona, Jamalpur, and Goalundo; in two there were temporary changes; while in six there were no changes at all. My Division has in this respect been exceptionally fortunate.

## II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

6. In accordance with the orders now in force (*vide* paragraph 3 of Government Resolution, Miscellaneous, No. 3987T G, dated the 17th October 1891), I did not confine my tour to any particular season, but was out from time to time as occasion required, or opportunity offered, during all the months of the year except June, when I

was detained at the head-quarters by the annual reports. Altogether I spent 146 days on tour. My tour was distributed as follows:—

April	1893	...	...	6 day
May	"	...	...	4 "
July	"	...	...	22 "
August	"	...	...	16 "
September	"	...	...	10 "
October	"	...	...	19 "
November	"	...	...	2 "
December	"	...	...	12 "
January	1894	...	...	24 "
February	"	...	...	14 "
March	"	...	...	17 "

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I visited all the district head-quarters' stations—Barisal twice and Mymensingh four times—and all subdivisional head-quarters, except Jamalpur in Mymensingh and Bhola in Backergunge. I should have visited Bhola in February, but thought it my duty to return to Dacca to meet the Hemp Drugs Commission. Want of water prevented my visit to Jamalpur in September.

My steamer was away from her anchorage at Dacca for 118 days, but she ran only 63 days—47 days with Commissioner and 16 days with other officers. She was absent at Calcutta in November and December.

7.\* The Collectors were on tour—

(b) Tours of Collectors.

Dacca	...	...	...	115 days.
Mymensingh	...	...	...	126 "
Faridpur	...	...	...	109 "
Backergunge	...	...	...	134 "

or 121 days on the average, as in the preceding year. The Collector of Faridpur is only required to spend 90 days on tour. In Dacca, Mr. Jenkins was on tour for 85 days in nine months, while Mr. Lea, who officiated for him for three months, was out for 30 days. Mr. Jenkins gives the following explanation:—"I intended to go out during the latter part of March to complete the 120 days touring, but was detained at head-quarters owing to pressure of work. As my appellate and general work at head-quarters is very heavy, I beg strongly to reiterate the remarks of my predecessor, Mr. Hare, regarding the necessity of reducing the maximum number of days spent in touring from 120 to 90. Another special reason in favour of my proposal is that as the district is intersected by large rivers, the most outlying places can be visited during the rainy season. During the winter season the prevailing malaria is very deadly."

A reference to correspondence ending with my letter No. 399J. of 23rd February 1894 will show that I am endeavouring to relieve the Magistrates of Mymensingh, Dacca and Faridpur of some of their criminal judicial appellate work. Mr. Jenkins may be excused his short outturn on the ground of his liability to malaria. I do not support his proposal to reduce the maximum number of days he should be in camp.

The Collector of Dacca spent some days of each month on tour, while Mr. Earle, the Collector of Mymensingh, was in camp in all the months except April and August. In Faridpur there was no touring in April, May and September, owing, it is said, to pressure of work at the head-quarters. But this is a light district.

Mr. Earle makes the following remarks:—

"There are four subdivisions in this district, and if, as is required by the rules and as was done in the year under report, they are fully inspected twice a year, at least 56 days are taken up on this work alone; I say 56 days, because what with going and coming back and carrying on ordinary duties simultaneously, an inspection of the offices, as also of the thana, municipality, dispensary, Sub-Registrar's office and schools, cannot be done in less than seven days, while it generally takes more. No doubt inspections are desirable, but I think that

they are made at too great a cost in this district. I feel that I have seen too little of the district at large and too much of the subdivisional head-quarters."

I agree with Mr. Earle that much time is wasted on inspection, and have, in my letter No. 508L.R., dated 9th May 1893, made a representation to the Board in the sense of paragraph 17 of my report for 1892-93. Further experience convinces me that much injury is done to the public service by these frequent inspections. The office inspected is disarranged during the inspection, and the inspecting officer's very valuable time might be better occupied, as Mr. Earle justly says, in touring.

In Faridpur, owing to prevalence of distress almost all over the district, and specially in the Bil country, the greater portion of the touring of the Collector was devoted to enquiries about the condition of the people and of the paddy, and to devising means for relief. Some bad-livelihood cases were also tried on the spot by Mr. Growse.

Mr. Savage, Collector of Backergunge, was in camp in all the months except May and June.

#### 8. The Subdivisional Officers made the following tours:—

Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

DISTRICT.	Subdivisional Officers of—	Time spent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
		Days.	
Dacca	Narayanganj ...	94	Mr. Lea had three ponies and engaged a boat occasionally. Mr. Lucas has been directed to procure a pony. He does not keep any boat, but gets one from Dacca when required.
	Munshiganj ...	92	Babu Srish Chandra Ghosh kept a pony and employed a boat during the rains and in the dry season, when he was required to visit char lands, &c.
	Manikganj ...	106	Babu Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee kept a pony throughout the year and a boat in the rainy season.
Mymensingh	Jamalpur ...	96	All the officers kept boats during the rains. The Subdivisional Officer of Netrakona kept a pony during the cold season.
	Kishorganj ...	97	
	Netrakona ...	94	
	Tangail ...	90	
	Goalundo ...	96	During the rains the Subdivisional Officer travelled in a boat and in the cold weather by rail and on horse-back.
Faridpur	Madaripur ...	188	The Subdivisional Officer keeps a hired green-boat.
Backergunge	Pirojpur ...	95	All the Subdivisional Officers kept boats, as no other mode of travelling in the district is practicable, the district being intersected with khals and rivers.
	Patuakhali ...	106	
	Bhola ...	91	

I find that when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal visited Dacca in 1886, it was represented to him that the Narayanganj Subdivisional Officer's prolonged absence from Narayanganj caused considerable inconvenience. On enquiry I was unable to discover any such inconvenience, and accordingly the same minimum has now been fixed for Narayanganj as for other subdivisions.

Out of 188 days spent on tour by Maulvi Fazlal Karim, the very energetic Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur, 106 days were on relief work. A second officer was posted to the subdivision from the Sadar to enable the Subdivisional Officer to deal effectively with the distress. The Subdivisional Officer writes:—"I was compelled from July to spend the greater portion of my time in the interior of the subdivision to make enquiries about the condition of the people, adopt means for relief, and finally to make enquiries under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and grant loans to the distressed people on the spot. This special work kept me out on tour for 106 days."

The average number of days spent on tour by the Subdivisional Officers is a day above the prescribed minimum. As noticed in paragraph 11 of my report

for 1892-93, the rules regarding the charge of subdivisional treasuries somewhat impede the movements of officers stationed at subdivisions. In my letter No. 334L.R., dated 23rd April 1894, I have made a representation to the Board of Revenue on this subject.

Except in Mymensingh, officers attached to the Sadar subdivision, unless specially employed on peripatetic duties, do little touring. Mr. Earle, the Collector of Mymensingh, writes:—

“The two first class Magistrates in charge of the Sadar subdivisions, viz., the east and west Sadar subdivisions, were out on tour for two months each, and will, in the current year, have to be in the mufassal for 90 days each. The Sadar subdivision is therefore now receiving the attention which it has always merited, and bad characters, who were immune as long as no Magistrate came to their villages, are rapidly being brought to account.”

9. I inspected the treasuries at Mymensingh, Barisal, and Faridpur during the year, and that at Dacca in April 1894. I made some inspection of the Collectors' and Magistrates' offices at Mymensingh, Barisal, and Faridpur during the year, and have done some of the Dacca offices since the close of the year.

(2) Collectors.  
The following table shows the dates of inspection of district offices and treasuries by Commissioner and Collectors:—

DISTRICT.	By whom inspected.	Dates of inspection of offices.	Dates of inspection of treasuries.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ... {	By Commissioner ...	None ...	None.
	„ Collector ...	August 1893 and March 1894 ...	6th September 1893 and 31st March 1894.
Mymensingh ... {	„ Commissioner ...	20th March 1894 ...	4th October 1893.
	„ Collector ...	3rd August to 4th September 1893 and 26th February to 13th March 1894.	2nd October 1893 and 31st March 1894.
Faridpur ... {	„ Commissioner ...	15th and 17th to 19th December 1893.	13th and 14th December 1893.
	„ Collector ...	September 1893 and 13th to 28th March 1894.	3rd April and 1st October 1893.
Backergunge ... {	„ Commissioner ...	9th August 1893 and 10th February 1894.	10th August 1893.
	„ Collector ...	5th September to 11th October 1893 and 8th to 27th March 1894.	3rd and 17th April and 12th October 1893.

The Collectors of all the districts of the Division inspected their offices twice during the year.

Inspection of Subdivisional Offices and Treasuries by—  
(1) Commissioner.

10. The following table shows the dates on which the subdivisional offices and treasuries were inspected by me:—

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Dates of inspection of subdivisional offices.	Dates of inspection of sub-treasuries.
1	2		
Dacca ... {	Narayanganj ...	Not inspected ...	No sub-treasury.
	Munshiganj ...	Ditto ...	Not inspected.
	Manikganj ...	17th May 1893 ...	17th May 1893.
	Jamalpur ...	Not inspected ...	Not inspected.
	Kishorganj ...	18th January 1894 and following days.	Ditto.
Mymensingh ... {	Netrakona ...	11th to 13th January 1894 ...	Ditto.
	Tangail ...	14th and 15th September 1893 ...	Ditto.
Faridpur ... {	Goalundo ...	13th September 1893 ...	13th September 1893.
	Madaripur ...	18th to 20th July 1893 ...	Not inspected.
	Pirojpur ...	31st July, and 3rd and 4th August 1893.	Ditto.
Backergunge ... {	Patuakhali ...	27th July 1893 ...	Ditto.
	Bhola ...	Not inspected ...	Ditto.

In the preceding year all the subdivisinal offices and sub-treasuries were inspected by the Commissioner. I have inspected the Munshiganj offices since the close of the year.

(2) Collectors. The subjoined table shows the dates on which the subdivisinal offices and treasuries\* were inspected by the Collectors:—

District.	Subdivision.	Dates of inspection of subdivisinal offices.	Dates of inspection of subdivisinal treasuries.
1	2	3	4
Dacca	Narayanganj ...	22nd and 28th September and 18th and 19th December 1893.	No sub-treasury.
	Munshiganj ...	26th and 27th September 1893 and 21st and 22nd March 1894.	27th September 1893 and 22nd March 1894.
	Manikganj ...	7th and 8th July 1893 and 14th and 16th February 1894.	8th July 1893 and 15th February 1894.
Mymensingh	Jamalpur ...	23rd September 1893 and 16th February 1894.	26th September 1893 and 16th February 1894.
	Kishorganj ...	24th June 1893 and 17th January 1894.	26th June 1893 and 17th January 1894.
	Netrakona ...	14th July 1893 and 11th January 1894.	15th July 1893 and 10th January 1894.
	Tangail ...	12th September 1893 and 20th March 1894.	11th September 1893 and 17th March 1894.
Faridpur	Goalundo ...	13th to 15th July 1893 and 7th February 1894.	13th July 1893 and 6th February 1894.
	Madaripur ...	16th August 1893 and 25th February 1894.	31st August 1893 and 24th February 1894.
Backergunge	Pirojpur ...	25th September 1893 and 17th to 22nd January 1894.	29th August 1893 and 18th January 1894.
	Patuakhali ...	9th October 1893 and 13th to 15th February 1894.	4th October 1893 and 13th February 1894.
	Bhola ...	12th to 15th July 1893 and 4th to 6th December 1893.	13th July and 4th December 1893.

All the subdivisinal offices and treasuries were twice inspected in the course of the year, as required by the rules.

The Sub-Deputy Magistrate's office at Gopalganj in the Faridpur district was twice inspected by the District Magistrate. I also inspected this office in August 1893.

Mr. Earle, the Collector of Mymensingh, relates a curious incident in connection with touring, which illustrates forcibly the character of the people of Eastern Bengal. He writes:—

"Before closing this section I might allude to a tour incident which occurred in the course of a visit of the Commissioner of the Division to this district. While his carts were proceeding from Syanganj to Jaria on the Mymensingh-Durgapur road, his servants, including a chaprasi with his *chaprass* and two khalasis in blue, saw some straw in a field adjoining the road, and being in need of it, proceeded to appropriate it, offering the owners the price. The latter, however, were not inclined to be accommodating, but, on the contrary, resenting the action of the Commissioner's servants, assaulted some of them somewhat severely. Three of the assailants were subsequently put on their trial before the Subdivisional Officer of Netrakona, of whom two were fined and one acquitted for want of identification. This incident exemplifies the independent spirit of the Mymensingh villagers."

I may add that the punishment would have been more severe had I not pleaded with the Magistrate for leniency.



Since the close of the year a somewhat similar incident has occurred in the neighbourhood of Mymensingh. A party of the Dacca khodda were returning from Jalpaiguri, and encamped on a piece of waste land by the side of the road. The villagers turned out and attacked them, apparently without provocation other than that given by the fact of the party having encamped in the village. Some of the mahouts were badly hurt.

### III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

11. The average rainfall was 88·49 inches as against 70·76 inches in the previous year. In 1889-90 the average was 81·22 and that was an abnormally wet year. The average of the five years ending 1892-93 was 68·58 inches. So we are 19·89 inches or 28·83 per cent. above normal. There appears to be no previous record of such a rainfall, except in 1880-81, when it was more than that of the year under review by a fraction of an inch, being 88·92 inches. And the excessive rainfall was general over the whole Division; only Munshiganj, Narayanganj and Netrakona have escaped. Excessive rain would not in itself prove injurious in a rice-growing tract. This year it has been accompanied by heavy floods. The water at Dacca rose within a few inches of the record year 1886. And though rain was excessive in the rainy season, we had an abnormally dry cold weather. Altogether the year was disastrous for crops: so much so, that we have imported food.

The Collector of Dacca, where the outturn of the principal crops, *i.e.*, *aus*, *aman*, pulses, jute and oilseeds, was less than in 1892-93, and much below the average, thus analyses the effects of the weather on crops in his district during the year under review:—

“Owing to high floods and heavy and constant rain in May, June, August, and some days of July, the outturn of *aman*, *aus* and jute was poor. For want of rainfall at the time of sowing and ploughing, *i.e.*, in November and December, and scanty rain in February and March which stunted the growth of pulses, the outturn of these crops was only nine annas. The outturn of oilseeds was not good, partly owing to scanty rain at the time of sowing, and partly to their being damaged by the insects.”

The Collector of Mymensingh reports that unusual floods in the months of July and August damaged the jute and *aus* crops and retarded the transplantation of *aman* rice seedlings.

Untimely and heavy downpour caused the failure of the *aus* crop in most parts of the Faridpur district. The small outturn of *aman* and jute is due rather to flood than rainfall. On the other hand, the want of timely rain in February is reported to have affected the growth of *rabi* crops.

To the same causes is to be attributed the short outturn of crops in Backergunge, where the Collector reports the Bil country to the north-west of the district, about 100 square miles in area, was a blank sheet of water and produced no crops at all.

A violent cyclone passed over the south of the Division on the 22nd of October last. It affected specially the Bhola and part of the Patuakhali subdivisions. It is reported to have caused much mischief by blowing down houses, by uprooting and breaking down trees, by carrying away cattle, and by stranding boats and sloops. The mortality among cattle was enormous, and four persons were killed. Had this storm occurred at the spring-tides there would have been a repetition of the 1876 catastrophe.

A severe storm passed over the whole of the Dacca district in the latter part of May 1893, the remnant of a cyclone which did much damage in the Bay and at Calcutta; but no lives were lost, and the damage to property was slight.

Another violent storm on the 1st of March last was reported from Madaripur.

The prescribed statements showing the rainfall and the outturn of crops in the several districts of the Division will be found in the appendix. We know nothing of the outturn of crops: the figures in the crop statement record the aggregate impression of a number of observers. According to the statement, the main rice crop, the *aman*, was not on the whole so much short of previous years and of an average crop, as generally supposed.

## IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

12. The following statement shows the number of deaths reported and the death-rate per mille in the last three years:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REPORTED IN—				DEATH-RATE PER MILE IN—		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892.	1893.	1891-92.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca ... ..	50,236	54,398	60,024	74,415	22·4	24·79	30·74
Mymensingh ... ..	66,870	67,774	42,901	87,547	19·4	12·38	25·92
Faridpur ... ..	34,192	43,811	54,863	60,115	23·8	30·4	33·4
Backergunge ... ..	62,859	60,234	93,958	77,156	32·1	43·6	35·4
Total ...	224,393	234,157	251,890	290,273	23·7	26·5	30·4

We are only now organizing our rural police in such a manner that we can rely on their giving information of deaths and of other matters, so too much stress must not be laid on the above figures. The year was no doubt a healthy one in Mymensingh, and the increased death-rate must be attributed wholly to improved registration, although there was more cholera than usual. Backergunge, which is far ahead of other districts in the organization of its village police, was more healthy than in the previous year. Dacca and Faridpur, on the other hand, were affected with cholera in a severely epidemic form. Deaths from this cause increased in Dacca from 5,513 to 17,610, and in Faridpur from 3,939 to 11,885. There has been scarcity in some tracts in Backergunge and Faridpur. In two of the thanas afflicted there was much cholera in the concluding months of the year. In the other there were fewer deaths than in the previous year.

In the following table deaths are classified according to causes reported by chaukidars, whose diagnosis is rough and defective:—

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893 ... ..	24,020	2,114	176,420	2,764	2,668	41,920	243,906
1892 ... ..	56,703	1,156	186,009	3,895	3,475	48,275	290,273

Fever, which is frightfully prevalent in these districts in the months of November to January, as usual, accounts for two-thirds of the deaths. The following are the details of fever district by district:—

DISTRICT.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3
Dacca ... ..	41,249	40,723
Mymensingh ... ..	36,404	56,193
Faridpur ... ..	42,302	40,558
Backergunge ... ..	56,565	47,935
Total ...	176,420	186,009

Supposing registration to have been better, this table shows that, but for cholera, the year was a healthy one in Faridpur and Dacca.

13. The subject of water-supply is engaging the attention of Municipalities and Districts Boards.

In section XXX I have noted what sums these bodies have devoted to the improvement of the water-supply in 1892-93 and 1893-94. Tanks can never give a wholesome supply of water, and are besides beyond our means. Masonry wells too are, as a rule, too expensive. We have to fall back on cheap wells costing Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 each. The common earthenware ring well with

double rings has, I think, a future before it. Then the well described in my last report, made of a special kind of segmental brick, is coming into use. The ordinary earthenware pipes supplied for building culverts make very good cheap wells. The Sanitary Commissioner very properly condemns the use of galvanized iron rings on the ground of filtration. They are unsuitable on other grounds.

The drying up of water-courses which is proceeding in many tracts (the Dacca river is an instance) makes the provision of other sources of water-supply an urgent necessity.

I have received complaints in more than one quarter that zamindars charge a salami before they will allow a new tank to be dug on their property, and that this charge in many cases deters people from improving the water-supply. No doubt it is a good principle of taxation to take your money when you can get it; to bleed a man when he is in funds and is expending them. But I think public benefactions like tanks should be excluded from taxation.

I do not hear so many complaints of jute-steeping, possibly because last year we had so much more water than usual. The Magistrate of Mymensingh says as jute is only steeped in the dirtiest and most stagnant pools, it cannot affect the supply of wholesome water.

The Chemical Examiner at Calcutta is overwhelmed with work. We much want a local laboratory where the purity of water can be tested.

14. In the month of October cholera broke out in an epidemic form in the Jamalpur Municipality. During the course of a month, viz. from 6th October to 5th November, 258 deaths were reported out of 430 cases. The population of the town is 15,388, and ordinarily some 461 persons would die in a year. Mr. Earle, the Magistrate of Mymensingh, went at once to the spot and held a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners and other residents of the town. It was decided—

- (1) To prohibit the use of well water and allow only river water to be used.
- (2) In the case of families unable to carry or get carried water from the river, to supply boiled river water to their houses.
- (3) To burn all houses where a serious outbreak had occurred, as well as old clothes, &c., of the patients.
- (4) To provide shelter for members of families whose houses are burnt, and to award compensation for the houses burnt.
- (5) To prohibit entirely the sale of milk and *dudhi* in the town.
- (6) To see the dead bodies of Hindus were properly burnt and those of Musalmans buried.
- (7) To carefully supervise the sale of fish and vegetables in the bazar.

Proper medical aid was also given. It is curious to find cholera attributed to the use of well water. I have suggested having the water of the wells analysed.

#### V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

15. As stated above, the crops were generally bad and prices of food-grains were very high. As the majority of the inhabitants of my Division are producers of jute, food-stuffs and oilseeds, the high prices of these articles to some extent compensated them for short outturn. But in some parts of the Division even the cultivators were reduced to short commons, and generally wage earners, such as Rishis and people with fixed incomes, felt the high prices keenly. In some parts the helpless and infirm, and persons dependent on their neighbours or relations for support, such as widows with families, were reduced to actual distress. In the Bil country lying in the north-west of the Backergunge district and the south-west of the Faridpur district, it was found necessary to give relief in the shape of agricultural loans, earthwork at low though not at famine rates, and dhan-husking for the women.

In Mymensingh, however, it is reported that the high prices more than compensated producers for failure of the crops.

16. I have made out a table showing the incidence of the rental of each district, as discovered by the road cess valuation returns, per head of the population and per cultivated acre, including homestead. The cultivated acre

is not accurately known. I take the figures from "Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1891-92":—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Cultivated area in acres as per Agricultural Statistics of Bengal for 1891-92.	Population as per census of 1891.	Rental as returned for cess purposes.	Rental per head of population.	Rental per acre of cultivation.	Population per cultivated acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dacca ...	998,000	2,420,656	27,42,784	1.1	2.74	2.4
Mymensingh ...	2,712,000	3,472,186	59,73,701	1.7	2.20	1.2
Faridpur ...	1,007,500	1,797,320	21,81,382	1.2	2.16	1.6
Backergunge ...	1,343,400	2,153,965	69,76,370	3.2	5.19	1.6
Rangpur ...	1,602,800	2,065,464	44,44,652	2.1	2.77	1.2

It will be seen that the rates of rent, except in Backergunge, are very low in face of the fact that an acre produces at present prices a gross return of some Rs. 50 if cultivated in rice and jute our staple crops. I have looked up the settlements which have come before me in the year under report, and find the average rates of rent per acre are:—

DISTRICT.	Homestead.	1st class arable.	2nd class arable.	3rd class arable.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca ...	3 6 3	2 4 9	1 8 0	0 12 0
Mymensingh ...	3 9 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
Faridpur ...	3 4 6	1 15 0	1 10 6	0 12 9
Backergunge ...	3 15 0	3 6 0	...	...

Except in Backergunge, these rates corroborate the above statement. In the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate the average rental is Rs. 3 per acre.

17. If the position of the people of my Division is thus enviable from the point of view of rent, it is not less so from the point of view of taxation. The following statement shows the incidence per head of the different taxes (reckoning land revenue as a tax, though it is of course included in the rent) in my Division and in the Assam Valley Districts:—

	DACCA DIVISION.		ASSAM VALLEY DISTRICTS.	
	Amount.	Incidence.	Amount.	Incidence.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ...	35,14,214	.35	31,65,510	1.58
Excise ...	8,12,103	.08	20,69,261	1.03
Stamps ...	25,80,229	.26	2,23,179	.11
Registration ...	2,27,348	.02	4,344	.002
Road cess ...	4,13,033	.04	2,34,762	.11
Public Works cess ...	5,14,921	.05		
Zamindari dák cess ...	54,624	.005		
Municipal tax ...	2,39,493	.02	98,556	.04
Income-tax ...	2,75,897	.02	91,566	.04
Total ...	86,32,062	.87	58,87,178	2.94

I exclude the salt tax, as its incidence does not vary greatly in different divisions, and it is very difficult to determine how much each division pays. It will be seen that the incidence in the Assam Valley Districts is more than three times as high as in my Division. There the principal item of revenue has lately been increased some 30 per cent. on the ground that the people are very lightly taxed, so the incidence now is greater than 2·94.

There can be no doubt that the people of this Division are among the most lightly taxed in India, if not in the world. Where the people of the Assam Valley Districts pay one rupee, the people of this Division can well afford to pay two, for they are very much better off. They are better housed, better clothed, better fed. Here the population is rapidly increasing, there it is stationary; it is doubtful indeed if the births exceed the deaths. The incidence of taxation then in this Division should be at least 6·8 per head instead of ·87, and the total should be 688 lakhs, not 86.

While clothing, tobacco, areca-nut, betel-leaves and other luxuries remain on the free list, it cannot be said that we have exhausted our resources. It would be mere common justice to the people of other more highly-taxed divisions and provinces to make the people of this Division contribute to the cost of the Government and defence of the country according to their means.

18. For the first time, I believe, since this report was first submitted, I regret to find myself obliged to introduce a section under this heading.

Scarcity and famine.

After holding a conference at Barisal with the Collectors of Backergunge and Faridpur, in my letter No. 2241, dated 15th August 1893, I reported to Government that there was likely to be some scarcity, perhaps even distress, in a small tract of country in the south-west of the Faridpur district and north-west of the Backergunge district, called the Bil country. I said that I thought it would be necessary to afford some relief in this tract, but that I could not commit myself to a positive opinion on this point until the existing scarcity had been tested. In this Bil country special long-stemmed species of *aus* and *aman* are sown together in March and April. In ordinary years these crops grow with the rise of the rivers in May and June, and when the water rises slowly, splendid crops are reaped. But this year the water rose very early and very suddenly (partly on account of the heavy storm of 25th May), so that much land was never sown, and nearly all the land sown was drowned. The failure of these crops was complete. The inhabitants generally get rid of their *aman* crop and depend on the *aus* for their food-supply. They had lost this crop and had no prospect of an *aman* crop to induce money-lenders to be liberal with their loans. High prices probably contributed to a depletion of food-stocks. By way of testing the scarcity, work was offered at famine rates, but it was not accepted. This I held proved that relief was not immediately needed. But I took the precaution of applying to the Board of Revenue for sanction to disbursement of Rs. 30,000 in loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, should such a step become necessary. Later on, sensational accounts having appeared in the newspapers, and some alarm having been manifested at head-quarters, I visited the distressed tract myself in October. I came to the same conclusion that previous observers and enquirers had come to. I found there was so far no general distress. Many families were reduced to short commons, but I found no general want of food. The people generally appeared to be well-nourished. But here and there I found persons, who could not work and who were ordinarily dependent upon relations or upon public charity, in great need, indeed starving. With a view to the relief of these helpless persons, I sanctioned the collection of subscriptions and the opening of relief centres from which paddy could be distributed to the really necessitous. I also sanctioned the grant of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act from the Rs. 40,000 sanctioned by the Board.

As soon as the water subsided in December, some roads which had long been in contemplation in these tracts were put in hand at rates which, though very low for these districts, were not famine rates, in that workers were allowed to earn as much as they liked. As work on the new railway from Chandpur to Comilla had commenced, I took steps to inform the people of the distressed tract that work was available, and also directed the Magistrates of Faridpur and Backergunge to communicate with the railway

authorities with a view to providing facilities for recruitment of labour. Special steps were taken to relieve the infirm and helpless; subscriptions were collected and arrangements made for the distribution of gratuitous relief in different centres to persons unable to work. Arrangements were made to provide helpless women with rice-husking in their own houses.

The following is a summary of the expenditure incurred in relief measures:—

<i>Backergunge.</i>				Rs.	A.	P.
Total paid to labourers on work	...	...	...	177	15	2
Total cost of gratuitous relief	...	...	...	4,121	15	4½
				4,299	14	6½
Loans given to the cultivators under the Agriculturists'				17,000	0	0
Loans Act	...	...	...			
<i>Faridpur.</i>				Rs.	A.	P.
Amount spent on gratuitous relief from subscriptions				3,615	12	0
raised	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
Amount spent by District Board	...	...	...	4,915	8	0
Loans given by the District Board	...	...	...	22,753	0	0
Loans given by Government under the Agriculturists'						
Loans Act	...	...	...			

I do not include the cost of works carried out by the District Boards, as famine rates were not charged for them.

In my final report on this distress I wrote there was nothing approaching famine in either of the districts at any time, which is proved by the fact that people would not accept work at famine rates. At the same time there was real distress among helpless and dependant persons. I do not think that such people would have died had we not given relief. The relations of such persons, though they would let them starve, would not have let them die. Native gentlemen, both official and non-official, and the missionaries who are well acquainted with the distressed area, where they have a good many converts, were all of opinion that the distressed people would rather starve than accept famine rates—a theory I have not been able to bring myself to accept.

There was a good deal of cholera in the distressed area in the fall of the year, which may have been partly due to the short food-supply. But there was cholera in undistressed areas too. Beyond this, the scarcity has not had any special effect on the death-rate. There has been no death from starvation. Now and then accounts reached me through the newspapers of such deaths. Prompt enquiries were made in these cases, and I am glad to say that in not a single instance was the report proved to be correct.

Crime has been but little affected by the scarcity. The Collector of Backergunge reports that "some old thieves who, in 1892, had given a little trouble, recommenced their depredations in 1893, probably on account of the hard times, but there was no crop of petty thefts by men driven to criminal courses by hunger." In section XIII (Crime) I have noticed the effect of scarcity on crime.

I am now inclined to think I was weak in allowing any relief measures at all. Mr. Growse, the Collector of Faridpur, was from the first rather alarmist in his views, and had I not had the reports of his neighbour, Mr. Savage, Collector of Backergunge, for comparison, I should probably have gone further than I did. Mr. Savage adopted a practical common-sense view of the situation throughout, in spite of the outcry in the newspapers and elsewhere. Maulvi Fazlal Karim, Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur, has been a bright exception to the alarmist crowd. He has all along taken a moderate and sensible view of the state of affairs, and has been a great support to me. I regret to have to add that the missionaries residing in and near the distressed tract have almost without exception taken an exaggerated view of the situation. The fact probably is that they do not know what famine is, and I trust they may never be enlightened.

#### VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

19. The Collectors of Dacca, Mymensingh and Backergunge report that, properly speaking, there is no regular emigration from, or immigration into,

their districts. There is much temporary migration in search of work both inter-district and from outside. The people of Eastern Bengal are, as a rule, too well off to work as day-labourers; their place is supplied by immigrants from Bihar. For instance, there is a large settlement of such people at Narayanganj.

In the paddy-cutting season there is a large migration from Faridpur to Backergunge and Khulna. The cultivators of these districts enjoy seeing other people cut the paddy for them. Owing to scarcity in the former district the migration was larger than usual this year.

The Collector of Mymensingh reports that boatmen from the Tangail subdivision go to other districts, and shop-keepers from the Kishorganj subdivision go to Calcutta; while Muhammadans from the Kishorganj and Netrakona subdivisions go to Rangpur and other districts with dried fish for sale. The fishermen of the bordering districts, such as Sylhet, come to catch fish in his district in the beginning of the cold weather and go away in April.

The following statement shows the number of coolies embarked at Goalundo during the year under review for the labour districts as compared with the previous year:—

YEAR.	UNDER CONTRACT.			Free emigrants.	Grand Total.
	Assam.	Cachar and Sylhet.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1892-93 ... ..	12,542	5,895	18,437	27,052	45,489
1893-94 ... ..	11,394	5,106	16,500	19,978	36,478

There was only one case instituted in the Division during the year under review, under Government order No. 1848J., dated the 21st April 1892. The Embarkation Agent at Goalundo refused to allow a batch of free emigrants to proceed, as they were not properly provided. The man in charge of them, however, took tickets for them and put them on board the steamer. He was fined Rs. 35. That only one case occurred under the Act is, I think, satisfactory proof of the harmonious working of the Act and Rules so far as Goalundo is concerned, and is highly creditable to the Embarkation Agent, Babu Kishori Lal Banerjee, whose conduct of the business leaves nothing to be desired.

#### VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

20. The prices of imported articles such as wheat, grain and salt remained the same as in the previous year. The price of rice, our principal food crop, which rose in 1892-93 at times almost to famine rates, continued very high. The divisional average is—

1889-90	...	...	...	15.14
1890-91	...	...	...	15.12
1891-92	...	...	...	13.14
1892-93	...	...	...	11.11½
1893-94	...	...	...	11.8½

As stated in sections III and V, there has been, except in Mymensingh, a general failure of the rice crop all over Eastern Bengal including Sylhet. This is quite enough to account for the high prices. It is further said that the cultivators became alarmed at the bad prospects of the crops, and held their stocks. The food-supply, even when sufficient, was therefore not always available.

Though the divisional average is not very alarming, in places the price rose far below this. The curious spectacle has been witnessed of large imports of rice from outside, especially from Patna and Rangoon. Meanwhile our exports of table rice continued.

Though where wages are reported to vary from 3 to 6 annas per diem and from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5-4 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork, it is difficult to form an opinion, I gather that in Faridpur and Backergunge the wages of the common cooly have fallen. It is reported that there was a greater demand for

employment owing to the general failure of crops. Still I think, as in previous years, we have had to depend generally upon imported labour, and that it is only in very restricted areas that people have condescended to seek employment to which they are unaccustomed.

#### VIII.—MINES AND MANUFACTURES.

21. There are no mines in this Division, and the statistical form No. V is therefore blank. The streets in Dacca are largely  
Mines.
metalled with a kind of heavy black iron-stone, said to be slag from old iron smithy works, and found in certain tracts in parganas Bhowal and Kasimpur, lying north of the town of Dacca.

22. As stated in previous reports, there are no large manufactures in this  
Manufactures.
Division. The Collector of Mymensingh reports that the Netrakona cheese trade is languishing, but he does not mention the cause or causes of this decline, and furnishes no statistics. The steam flour and oil mill which was started at Dacca in the year 1892-93 has been closed. The steam oil-mill at Jhalakati is still working.

#### IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

23. There was no marked change in trade routes or trade centres in the  
General.
Division during the year under review. The opening of a steamer service by the I. G. S. N. Co., connecting Madaripur with Goalundo, Barisal, Chandpur and Narayanganj and other important centres of trade, has given an impetus to the development of trade in the Madaripur subdivision. On the other hand, the depth of the river Brahmaputra in Mymensingh not being sufficient to admit of a steamer plying in it at all seasons, the passenger service started in 1892 between Jamalpur and Mymensingh was discontinued. A proposal to construct a pontoon bridge over the Brahmaputra at Nasirabad is now under consideration, and if it is given effect to, traffic from the east of Mymensingh will be greatly facilitated.

24. The principal articles of export from the Division are jute and rice.  
Export.
The cultivation of both was injuriously affected by untimely and excessive rain and high floods. The area under jute cultivation was also a little less than the average, at least in Mymensingh, if not elsewhere. This was due to the market in this article being low in the preceding year. Narayanganj, the chief centre of trade in jute in the Division, exported less jute last year than in 1892-93. Madaripur is growing in importance as a market for jute.

Backergunge and Mymensingh are the only districts in the Division which are noted for their export of rice; Dacca and Faridpur hardly export any rice, both being importing districts, jute having to a considerable extent supplanted the cultivation of rice. The export of rice from Backergunge came down to 20 lakhs of maunds from 53 lakhs of maunds in 1891-92 and 35 lakhs of maunds in 1892-93. Owing to a partial failure of the *aus* crop in the Backergunge district and in portions of the Tippera and Sylhet districts, exportation on a large scale took place from Mymensingh in the month of August. Prices ruled very high, being in some places Rs. 7 per maund, but they have come down to about Rs. 4 per maund, at which figure they stand up to date.

Of the other exports from the Division, mention may be made of betelnuts and coconuts in Backergunge, which grew in abundance last year and were sold at higher prices than in 1892-93. Faridpur exported a large quantity of fish to Calcutta and other places, and dried fish was also exported as usual from Mymensingh. The trade in hides is gradually falling off in the Division. Nothing is said of the export of bones, but I have found much of this going on.

25. The total trade of Narayanganj increased from Rs. 72,34,513 in  
Imports.
1892-93 to Rs. 72,49,960 in 1893-94, and the increase was all under imports, which consisted of rice, salt, cotton, hides and skins, jute, kerosine-oil, teak and other timber and treasure. The increase was under all of these articles except salt, cotton, jute and kerosine-oil. The decrease was chiefly under salt, the importation of which has fallen off, owing to the price being high at Chittagong.



The most noteworthy fact during the year under review was the importation, I believe for the first time, of Rangoon rice. In January last I found cargoes of rice entering as well as leaving the Backergunge district by the Calcutta canals.

Kerosine-oil, foreign and Bombay piece-goods, refined sugar, tobacco, timber and various fancy articles, were as usual imported for local consumption. The trade in European piece-goods flourishes and daily increases in bulk, while native made piece-goods are being superseded by them almost everywhere, not on account of the quality, but of the cheapness of the former. Kerosine-oil also has almost displaced all other oils for lighting purposes on account of cheapness.

#### X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

26. The only administrative change of any importance was the transfer of the Badla outpost from the Netrakona to the Kishoreganj subdivision in the district of Mymensingh.

The outposts at Deorah in thana Bhanga and at Habiganj in thana Madaripur in the Faridpur district have been abolished according to the recommendation of the Police Redistribution Committee.

The outposts at Taktoly (Bhola subdivision) and Chaltabunia (Patuakhali subdivision) in the district of Backergunge have been abolished from 1st January 1894.

The amalgamation of revenue and criminal process-serving establishments at sadar and subdivisions has been effected in all districts, and also in all districts revenue processes are now sent by post to subdivisions. I think it will be possible to decentralize still further and to post our process-serving establishment at thanas—a proposal I made some 25 years ago, but we want further time.

I quote below the remarks of the Collector of Mymensingh on the effect of these changes:—

“From an administrative point of view it is far more satisfactory that revenue processes should be served by peons posted permanently at subdivisions, and hence intimately acquainted with the means of communication, names of estates, &c., than by men stationed at the Sadar, and it is expected that owing to the closer supervision which has been rendered possible by the distribution, the malpractices of the peons, which have formed the subject of many complaints, will be sensibly checked.”

We took Rs. 71,572 in process fees and Rs. 19,118 as fees for boats in the year, and we spent Rs. 68,535; so we make a profit of Rs. 22,155, which is very good when it is remembered that neither process fees nor boat hire are charged on 41·17 per cent. of our processes.

The increase of work in the Magistrate's office, especially Subdivisional Magistrate's office, caused by the transfer of most of the Court Sub-Inspectors' work to them, was noticed in last year's report. The strain on the subdivisional establishment is very great, as before the transfer they were over-worked. They habitually attend cutcherry in the morning as well as in the forenoon.

There were the following minor changes:—

- (1) An Honorary Magistrate with first class powers was appointed at Manikganj and empowered to sit singly.
- (2) An Honorary Magistrate at Narayanganj was vested with second class powers.
- (3) Two additional Honorary Magistrates were appointed at Manikganj with third class powers.
- (4) Babu Gour Mohan Basak, Honorary Magistrate at Mymensingh Sadar, has been empowered to sit singly with third class powers.
- (5) Babu Kisto Chandra Sarkar at Tangail has been empowered to try cases singly with second class powers, and the District Magistrate has directed that under paragraph 2 of the Government notification dated 10th May 1893, when the Honorary Magistrate sits with any other members of the bench, the bench so formed shall exercise first class and summary powers.

- (6) Babu Ishan Chandra Nag at Jamalpur has been authorized to sit singly with third class powers.
- (7) Rai Radha Ballav Chaudhri Bahadur has been authorized to sit singly with second class powers and to receive complaints at Sherpur.
- (8) Babu Kali Kumar Ukil at Netrakona has been empowered to sit singly with third class powers.
- (9) Babu Guru Prasad Chakravarty at Kishoreganj has been empowered to sit singly with second class powers, and the District Magistrate has directed that the Bench in which he sits with any other member should exercise first class and summary powers.
- (10) Babu Prasanna Chandra Chaudhri at Bazitpur has been empowered to sit singly and to try cases under section 24, Act V of 1861, and the Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884.
- (11) A new sub-registry office has been opened at Katiadi in the Kishoreganj subdivision.
- (12) Maulvi Amiruddin, a retired Deputy Magistrate, has been appointed an Honorary Magistrate with first class powers at Faridpur, and has been authorized to try cases singly.
- (13) Babu Deno Nath Sen has been appointed Honorary Magistrate of the Madaripur Bench with second class powers and with powers to sit singly.
- (14) Maulvi Obedullah, Honorary Magistrate and Rural Sub-Registrar, Pirojpur, has been vested with second class powers and with power to sit singly.

The Bhushna Bench in the district of Faridpur has been abolished.

27. With reference to paragraph 51 of my report for 1892-93, and paragraph 5 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution thereon, about the more economical distribution of work at district head-quarters by the separation of judicial and executive functions, Mr. Earle, the Magistrate of Mymensingh, writes as follows:—"A year's experience has fully confirmed me in thinking the above system the right one. It enables the District Officer to assign the work that each subordinate can do with almost absolute precision, and thus must result in the best possible use being made of the staff allotted to him. It gives each officer a definite interest in the business assigned to him, and bad work in respect of revenue and miscellaneous matters cannot, as of old, be excused by a plea of excess of criminal work. The system is a very convenient one for the public, inasmuch as the departments are distributed among the staff in such a manner that inconvenient delays do not occur; the Treasury Officer, for instance, whose whole time may any day unexpectedly be engaged in treasury business, having little or no work which will require his having dealings with the public. The system has further advantages. In a heavy district like this, the more work the District Officer can safely depute to others, the better. The criminal work of the Sadar subdivision, which is equal to that of any two other subdivisions in the district, is equally distributed between two first class Magistrates, who have distinct thanas assigned to them." I am not yet in a position to submit a report on this new division of labour. Though apparently new in this Division, and perhaps in Bengal, it is of course as old as the hills. When I was a Magistrate it would not have occurred to me to adopt any other. The Magistrate of Backergunge, Mr. Savage, objects that if an officer is confined to one function he will acquire no experience of others. The reply is that though officers do not perform judicial and executive functions at one time, they should be transferred from time to time, from one line to the other. The more functions performed at one time, the less thorough the experience of any one of them is likely to be.

#### XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

28. No statistical enquiries of any importance were undertaken in any district of the Division during the year under report. A census of horses and ponies was taken in all districts, under instructions of the Director of Land Records, Bengal, with a view to include the statistics in the revised edition of

the Statistical Atlas of India, which the Government of India intends to issue. The results are given below:—

DISTRICTS.	Horses over 13—3.	Ponies not above 13—3 to 12—2.	Tattus, 12—2.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	108	758	2,512
Mymensingh ...	432	2,092	1,955
Faridpur ...	61	439	1,018
Backergunge ...	28	118	95
Total ...	629	3,407	5,580

In Mymensingh the revision of Hunter's Statistical Account has been continued and a few sections have been re-written. In this district the census of Palmyra trees taken in the previous year has been further checked during the year under report.

29. The result of the registration of vital statistics in certain compulsory areas is given in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	Selected area.	Population, Census of 1891.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
			Total births in 1893.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Total deaths in 1893.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	
				1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	82,321	2,631	24'96	24'67	2,254	33'77	31'02
	Narayanganj ...	17,715	644	27'03	37'48	586	36'52	33'07
	Nasirabad ...	11,555	109	9'08	9'43	233	18'52	20'16
	Muktagacha ...	4,923	159	9'54	32'3	117	11'98	23'76
	Jamulpur ...	15,388	556	22'68	30'15	642	21'64	41'72
Mymensingh ...	Sherpur ...	10,744	397	9'02	36'95	294	17'96	37'30
	Kishoreganj ...	13,984	354	1'67	25'30	271	11'00	19'37
	Razulpur ...	9,399	275	17'70	29'25	338	17'66	35'96
	Tangail ...	17,973	480	16'92	26'70	340	9'68	18'91
	Netrakona ...	9,821	327	14'00	33'29	329	15'88	33'49
Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	10,774	322	17'1	29'8	274	22'3	25'4
	Madaripur ...	13,772	239	21'4	17'3	351	15'2	26'2
	Burisal ...	15,482	387	22'6	24'95	381	26'55	24'60
Backergunge ...	Nalchiti ...	1,675	32	8'35	19'10	27	15'62	16'11
	Jhalokati ...	2,365	13	4'64	5'49	58	2'80	24'40
	Pirojpur ...	12,216	264	18'78	21'55	264	27'92	21'55
	Patuakhali ...	4,885	75	11'25	15'35	143	28'04	29'27
	Total of the Division.	255,026	6,084	19'8	26'2	7,202	24'7	28'2

The general rate is for births 36·1 and for deaths 30·4. Many of our selected areas are rather rural than urban, and it is hard to believe that their rates are really much below the general rate. In some, such as Jhalokati, low rates can be accounted for.

If Dacca be excepted, the number of births in selected areas has increased from 17·1 to 26·9 per mille, which shows how defective registration formerly was. Muktagacha, Sherpur, Kishoreganj and Nalchiti are instances. The persistent low rate in Nasirabad and Jhalokati shows perhaps the peculiar conditions of those towns.

Again, omitting Dacca the death-rate has improved from 20·3 to 26·9 per mille. Registration was very defective in Muktagacha, Sherpur, Kishoreganj Tangail and Netrakona.

The Act gives ample powers, and there is no reason why registration should not have been as good in Mymensingh as in other districts in former years, had the district authorities taken any trouble in the matter.

There were 85 prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 for non-reporting births and deaths in municipal areas during the year, 68 of which resulted in conviction, as shown below :—

	1893.		1892.	
	Prose- cuted.	Convict- ed.	Prose- cuted.	Convict- ed.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca town ...	42	30	58	48
Narayanganj ...	8	8		
Mymensingh muni- cipal areas.	34	30	9	9
Madaripur only ...	1	0	10	8
Backergunge muni- cipal areas.	0	0	21	16

As the fines are credited to the municipalities concerned, Municipal Commissioners are interested in promoting prosecutions. They seem to me to overlook their interests in this matter.

30. Births were first generally registered in 1892; and generally in that year results were not good. I now give the results in 1892 and 1893 in each subdivision, with the rate per 1,000. The rate varies from 23·8 in Netrakona subdivision to 44·8 in Faridpur Sadar subdivision. The rate for the Division generally is 36·1 against 27·5 in 1892. The rate for births and deaths in 1893 for each district are :—

DISTRICT.	Births.	Deaths.
1	2	3
Dacca ...	38·3	30·7
Mymensingh ...	29·7	25·2
Faridpur ...	40·3	33·4
Backergunge ...	40·3	35·8
Divisional rate per 1,000 ...	36·1	30·4

There is more reason that a birth should be concealed than a death. It is fair, therefore, to assume that if deaths are unreported, births are more so. The fact that over the whole Division the birth-rate exceeds the death-rate by 5·7, in spite of imperfect recording, is most impressive. The fact that in selected areas the birth-rate is 9·9 and the death-rate 2·2 below the general rate proves, I think, that selected areas are generally subject to abnormal conditions—a fact which, though well known to most of us, has not been always remembered. I shudder to think what the real birth-rate in my Division may

be when our imperfect registration brings out 36·1 per 1,000. It is over 40 in six subdivisions :—

District.	Subdivision.	Population according to census of 1891.	Total number of births in 1892.	Total number of births in 1893.	BIRTH RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
					1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ...	Sadar ...	781,791	20,563	28,445	26·3	36·3
	Narayanganj ...	550,627	16,535	21,621	29·5	38·6
	Moulviganj ...	590,606	13,263	23,182	22·1	38·6
	Manikganj ...	413,625	12,650	19,725	28·2	44·4
	Total including boat population 36,087.	2,420,656	62,910	92,873	25·9	38·3
Mymensingh ...	Sadar ...	853,020	18,404	23,230	21·5	27·2
	Kishoreganj ...	625,003	13,291	16,693	25·2	30·6
	Tungai ...	859,475	19,653	31,567	22·8	36·7
	Jamulpur ...	670,742	13,352	16,810	23·05	28·9
	Netrakona ...	654,347	12,977	15,905	19·8	23·8
	Total	3,472,186	77,657	103,314	22·3	29·7
Faridpur ...	Sadar ...	696,422	18,671	29,466	26·01	44·8
	Goulundo ...	359,451	9,037	13,801	25·7	39·3
	Madaripur ...	780,447	23,415	28,812	30·04	36·9
	Total	1,797,320	61,153	72,480	28·4	40·3
Backergunge ...	Sadar ...	879,177	33,882	38,897	38·5	44·2
	Pirojpur ...	619,603	18,926	20,910	30·4	34·5
	Patuakhali ...	490,735	16,474	16,520	33·1	33·2
	Rhola ...	258,450	10,267	11,436	30·7	44·2
	Total	2,154,965	79,561	86,872	36·9	40·3
	Divisional total	9,814,127	271,271	355,539	27·5	36·1

## XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

31. In the appendix (statements VI, VII and IX) are given some statistics of the administration of civil justice.

The following tables compare the number of suits instituted and disposed of in each district in the years 1892 and 1893 :—

*Suits instituted.*

District.	For money or moveables.		Under the rent laws.		Title and other.		Total.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	28,112	29,386	5,200	5,735	1,694	2,973	35,515	36,084
Mymensingh ...	24,005	27,001	6,926	7,640	2,885	3,815	32,810	39,466
Faridpur ...	17,629	16,834	8,900	9,304	1,188	1,554	27,717	27,693
Backergunge ...	10,982	10,845	18,897	19,167	963	1,699	30,842	31,711
Total ...	79,728	85,026	30,032	41,886	7,030	10,031	126,690	136,943

*Suits disposed of.*

DISTRICT.	CASES DISPOSED OF.								Popu- lation.	Number of persons to a suit disposed of.	
	Money.		Rent.		Title.		Total.			1892.	1893.
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dacca ...	28,006	29,333	5,536	5,003	2,161	2,808	35,763	38,014	2,420,656	67	63
Mymensingh ...	23,401	26,637	7,593	7,374	3,360	3,477	34,343	37,488	3,472,186	88	92
Faridpur ...	17,063	17,485	9,035	9,439	1,446	1,407	29,044	28,339	1,797,320	61	63
Backergunge ...	11,330	11,429	18,898	20,367	1,047	1,690	32,263	34,283	2,153,965	69	64
Total ...	80,769	84,884	42,640	45,082	8,014	9,282	131,413	137,548	9,814,127	74	71

The work is still increasing. Institutions exceed those in the previous year by 10,253, while 5,835 more cases have been disposed of. The increase is chiefly in title suits, 42·6 per cent. in institutions and 15·8 per cent. in cases disposed of. In the southern districts, especially Faridpur, there is a lull. In the northern districts increase goes on apace. The increase in Dacca, the decrease in Faridpur, and the small increase in Backergunge, are all attributed to bad times. In Mymensingh, however, the increase is due to good times.

32. The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of in each munsifi:—

DISTRICT.	Munsifi.	Number of Munsifs.	Number of cases disposed of.	Average per munsifi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	Sadar ...	4	7,438	2,125	(a) 1 additional munsifi.
	Narayanganj ...	1	2,156	2,156	
	Kaliganj ...	3	6,600	1,886	
	Munshiganj ...	6	9,884	2,325	
	Manikganj ...	4	7,339	2,258	
Mymensingh	Sadar ...	2	4,728	2,364	
	Jamalpur ...	1	3,549	3,549	
	Sherpur ...	1	1,421	1,421	
	Iswarganj ...	1	2,776	3,701	
	Netrakona ...	3	8,292	3,015	
	Kishoreganj ...	(a) 3	4,763	1,905	
	Bajitpur ...	2	3,268	1,634	
	Atia ...	(a) 3	5,393	2,396	
Faridpur	Pingna ...	1	3,110	4,146	
	Sadar ...	(a) 2	3,180	2,120	
	Goulundo ...	2	4,129	2,064	
	Madaripur ...	(a) 3	6,409	2,848	
	Bhanga ...	(a) 3	7,962	2,654	
Backergunge	Chikandi ...	(a) 3	6,454	2,151	
	Sadar ...	5	12,353	2,906	
	Pirojpur ...	4	5,436	1,672	
	Patuakhali ...	(a) 4	9,549	2,546	
	Bhola ...	2	5,298	2,649	

So 62 munsifs disposed of 131,487 cases, or 2,120 cases each. The proportion of contested cases is small. So this outturn should not overburden our munsifs, but they complain of overwork and keep very late hours. I hear complaints that the bar does not lend itself to the prompt despatch of business.

So far as the number of cases is concerned, Barisal with 12,353 cases disposed of continues to be the heaviest munsifi in the Division. Next come Munshiganj and Patuakhali with more than 9,000 cases each. Dacca Sadar, Kaliganj, Manikganj, Netrakona, Madaripur, Bhanga, Chikandi, with more than 6,000 cases each, are also heavy, but the Pingna munsifi in the district of Mymensingh gives the most work per munsifi (4,146); Iswarganj comes next with 3,701 cases per munsifi. In the Iswarganj, Jamalpur and Netrakona munsifs more than 3,000 cases were disposed of by each munsifi on an average, while in the Kaliganj, Sherpur, Kishoreganj, and Pirojpur Munsifs less than 2,000 cases were disposed of per munsifi.

33. Out of 62 munsifs in statement VII, no less than 42 have now Small Cause Court powers, against 29 in the previous year. The provision therefore of Courts of Small Causes is now ample.

34. \* \* \* \* \*

35. The number of suits pending before munsifs at the end of the year was 23,362 or 17·7 per cent. of the number disposed of, against 20,250 or 15·9 per cent. of the previous year. As compared with the beginning of the year, the number of cases pending has increased by 3,112 or 15·3 per cent. The number of ordinary cases pending in the superior Courts has increased, compared with the beginning of the year, by 2·4 per cent., the number being 42·6 against 40·2 in the previous year. We are not, I regret to say, gaining on the work.

The rates of pending cases to cases disposed of in Munsifs' Courts is shown in the following table:—

DISTRICT.	Rates per cent. of ordinary and Small Cause Court cases pending to total disposed of by Munsifs.			
	1892.		1893.	
Dacca ... ..	...	...	18·3	19·0
Mymensingh ... ..	...	...	17·7	24·7
Faridpur ... ..	...	...	13·8	13·0
Backergunge ... ..	...	...	13·5	12·5

It would appear that extra hands are required in the Mymensingh district. The rates for superior Courts, which do not exercise Small Cause Court powers (statement VI), is shown below:—

DISTRICT.	Rates per cent. of ordinary cases pending to total disposed of.			
	1892.		1893.	
Dacca ... ..	...	...	52·4	53·6
Mymensingh ... ..	...	...	71·9	61·7
Faridpur ... ..	...	...	10·5	87·5
Backergunge ... ..	...	...	2·2	51·3

The percentages are unusually high in all districts, notably in Faridpur. Both in this district and in Backergunge there has been wide retrogression.

In the following table is shown the ratio for superior Courts exercising Small Cause Court powers:—

DISTRICT.	Ratio per cent. of ordinary cases pending to total disposed of.			
	1892.		1893.	
Dacca ... ..	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ... ..	...	...	...	...
Faridpur ... ..	...	...	48·5	113·6
Backergunge ... ..	...	...	86·1	30·5

36. Of 137,248 cases disposed of, only 23,694 or 17·2 per cent. were contested, against 23,473 out of 131,413 cases or 17·8 per cent. in the previous year.

In 99,204 or 72·2 per cent. of the cases disposed of, the plaintiff obtained decree, and in 19,606 or 82·7 per cent. of contested cases he obtained redress, which shows that generally defendants would have been well advised to have yielded without suit. But perhaps they relied on being able to avoid execution.

37. 14·5 per cent. of the witnesses examined were detained over two days by the District, Subordinate and Small Cause Court Judges, against 16·0 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage was highest (33·3) in Mymensingh and lowest (11·3) in Backergunge. In Dacca and Faridpur the percentages were 11·6 and 25·5 respectively. For munsifs also the percentage was highest (12·1) in Mymensingh; Backergunge comes next with 12·06. In Dacca and Faridpur the percentages were 9·2 and 4·5 respectively, while the divisional percentage was 9·7.

37½. The following statement shows the result of appeals in the several districts of the Division:—

DISTRICT.	REGULAR APPEALS.						APPEALS HOW DISPOSED OF.										Ratio per cent. of appeals confirmed to total disposed of.	
	Money.		Rent.		Title.		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Otherwise.		Total.			
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Dacca ... ..	224	108	308	355	485	574	678	502	134	153	154	120	111	113	1,077	897	62·9	55·9
Mymensingh ... ..	237	180	378	328	447	398	632	543	83	74	183	133	144	146	1,032	896	80·0	80·6
Faridpur ... ..	170	58	393	340	127	103	382	330	35	40	108	100	14	38	689	417	64·8	55·1
Backergunge ... ..	68	116	451	390	127	148	345	389	70	51	135	130	121	72	671	648	51·4	60·0
Total ... ..	714	522	1,499	1,393	1,186	1,007	2,087	1,864	323	318	640	507	390	369	3,889	2,858	60·1	58·2

...in the ratio per cent. of appeals confirmed to total disposed of in Dacca and Faridpur noticed in the last year's report has been maintained, while Backergunge has recovered its lost ground.

38. I had so many complaints, especially from landlords, of the delay and expense of getting in their rents through the Civil Courts, that I suggested the investment of munsifs with powers to try rent suits where no title is involved under clause 8 of schedule II of the Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts Act). I consulted Collectors, who consulted leading landholders. The landlords apparently unanimously condemned the proposal. This, I think, is conclusive proof that the complaints made against the present procedure are at least exaggerated. The law provides a more prompt and simpler procedure, and the persons who complain most loudly and who would benefit by it will have none of it.

39. Petitions representing 317 villages have been presented to me praying for the abolition of the munsifi at Kaliganj in the district of Dacca, and to bring the localities situated within its jurisdiction into the jurisdiction of the sadar and Narayanganj Munsifis in the same district. I am inclined to think that the inhabitants of Raipura and Rupganj thanas should not have to go to Kaliganj for civil and to Narayanganj for criminal cases, and similarly that the inhabitants of the Kapasia thana should not have to go to Dacca for criminal and to Kaliganj for civil cases. It is the settled policy of Government to make munsifi and subdivisional jurisdictions identical. A former Judge, Mr. T. D. Beighton, advocated the abolition of this munsifi, and the High Court agreed with him. The Magistrate and the late Judge, Mr. C. Brett, however, were against making any change. I am consulting the present Judge. The value of a railway as a means of communication seems to me to have been hardly appreciated.

40. The Badla outpost in the Mymensingh district has been transferred from the Netrakona to the Kishorganj subdivision. This will probably lead to an increase of civil judicial work, as this outpost is much more easily accessible to Kishorganj than to Netrakona.

### XIII.—CRIME.

41. The following is a short synopsis of the crime of the Division during the year 1893. Detailed reports for each district were submitted to the Inspector-General of Police with this office letter No. 485J., dated 9th March last. It is a matter of regret that crime has further increased during the year, the total number of offences reported (both cognizable and non-cognizable) being 37,850 against 36,630 in 1892, 33,269 in 1891, 31,036 in 1890 and 29,793 in 1889. So that whereas in 1889 one offence was reported to 292 persons, this year we have one to 260 persons. The proportion of crime of all kinds to the population is still small. I doubt if crime has actually increased in the last five years. Improvement in reporting, due to improved communications and the reorganization of the rural police, I think, sufficiently accounts for the swollen returns.

42. Excluding sanitary offences (serial 57) the number of cognizable offences reported has decreased from 12,715 to 12,595, as shown in the following table, or by .9 per cent:—

Cognizable crime.

DISTRICT.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3
Dacca ...	2,631	2,363
Mymensingh ...	5,885	5,738
Faridpur ...	2,199	2,402
Backergunge ...	2,000	2,094
Total ...	12,715	12,595

The decrease in cognizable crime in Dacca, 10 per cent., is interesting in face of the scarcity reported to exist in parts of this district.



The increase in Faridpur is attributed to scarcity, but there is a decrease in cases against property as compared with 1891 (1,755 in 1893 against 1,765 in 1891). It would appear, therefore, that 1892 was the abnormal year.

The increase in Backergunge, where also there was same scarcity, is nominal.

Mr. LeMesurier quotes the following remarks of Mr. Savage on this subject:—

“On the whole, the year has been a normal one and the scarcity in part of the district has had very little effect on crime. There has not been any noticeable increase in petty theft by persons driven to criminal courses by hunger, and the increase in number of burglaries and thefts, as compared with last year, is due, as far as I have ascertained while on tour, to renewed depredations by old thieves under the influence, it may be, of the hard times.”

The scarcity was confined to thanas Gournadi and Sarupkati. The following statement shows that theft and burglary were not specially prevalent in the first three quarters of the year 1893 in those thanas:—

	GOURNADI.			SARUPKATI.		
	Burglary.	Theft.	Total.	Burglary.	Theft.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1st quarter ...	6	6	12	8	3	11
2nd do. ...	10	7	17	9	7	16
3rd do. ...	8	11	19	15	8	23
Total ...	24	24	48	32	18	50

For the years 1891, 1892, 1893, the figures are—

	GOURNADI.			SARUPKATI.		
	Burglary.	Theft.	Total.	Burglary.	Theft.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	52	18	70	48	21	69
1892	30	19	49	46	27	73
1893	40	27	67	58	21	79

43. Though there is substantial decrease in one district, Faridpur, non-cognizable crime has further increased on the whole; 20,898 cases are reported against 18,772 in

1892 and 17,441 in 1891.

The district figures are—

DISTRICT.		1892.	1893.
1		2	3
Dacca	...	6,026	6,495
Mymensingh	...	5,988	7,838
Faridpur	...	2,732	3,278
Backergunge	...	3,026	3,287
Total	...	18,772	20,898

*The large increase in Mymensingh, 30·8 per cent, is stated to be principally due to the omission from statement A, Part II, in previous years of cases dismissed under section 203, C. P. C. There has been a large increase in the number of cases under section 174, P. C., for failure to appear after service of summons (class I). This section had been made little use of in this district, and people had come to look on the Queen's writ almost with contempt.*

In Backergunge, too, it is reported that some cases dismissed under section 203 were not shown in 1892. The different proportion of non-cognizable crime to population in the different subdivisions of this district is so curious that I have had the following statement prepared, illustrating it:—

SUBDIVISION.	Population.	Non-cognizable cases in—		Number of persons to an offence in—	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar ...	879,177	1,271	1,233	691	713
Pirojpur ...	519,603	595	630	873	824
Patuakhali ...	496,735	302	544	1,644	913
Bhola ...	258,450	858	880	301	293
Total ...	2,153,965	3,026	3,287	711	655

The Magistrate says, with reference to these differences, that the Sadar subdivision is well off both in roads and steamers. Bhola is still better off than the Sadar in the matter of roads; on the other hand, Pirojpur has few roads, and the southern thana Motbaria is, during the rains, difficult to get at by boat, and Patuakhali, with its wide and strong rivers and dense jungles, is a subdivision in which only serious causes of offence will induce the injured person to undertake a journey to head-quarters. The large increase (242) in 1893 in the number of complaints in Patuakhali affords strong corroboration of the views above expressed, since it has followed immediately on the extension of the Bengal Central Flotilla Company's Patuakhali line to Amtali, the head-quarters of the large Gulshakhali thana, and the consequent opening up of a speedy means of communication with about one-third of the subdivision.

The decrease in Faridpur is attributed to scarcity. The people were so impecunious that they could not afford to come into court with petty cases. But there was scarcity in both Dacca and Backergunge, and they show an increase.

44. Cognizable cases, including sanitary cases reported, may be classified as follows:—

OFFENCES.	Year.			Increase as compared with 1892.	Decrease as compared with 1892.
	1891.	1892.	1893.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Against property ...	8,934	9,535	9,591	56	...
" person ...	1,984	1,806	1,644	...	162
" public tranquillity ...	690	609	670	61	...
" ...	4,280	5,908	5,047	...	861
" ...	...	...	...	117	1,023
" ...	15,820	17,858	16,952	...	906
The face of the	...	...	...	...	...

During the year prices were very high and much distress was reported; it is therefore rather a matter of surprise to find so small an increase in crime against property. In Dacca and Mymensingh there was absolute decrease.

The decrease in offences against person is small, and is distributed among all the districts of the Division. The decrease in other offences occurred in Dacca and Mymensingh, especially in the former district, in which the number fell from 2,957 to 1,921. The falling off in this district is stated to be due partly to the high flood, on account of which a large part of the town of Dacca was under water during the rainy season, and partly to a large number of prosecutions in previous years, which is stated to have had a deterrent effect.

45. Excluding the cases declared false, there were in all 16,281 cognizable offences in the Division, against 17,226 in the previous year. These are classified in the following table:—

CLASSES.			True cases.	
			1892.	1893.
1			2	3
I ... ..			574	618
II ... ..			1,054	994
III ... ..			8,509	3,646
IV ... ..			609	530
V ... ..			5,582	5,453
VI ... ..			5,898	5,040
Total ...			17,226	16,281

46. The statement below shows the number of riot cases returned as true in the several districts of the Division during the last five years:—

Riot cases.

DISTRICT.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ... ..	79	111	81	111	119
Mymensingh ... ..	104	106	170	146	127
Faridpur ... ..	94	166	134	116	147
Backorgunge ... ..	100	95	133	93	107
Total ...	377	478	518	466	500

It is highly satisfactory to find the decrease in Mymensingh attributed to the exemplary punishments inflicted by the Sessions Judge. Generally rioters who cause death or grievous hurt seem to me to get off very easily.

The increase in Faridpur, the only noteworthy point in the above table, is not accounted for.

Mr. Savage, late Magistrate of Backergunge, writes:—

“There has been the usual crop of riots in spite of all precautions. When men in this district enter into a dispute about land, it is extremely difficult to drive them into the civil court. Neither party will willingly take up the position of plaintiff; possession, it is well known, is more than nine points of the law in a district where by the action of the Musalman law of inheritance rights and tenures are reduced to a state of almost inextricable confusion, and it is in common belief cheaper and safer to fight and run the risk of punishment than to seek redress in the civil courts.”

It is stated that in this district in four cases in which the police applied to have the parties bound down, the riots occurred before proceedings could be taken. The riot took place in these cases on an average of from 5 to 10 days from the date of submission of the reports. It is very difficult to get the cases through in time to prevent riots. But instances of unnecessary delay have come to my notice.

The subjoined table shows the number of riot cases ending in loss of life:—

DISTRICT.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	3	2	3	3
Mymensingh ...	6	4	8	6
Faridpur ...	5	4	1	1
Backergunge ...	10	8	9	10
Total ...	24	18	21	20

The following statements (A), heading 3, Unlawful Assembly, sections 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158, (B) heading 4, Rioting, &c., sections 147, 148, 152, 153 to 156, from High Court's annual statement 2, showing offences dealt with in each subdivision, will illustrate this subject:—

STATEMENT A.

DISTRICT.	SUBDIVISION.	NUMBER OF CASES.		NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
		Offences report- ed.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or dis- charged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca.	Sadar ...	37	24	47	23	23
	Narayanganj ...	23	10	33	5	9
	Manikganj ...	27	17	15	8	7
	Munshiganj ...	28	21	70	21	51
	Total ...	115	62	170	50	92
Mymensingh.	Sadar ...	53	16	81	15	48
	Netrakona ...	22	18	23	15	53
	Jamulpur ...	7	3	15	6	9
	Tangail ...	20	12	100	176	73
	Kishoreganj ...	11	4	36	8	18
	Total ...	113	53	305	220	141
Faridpur.	Sadar ...	30	26	70	29	47
	Madaripur ...	36	24	85	27	54
	Goulundo ...	2	2	6	...	6
	Total ...	68	52	170	50	107
Backergunge.	Sadar ...	29	28	87	36	44
	Patnakhali ...	40	23	84	30	33
	Pirojpur ...	3	3	3	1	3
	Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	78	54	174	73	83

## STATEMENT B.

DISTRICT.	SUBDIVISION.	NUMBER OF CASES.		NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
		Offences reported.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca.	Sadar ... ..	80	58	154	52	72
	Narayanganj ... ..	23	20	74	13	34
	Manisganj ... ..	21	17	111	23	70
	Munshiganj ... ..	20	18	83	13	62
	Total ... ..	144	113	422	101	251
Mymensingh.	Sadar ... ..	105	90	206	47	143
	Netrakona ... ..	15	12	74	17	53
	Jamalpur ... ..	14	13	110	37	60
	Tangail ... ..	16	15	54	22	6
	Kishoreganj ... ..	8	8	17	10	42
	Total ... ..	158	138	501	133	316
Faridpur.	Sadar ... ..	70	75	310	60	109
	Madaripur ... ..	54	61	185	48	109
	Gosalundo ... ..	10	18	128	19	108
	Total ... ..	152	144	623	127	416
Backergunge.	Sadar ... ..	41	72	182	51	116
	Patuakhali ... ..	53	38	109	36	58
	Pirojpur ... ..	30	35	107	33	57
	Bhola ... ..	1	3	19	3	16
	Total ... ..	125	148	417	123	247

The Backergunge subdivisions are by no means so pre-eminent in unlawful assembly and riot as they are usually reported to be. The Faridpur subdivisions excel them, as does the Sadar subdivision of Mymensingh. Preventive measures under sections 106 and 107, Code of Criminal Procedure, are made more use of in Backergunge than in other districts.

47. No case of murder by thugs has occurred during the last few years, but there has been one case of murder by dacoits, in Backergunge. A money-lender named Joy

Chandra Jugi and his wife were throttled and killed one night by some dacoits, and their property, worth Rs. 420, was stolen. The case was successfully handled by the police, and resulted in the conviction of the three accused, who were ordered to be transported for life.

There was one case of murder by robbers in Dacca and two cases in Backergunge. In Backergunge a money-lender was strangled at night and robbed of all his property. No clue was obtained in the cases. In this district, too, a Muhammadan was killed by two Mughls and Rs. 53 were taken from him. Two persons were sent up, one of whom was sentenced to death and the other to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

One case of murder by poison occurred in Dacca. In Mymensingh also one case was reported, which, however, turned out false.

The number of other murders increased from 86 to 93. In Mymensingh it fell from 24 to 15, while in Backergunge it rose from 59 to 54, most of which were connected with women and land. In some of those, unlicensed guns were used.

A bad case occurred during the year. A zamindar's naib was shot dead in his bed. The two perpetrators of the deed fortunately fell out and accused each other of the crime. They have been convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. I think they might well have been hanged.

In another bad case of riot, two men were shot dead and two were wounded. In this case no less than four men were sentenced to death and two to transportation for life.

48. In Mymensingh there has been a large increase in the number of dacoities from 6 to 17. The increase is attributed to the local bad characters being out of hand, as well as to want of control over, and knowledge of, up-country and foreign gangs of dacoits. The Magistrate remarks that it was most unsatisfactory that while this

form of crime was on the increase, the police reported fewer cases for action under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Earle thinks that the increase has nothing to do with the high prices of rice prevailing in the district.

I am surprised there is no patrol boat in the Dhanu river in the east of this district. I used to think one necessary at Azmiriganj in former days. The two routes are not far apart; and though the Azmiriganj route has most traffic, there is a good deal on the Dhanu too.

The subject of dacoity in this district has been specially reported on, and a special enquiry is being made by an Inspector of Police deputed by the Inspector-General of Police for the purpose. Until his report is received, I am unable to offer my remarks on the subject. I may state, however, that the dacoity region on the east of this district being under two Provincial jurisdictions is a serious complication.

It appears from the special reports of crime that the Special Inspector, in company with another Police Inspector of the district, has lately succeeded in arresting a dacoit named Mohar Khan, under whose leadership a gang of dacoits is believed to have committed many dacoities in various parts of the province. The case in which he has been arrested is a serious one, in which properties worth some 10 or 12 thousand rupees were carried away.

49. The following table shows the number of burglaries which occurred during the year in the several districts of the division:—

Burglary.

DISTRICT.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Increase as com- pared with 1892.	Decrease as com- pared with 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	590	793	661	...	132
Mymensingh ...	1,209	1,537	1,624	87	...
Faridpur ...	730	521	612	91	...
Backergunge ...	563	536	610	74	...
				252	132
Total ...	3,092	3,387	3,507	120	...

The decrease in Dacca is attributed to proper watch being kept over bad characters and released convicts by chaukidars. Constables are deputed on round duty during dark nights, and keep chaukidars alert in their beats.

The increase in Faridpur occurred in the Sadar and Goalundo subdivisions, and is attributed to high prices of food-grains. This explanation cannot be accepted, for in the Madaripur subdivision, where the prices were very high, and where in some places there was actual scarcity, there has been a small falling off. I think reporting has been better than in the previous year. I observe that there has been heavy decrease compared with 1891, which was not a year of scarcity.

SUBDIVISION.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3
Sadar ...	225	272
Madaripur ...	181	176
Goalundo ...	115	164
Total ...	521	612

In Mymensingh a daring burglary and theft was committed in the police barrack at the Kendua police-station. A sum of Rs. 1,101 and odd in cash, and

three postal bags belonging to the local post-office, were stolen from the postal safe, which was kept there for safe custody.

Theft.

50. In the subjoined statement is shown the number of theft cases which occurred during the

year:—

DISTRICT.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Increase as com- pared with 1892.	Decrease as com- pared with 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	584	781	725	...	56
Mymensingh	1,624	1,798	1,507	...	291
Faridpur	570	510	657	147	...
Backergunge	586	467	491	24	...
				171	347
Total	3,964	3,556	3,380	...	176

It is very satisfactory that in Mymensingh, where there has been an increase in burglaries, there has been a large decrease in theft cases. In Faridpur and Backergunge high prices of food-grains are stated to have resulted in an increase in the number of thefts. But in Backergunge, as compared with 1891, the year 1893 shows no increase. So far, therefore, as these two years are concerned, high prices have not caused any increase.

51. There has been great relaxation of prosecution of bad characters, such cases having decreased from 336 to 252. Only in

Bad livelihood cases.

Dacca has there been any increase. In Mymensingh the number of cases has fallen from 147 to 98, in Backergunge from 81 to 44. The Magistrate of the latter district says that in Bhola subdivision the bad characters were run in in the previous year; that in the Sadar and Pirojpur subdivisions cases were instituted wherever there was a tendency to increase of crime; that in Patuakhali more cases ought to have been instituted.

During the year, 92 cases were tried in the village of the accused and 115 in court. In 176 cases conviction was obtained, and in 58 acquittal followed.

51½. The table below shows the extent to which sections 106, 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were made use of in each

Security to keep the peace.

district of the Division in 1892 and 1893:—

DISTRICT.	CASES.		PERSONS.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	151	127	733	584
Mymensingh ...	59	46	126	76
Faridpur ...	481	439	1,961	2,252
Backergunge ...	1,517	1,119	3,929	2,849
Total ...	2,208	1,731	6,749	5,761

It is unsatisfactory that in Dacca, Faridpur, and Backergunge, where cases of riot and unlawful assembly increased during the year, preventive measures under the above section were less resorted to than in the previous year. In Mymensingh the small use made of section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, is striking. The same phenomenon occurs in the neighbouring district of Sylhet.

## XIV.—POLICE.

52. 16,952 cognizable cases were reported to the Magistrate and to the police during the year 1893, against 17,858 in the previous year. Out of these, enquiry was refused by the police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, in 1,377 cases against 1,671 in 1892. Besides this, many direct cases were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. The following table shows the percentage of cases in each district in which enquiry was refused in each of the last four years. I give figures for four years, as they illustrate the effect of the orders of Government on this matter:—

DISTRICT.	Percentage of cases not enquired into, to cases reported.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	2	3	4	5
Dacca	1·3	1·2	5·0	3·3
Mymensingh	5·4	7·4	15·3	14·2
Faridpur	3·7	2·3	5·8	4·6
Backergunge	3·2	3·2	8·0	5·9
	3·5	4·8	9·3	8·1

The number of cases refused enquiry in Mymensingh continues very high. It is not explained why the percentage in this district is so high, nearly five times as high as in the adjoining district of Dacca. No definite cause for the decrease in the percentage in Dacca and Backergunge is given. Apparently cases were refused enquiry rather indiscriminately 1892.

53.

DISTRICT.	Number of cases declared false.		Percentage of cases declared false.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Dacca	154	145	2·8	3·4
Mymensingh	272	377	4·1	5·8
Faridpur	115	92	3·2	2·3
Backergunge ...	91	57	3·8	2·2
Total ...	632	671	3·5	3·9

Of 16,952 cognizable cases reported during the year 1893, 671 or 3·9 per cent. were declared false, against 632 out of 17,858 or 3·5 per cent. in the preceding year. Mymensingh alone is responsible for the increase in the number of cases declared false (377 against 272 in 1892). I understand that in previous years in this district direct cases found on enquiry or trial to be false have not, as I have often surmised, been declared to be false. If cases found on enquiry to be false were also declared, our percentage of false cases would be higher. In Dacca, although there has been a small decrease in the number of cases declared false (145 against 154 in 1892), there has been an increase in the percentage (3·4 against 2·8 in the previous year). In Faridpur and Backergunge the percentage has fallen heavily. Mr. Savage remarks:—

“As a matter of fact, a 6-years’ experience of Backergunge has shown me that the people of this district are not much addicted to the bringing of



absolutely false charges. As a rule there is to every charge some substratum of truth, and it is extremely difficult in many instances to decide whether the case should be shown as true on account of the truth there may be in it, or as false on account of its gross exaggeration. The general principle I have myself acted on in such cases was to give the benefit of the doubt on the side of the truth, unless there were some clear proof of malicious exaggeration; and judging from orders passed, I think most of the Magistrates in the district followed much the same rule. Prosecutions have been instituted whenever there was a fair chance of conviction. Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, might with advantage be used more freely, but some Magistrates hesitate to use it, fearing, I suppose, that if there should be some truth in the charge, they would, by giving compensation to the accused, instigate him again to take the law into his own hand."

In Faridpur and Backergunge there must, I think, be some hocus-pocus in the returns. I decline to believe that only something over 2 per cent. of the charges of cognizable crime are false. I suspect that in direct cases proper orders declaring them true or false are not passed.

54. The following table shows how many cognizable cases have been excluded from the returns as brought under a mistake of fact or law :—

DISTRICT.	Number of cognizable cases reported.		Number of cases excluded from the returns as false through mistake of law or fact.		Percentage of cases excluded to cases reported.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ...	5,469	4,169	141	111	2·5	3·3
Mymensingh ...	6,537	6,390	286	353	4·3	5·5
Faridpur ...	3,495	3,905	533	194	15·2	4·9
Backergunge ...	2,357	2,488	189	148	8·0	5·9
Total ...	17,858	16,952	1,149	836	7·5	4·9

In paragraph 77 of my report for 1892-93, I suggested that the large proportion of cases excluded from the returns in Faridpur on this ground was due to some difference of system in preparing the returns. I have discovered that in this district cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, were excluded from the returns of reported crime as brought under a mistake of fact or law. Suspecting some such error in the Backergunge procedure, I asked how many cases in the High Court's four primary registers were excluded from the police returns of crime. The result is shown in the following statement:—

SUBDIVISION.	Register of complaints.	General register.	Unimportant case register.	Miscellaneous register.
1	2	3	4	5
Sadar ...	1,594	138	...	399
Pirojpur ...	952	41	...	381
Patuakhali ...	601	81	...	407
Bhola ...	22	17	...	72
Total ...	3,169	280	...	1,259

The number excluded in all subdivisions except Bhola is very large, but they are apparently not excluded on the ground that they are brought by mistake of fact or law.

55. In the statement below is shown the number of cases sent up by the police as false, but declared true by the Magistrate:—

DISTRICT.	Cases sent up by Police as false, but declared to be true.	
	1892.	1893.
1	2	3
Dacca ...	9	8
Mymensingh ...	96	41
Faridpur ...	10	21
Backergunge ...	21	25
Total ...	136	95

Improvement continues in Dacca and Mymensingh.

56. The following statement shows how many of the cognizable cases were reported to the Magistrate direct, and how many were reported to the police:—

DISTRICT.	Direct cases.		Cases sent up by Police.		Total reported cases.		Proportion of direct cases to the total.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	638	590	4,831	3,579	5,469	4,169	11.6	14.1
Mymensingh ...	1,587	1,548	4,950	4,812	6,537	6,390	24.2	24.2
Faridpur ...	828	683	2,667	3,222	3,495	3,905	23.6	17.4
Backergunge ...	262	425	2,095	2,063	2,359	2,448	11.1	17.08
Total ...	3,315	3,246	14,543	13,706	17,860	16,952	18.5	19.1

The extent to which people avoid the police when they wish to report or complain of cognizable crime is interesting. In Mymensingh direct complaint appears to be popular; probably the police are correspondingly unpopular. The increase in the proportion in Backergunge may be ascribed to the order of the Inspector-General of Police that direct cases dismissed under section 203 are not to be excluded from the returns unless they are brought through mistake of law or fact. The decrease in Faridpur is curious.

Recovery of stolen property.

57. We are unfortunate in the recovery of stolen property, or our people exaggerate their losses.

DISTRICT.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.		Percentage of value of property recovered to value of pro- perty lost.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	44.5	45.7	18.0	21.5
Mymensingh ...	17.4	17.6	17.1	12.0
Faridpur ...	34.4	44.6	14.4	23.1
Backergunge ...	27.8	31.1	12.9	23.2
Total ...	27.4	30.4	15.0	17.6

The percentages are much below those of the Province in the year 1892 (38·6 and 21·1 respectively).

58. The following statement shows the number of warrants issued against accused and witnesses and the number returned unexecuted :—

Warrants.

DISTRICT.	No. of warrants against accused.	No. of warrants against witnesses.	Total.	Returned unexecuted.
	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	3,902	3,403	7,305	... *
Mymensingh ...	2,933	2,984	5,917	3,190
Faridpur ...	2,773	1,494	4,267	1,736
Backergunge ...	3,612	2,713	6,325	937
Total ...	13,220	10,594	23,814	...

\* Not furnished.

Out of 5,917 warrants in Mymensingh, 3,190 were returned unexecuted. Allowing full margin for warrants not executed because the person against whom they were issued appeared, for several warrants on the same person, and for other discounts, this is a disgraceful result. I am afraid I cannot exonerate the late Magistrate and the late District Superintendent from blame in this matter. The present Magistrate is trying to improve matters.

In Faridpur, too, the police are very unsuccessful. Out of 4,267 warrants issued, 1,736 were returned unexecuted. In only 57 cases was non-execution due to appearance.

59. During the year 1893 there was no material change in the constitution of the force. In Faridpur a sub-inspector of the second grade was added and one of the third grade was reduced. In Backergunge one head-constable and nine town chaukidars were added for the watch-and-ward of the newly-created municipality at Patuakhali. Certain changes have occurred in the strength of the rural police. The following statement shows the present constitution of the force in each district of the Division :—

DISTRICT.	District Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Town constables.	Rural police.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca ...	1	1	5	21	80	561 (a)	...	3,723	4,371	(a) Include 14 writer-constables.
Mymensingh ...	1	1	6	29	65	447 (b)	95	6,916	7,255	
Faridpur ...	1	...	4	19	40	392	20	3,217	3,603	(b) Include 7 writer-constables.
Backergunge ...	1	1	4	34	58	410	46	4,785	5,337	
Total ...	4	3	10	103	229	1,720	161	18,641	20,566	

In Dacca there is a special reserve of one sub-inspector, 8 head-constables and 88 constables. This force is stated to be too weak to meet the constant demands for escort. Constables have constantly to be withdrawn from the Dacca town outposts for escort duties. In Faridpur, too, escort duty is said to be too much for the reserve.

The changes proposed by the Police Committee and sanctioned by Government have not yet been given effect to. Two instead of four outposts have been abolished in Faridpur. Three have been abolished in Backergunge, but not the three proposed by the Committee.

The Magistrates of Dacca, Faridpur and Backergunge seem satisfied with the conduct of the police of their districts. I confess that I think the Magistrate of Faridpur has much cause for dissatisfaction. The Magistrate of Mymensingh, on the other hand, expresses great dissatisfaction, and, I think, with reason. He says that the police have maintained their reputation for taking bribes. That the police of this district are quite out of hand is proved by their utter failure to execute warrants. I well remember, many years ago, being informed by a native officer well acquainted with the district that a sub-inspectorship in Mymensingh was worth Rs. 300 per mensem. Lately in the course of a civil case a munsif found that the sadar court sub-inspector had taken a bribe of Rs. 200. A head-constable was convicted by the Sessions Court of causing the death of a person whom he had arrested. I agree with the Magistrate in attributing the failure of the police in this district to lax supervision, and think that there should ordinarily be two Assistant Superintendents of Police attached to it.

Town Police.

60. The following table shows the police force employed in each of the towns in the Division:—

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Town chaukidars or constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	1	2	11	218	...
	Narayanganj ...	1	1	4	46	...
	Nasirabad ...	...	...	1	10	10
	Muktigacha ...	...	...	1	4	5
Mymensingh ...	Jamulpur ...	...	...	1	...	15
	Sherpur ...	...	...	1	...	10
	Kishoreganj ...	...	...	1	...	15
	Baritpur ...	...	...	1	...	10
Faridpur ...	Netrakona ...	...	...	1	...	15
	Tangail ...	...	...	2	4	15
	Faridpur ...	...	...	1	9	12
	Madaripur ...	...	...	1	5	8
Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	...	...	1	10	21
	Nalchiti ...	...	...	...	4	2
	Jhalukati ...	...	...	...	4	2
	Pirojpur ...	...	...	1	6	10
	Patuakhali ...	...	...	1	...	0
	Total ...	2	3	20	320	159

The Dacca Town Police worked satisfactorily on the whole. The work is very unpopular, owing chiefly to the night watch. There were no less than 44 resignations out of a force of 218. Mr. Erskine's system of patrolling has been introduced. It is said that the force is insufficient for the work. There is a large floating population comprising many bad characters. This is the case at Narayanganj too. The liability of the town constables to serve on escort duty greatly interferes with their proper work. I have asked for particulars of their service on escort duty.

As elsewhere, the towns in Mymensingh are more rural areas than towns, and cannot easily be managed on the principles applying to towns. It is very difficult to supervise beats in rural areas. The Magistrate would like to see more up-countrymen among the town police.

The Magistrate of Faridpur reports that the town police both at Faridpur and Madaripur have worked fairly well. The town constables and chaukidars in these towns gather every morning at the thana and report all occurrences. In addition to the patrols deputed from the reserve and thana, the town head-constables go out every night at random and keep the beat constables and chaukidars on the alert.

Beats were revised in Barisal, Patuakhali, and Pirojpur in the Backergunge district. There is said to be considerable improvement in the watch-and-ward.

The District Superintendent of Backergunge reports against the town chaukidars of Barisal. Mr. Savage, the Magistrate, does not support him. Mr. Savage seems to think the regular police (as they are called) are prejudiced against town chaukidars.

61. Much has been done to improve the lighting of our towns in the year under report. Much remains to be done. The following towns have no lights yet :—

Lighting of towns.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Nasirabad.  | 4. Kishorganj. |
| 2. Muktagacha. | 5. Netrakona.  |
| 3. Jamalpur.   | 6. Bajitpur.   |

In the following towns the police are provided with bull's-eye lanterns :—

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Dacca.     | 4. Netrakona. |
| 2. Nasirabad. | 5. Faridpur.  |
| 3. Jamalpur.  | 6. Madaripur. |
| 7. Nalchiti.  |               |

In some towns the Municipal Commissioners decline to pay for the oil for these lanterns.

Punishments.

62. If punishments are any sign, then the conduct of the police has improved in the year under report.

One officer and 58 men have been dismissed the force, against three officers and 76 men in the previous year; 133 officers and 259 men have been departmentally punished by fines, degradations and suspensions, against 160 officers and 173 men in the previous year; two officers and 28 men have been judicially punished, against three officers and 64 men in the previous year.

63. In Dacca five officers and nine men were rewarded with money rewards. Besides these, there were other rewards

Rewards.

of a petty nature. In Mymensingh 24 officers and 45 men, and in Faridpur 16 officers and 34 men, were rewarded with money rewards. In the latter district one officer and seven men were also rewarded by promotion and seven men by good-conduct stripes. In this district Sub-Inspector Khetro Nath Chakravarti and head-constable Chandra Mohun Ghoshal were granted special money rewards of Rs. 180 and Rs. 80 respectively, with the approval of the Inspector-General of Police, for their good services in connection with a dacoity case. In Mymensingh Inspector Radha Kanta Karmakar did good service in connection with a case of dacoity. In another case of serious dacoity in which properties worth Rs. 10 or 12 thousands were carried away, the Special Inspector, Babu Dina Bandhu Bhomik, Inspector Babu Umesh Chandra Sen and constable Onnu are reported to have done excellent services.

Torture, &c.

64. I am sorry that my paragraph on this subject this year is a long one.

In Dacca a case was brought against the court sub-inspector of Manikganj and on enquiry was found to be false.

In Mymensingh a charge of culpable homicide, torture and unlawful confinement was brought against head-constable Ananda Kishore Pal and constable Kokil Singh of Bazitpur thana and constable Imam Bux of Dacca district. They are said to have maltreated a prisoner and then to have taken him to bathe, and to have caused his death by drowning. Constable Imam Bux absconded. The head-constable and constable Kokil Singh were convicted by the Sessions Court, but were acquitted on appeal to the High Court. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Orr, took great pains in the case, which created a good deal of sensation in the district.

In Faridpur sub-inspector Bishun Charan Jøordar of Baliakandi was charged with having beaten and killed a man in order to extort confession from him. On enquiry the case was found to be false, and it was elicited that the man said to have been killed committed suicide by hanging. The complainant was prosecuted under section 211, Penal Code, and convicted.

In Backergunge there was no case of torture.

In Dacca eight charges of extortion against police officers are reported. Three, all against the same constable, were proved to be true. This man's *modus operandi* was most simple. His accomplices gave silver ornaments to a jeweller for examination, or a piece of cloth to a tailor. The constable then appeared on the scene, and charged the jeweller or tailor with receiving. In all the cases the accused gave him money to let them off.

In Mymensingh a constable and a town chaukidar were convicted of extortion.

In Faridpur a town chaukidar of the Madaripur Municipality extorted Rs. 50 from a boatman, threatening to take him to the police-station and prosecute him for anchoring his boat in the middle of the river contrary to the order of the Magistrate. The chaukidar was prosecuted, and on conviction was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In Backergunge there were 12 cases of extortion against police sub-inspectors, head-constables and constables, but most of them were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and in the rest the accused were discharged under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.

65. In Dacca a punitive police force consisting of one head-constable and five constables has been posted at Kroker char. An Additional Police. increased force of one sub-inspector, one head-constable and 10 constables has now been sanctioned for a period of one year from the 7th April 1894—*vide* Government No. 749J.D., dated 6th June 1894, to the Inspector-General of Police. In accordance with the principles enumerated in Circular No. 7J., dated 20th February 1889, I have declined to appoint persons interested in the dispute to be special constables.

In the Backergunge district the two bodies of punitive police, one at Bamna, consisting of one sub-inspector, two head-constables and 19 constables, and the other at Badartuni, consisting of one head-constable and six constables, were abolished during the year, as the disputes for which they were retained had been settled. The Magistrate, however, states that he finds that no less than 22 police officers are at present stationed in various places to keep the peace, and in several instances have been there for months and are not likely to be withdrawn.

Besides the additional police force, special constables were appointed in Dacca, Faridpur and Backergunge.

66. I have already submitted a special report on the rural police of my Division for the year 1893. I recapitulate the Rural police. more important points of my report here.

The rural police or police proper number 18,641 against 17,744 in the previous year. There has been a large increase in Mymensingh, where the Magistrate has reduced the number of houses to a chaukidar from 101 to 89. As wages have recently been raised, I think this increase in the force might have been postponed.

In Backergunge, which is a model district, there are 90 houses to a chaukidar; in Dacca there are 117, and in Faridpur 103.

In Dacca the chaukidars still continue to be irregular in attendance and dilatory in reporting crime, and are also lax in attending to watch-and-ward, but there has been some improvement in this respect during the year.

In Mymensingh chaukidars do not go on night round duties in their village. In many instances there was delay in reporting crime, and in some cases suppression, the reason being that they do not report cases without the permission of panchayats and zamindari amla.

Many chaukidars in this district do not reside in their mahallas.

In Faridpur there has been an improvement in the working of the rural police.

In Backergunge Mr. Savage, late Magistrate of the district, made the following remark:—

"I think there is no doubt our chaukidars are a very useful body of men, and their systematic punishments for negligence or misconduct and rewards for good service have led within the past year to an appreciable improvement in efficiency."

I think there has been improvement on the whole. Vital statistics are much better reported, especially in Mymensingh. And there is good reason for thinking that more crime is reported.

67. During the year steps were taken to improve the status of chaukidars by appointing men of better castes and position in society. I question the advantage of appointing men of good caste to such a position, as such persons are usually disinclined to outdoor labour.

In Backergunge most of the chaukidars are Muhammadans, and the question of caste does not arise. The post is now eagerly sought for, and it is worthy

of notice that one of the chaukidars in this district has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

Messrs. Jenkins and Earle are of opinion that the term "chaukidar" as applied to the members of the rural police is a great obstacle to getting men of higher class to serve as chaukidar, and that the substitution of an English name, such as "watchman" or "constable," might induce men of higher class to accept the appointment.

68. Generally I think the orders of Government that chaukidars should not be employed on menial and degrading duties

Employment of chaukidars on menial duty.

have been observed. ..

When inspecting thanas, I noticed that in some cases the Government orders on this subject had not been posted up. I have pointed out the omission to the Magistrates concerned, and have directed that the orders shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the chaukidars' parade hall.

69. The pay of chaukidars in Dacca and Backergunge was raised to Rs. 5

Salaries of chaukidars.

in 1892 promiscuously. The Lieutenant-Governor

in inspecting the Manikganj subdivision of the

Dacca district expressed his opinion that a five-rupee rate is excessive, when chaukidars do not give their whole time to the duty, and that he does not think a uniform rate over the whole district should be enforced. I am a little surprised that an officer of Mr. Savago's ability should not have recognized the advantage of making increase in salary dependent on good service.

In Mymensingh the salaries have been fixed at rates varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per mensem. The Magistrate proposed to raise salaries promiscuously to Rs. 5, as has been done in Dacca and Backergunge. I, however, advised him that it would be prudent to commence on Rs. 3 or Rs. 3-8, and to raise the salaries later on in recognition of long and good service. I also suggested the grading of chaukidars into Rs. 5, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 grades.

In Faridpur there has been an increase in the rates of salaries, which now vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6.

While salaries have been raised, the number of chaukidars has been increased, so the charge to the rate-payer has increased from two causes.

70. The following table shows to what extent coercive measures were adopted for the realization of chaukidars' salaries:

Coercive measures.

DISTRICT.		Number of panchayats.	Number of cases in which salaries of chaukidars were realized.	Number of warrants issued.	Number of cases in which no interference was necessary.	REMARKS.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	...	2,229	8,916	3,110	5,806	The figures in column 3 have been obtained by multiplying those in column 2 by 4 (instalments by which the pay of chaukidars is realizable).
Mymensingh	...	3,827	15,908	5,024	10,284	
Faridpur	...	1,890	7,660	3,268	4,292	
Backergunge	...	794	3,176	309	2,867	
Total	...	8,740	34,960	11,711	23,249	

Warrants are practically unnecessary in the Backergunge district, where chaukidars are paid by a member of the panchayat at the thana on fixed dates in the presence of a gazetted officer. This system has now been introduced in Mymensingh, where warrants will, I hope, be a remembrance only. Mr. Jenkins in Dacca and Mr. Growse in Faridpur have not been able to compel panchayats to attend at thanas to pay chaukidars, the procedure being, they think, of doubtful legality. As an enabling measure, I have in my letter No. 35J., dated 3rd January last, suggested a new rule under section 65 of the Act, making it obligatory on the panchayat to put in an appearance at the thana when ordered to do so.

71. In the following table is shown the number of villages and panchayats constituted under Act I of 1892 and the number of chaukidars as they stood on 31st December 1893:—

Villages under section 4.

DISTRICT.	Number of villages and panchayats under Act I of 1892.	Number of chaukidars under Act I of 1892.	Number of chaukidars to a panchayat.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	2,229	3,723	1·6
Mymensingh ...	3,827	6,916	1·4
Faridpur ...	1,690	3,217	1·4
Backergunge ...	794	4,785	6
Total ...	8,740	18,641	...

The Magistrate of Mymensingh is revising the villages under section 4 of the Act throughout the district, increasing their size and arranging that about 10 chaukidars shall be employed in each of them. He hopes by this measure to make the post of tahsil panchayat a more remunerative and attractive one, to facilitate the collection of the salaries of chaukidars, and at the same time to improve the discipline of the force. In Backergunge also, on the expiry of the term of office of many panchayats, the opportunity was taken of revising the villages under section 4 so as to give to each village 10 or nearly 10 chaukidars. Mr. Savage, late Magistrate of the district, thinks that a village with 10 chaukidars will be a very useful administrative unit for many purposes. In Dacca and Faridpur no revision of villages under section 4 has taken place, but Mr. Jenkins states that revision is necessary in his district, and is under his consideration.

Punishment and rewards.

72. The statement below shows the punishments inflicted and reward paid to chaukidars during the year 1893:—

DISTRICT.	Number of chaukidars.	NUMBER JUDICIALLY PUNISHED—		Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished.	Number rewarded by judicial officers.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded.	Total amount distributed in rewards.
		For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences, such as theft, &c.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca ...	3,723	20	10	33	742	21·8	60	54	5·06	Rs. 402
Mymensingh ...	6,916	64	17	260	624	18·8	7	32	·5	310
Faridpur ...	3,217	38	7	81	1,016	64·1	1	59	1·8	191
Backergunge ...	4,785	34	8	125	1,335	31·1	10	53	1·3	408
Total ...	18,641	166	42	535	4,007	28·6	78	198	1·4	1,371

The increase in the number of chaukidars punished is due to Faridpur, where more than half the force suffered in some way. The Magistrate explains that every instance of neglect of duty was taken notice of as an example to others. No doubt chaukidars in this district were very lax, but such indiscriminate punishment is apt to be ineffective. I have invited the present Magistrate's attention to the remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor in paragraph 7 of the Resolution on the Crime Report for 1892, in which His Honour hoped that the local officers would be less indiscriminate in inflicting punishment on chaukidars.

There is, I am glad to see, a considerable increase in the number of chaukidars rewarded. The current year will no doubt see a further increase.



73. The statement below shows the amount realized as fines and penalties during the year, the amount credited to the reward fund, and the amount paid as rewards in the several districts of the Division :—

DISTRICT.	Amount realized as fines and penalties during the year 1893 and credited to the reward fund.	Amount of rewards paid from reward fund.
1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Dacca ...	354 9 9	209
Mymensingh ...	2,795 0 3	161
Faridpur ...	865 1 6	159
Backergunge ...	2,568 1 3	186
Total ...	6,572 12 9	715

The Magistrate of Mymensingh district admits that the action hitherto taken for granting rewards is altogether inadequate owing to the novelty of the system. Mr. Savago, Magistrate of Backergunge, states that 1893 being the first year in which there were funds available for rewards, there was some doubt in the minds of officers on the subject of recommendations, and thus the amount awarded was small.

I have made arrangements for keeping proper accounts of this fund.

74. In Backergunge, Dacca, and Mymensingh the orders of Government to erect chaukidari parade halls have been carried out. In Dacca and Backergunge all thanas, and in

Parade halls.

Mymensingh most thanas, have got such houses. The Magistrate of Faridpur, I regret to say, did not cause parade halls to be erected in the cold season of 1892-93, and has since pleaded the scarcity in his district as an excuse for not erecting them. These halls should have been built before the scarcity set in. The cost of these halls is generally paid by the chaukidars, but in Faridpur a suggestion was made that parade halls should be erected at the expense of the chaukidari reward fund, a suggestion I have vetoed.

75. No arrangement appears to have been made for the supply of the

Supply of Act and Rules.

Chaukidari Act and the rules prepared by Government under it to the panchayats. A native gentleman, Babu Girija Kanta Bal, Sub-Inspector of Police, Dacca, has compiled a compendium in vernacular, which has been supplied in some districts.

76. A question arose in my Division as to whether chaukidars are punishable judicially for the escape of prisoners entrusted to their charge for custody. It appears that the Inspector-General of Police has in paragraph 437, Part V of the *Police Gazette*, dated 23rd August 1889, prohibited the employment of chaukidars for guarding prisoners. This ruling is apparently based on the ruling published in the case *Queen versus Bojjigan*, quoted in the Indian Law Report V, Madras series, page 22, in which it was held that the arrest by the village watchmen and the village servant from whose custody the prisoner escaped was not a lawful arrest. I am inclined to think that where the arrest is lawful, the custody is lawful. For instance, where the Superintendent of a lock-up or the subdivisional officer consigns a prisoner from a lock-up, whose arrest and custody is in every sense lawful, to a village chaukidar for further custody, that custody is lawful. The matter is of great importance. Our regular police under Act V, 1861, are few and far between, and are not always available for guarding prisoners. There seems no reason for distinguishing in this respect between the two classes of policemen.

77. A curious instance of the excellent uses to which village panchayats may be put is reported from Backergunge. Mr. Savage asked certain of them by letter whether the persons registered as proprietors and residing in their

respective villages are still in possession of the interests in respect of which their names stand registered. From the answers received, it appeared that there was wholesale neglect of registration. The Board of Revenue have sanctioned the extension of the experiment to other estates and panchayats.

78. The question of *post-mortem* examination has come up. In this climate putrefaction soon sets in; yet I found that in Backergunge all corpses were sent to the sadar station for examination. The excuse was that only hospital assistants were available at subdivisions, and they were not allowed to perform *post-mortem* examinations. I pointed out that this disability had been removed by Government circular No. 31, dated 28th August 1891. The subdivisions of Dacca are near the sadar and perhaps do not require Assistant Surgeons. There are such officers at Goalundo, Madaripur, Tangail and Kishorganj. It would be well if we could secure the services of such officers at the other subdivisions.

79. A special report on this subject has been submitted. Ten thousand five hundred and fifteen licenses under the Arms Act were granted and renewed during the year 1893, against 11,372 in the previous year. Besides these, 211 licenses granted in previous years were in force during the year under report against 40 in 1892, making a total of 10,726 against 11,412 in the preceding year. The decrease is in licenses in form VIII and in the district of Backergunge. The Magistrate of this district writes that several of the licensees being unwilling to renew their licenses did not apply for renewal, and voluntarily deposited their guns. Besides, it was found necessary to refuse to renew licenses in villages in which serious disputes existed, and to persons who were supposed to be of bad character or were connected with disputes likely to lead to riots in which they would not improbably make use of fire-arms, the use of which in riot and murder cases has increased to a serious extent in his district in recent years. On enquiry I find that out of 37 cases of murder and riot in which guns were used in this district, in only four were licensed guns used. From this it is apparent that there must be many guns still unlicensed in this district.

80. The following table shows the number of licenses in form VII compared with area and population:—

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of licenses in form VII.		Proportion of license to area.		Proportion of license to population.	
			1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ... ..	2,797	2,420,656	23	23	Square miles. 1 to 121'6	Square miles. 1 to 121'6	Persons. 1 to 105,245	Persons. 1 to 105,245
Mymensingh ... ..	6,332	3,472,180	19	10	1 to 327'6	1 to 333'2	1 to 340,348	1 to 347,218
Faridpur ... ..	2,267	1,797,320	7	8	1 to 323'8	1 to 223'3	1 to 226,760	1 to 224,665
Backergunge ... ..	3,640	2,163,965	10	12	1 to 364'9	1 to 304'0	1 to 215,390	1 to 179,497
Total ... ..	15,046	9,844,127	52	53	1 to 289'3	1 to 283'8	1 to 189,310	1 to 185,738

Further facilities for procuring arms and ammunition have been given in Faridpur and Backergunge. In Mymensingh, on the other hand, the facilities, already narrow, have been further restricted.

The statement below shows the number of licenses in form VIII as compared with the population and area in each district:—

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of licenses in form VIII.		Proportion of license to area.		Proportion of license to population.	
			1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ... ..	2,797	2,420,656	4,100	4,295	Square miles. 1 to '6	Square miles. 1 to '0	Persons. 1 to 577	Persons. 1 to 563
Mymensingh ... ..	6,332	3,472,180	3,383	3,413	1 to 1'8	1 to 1'8	1 to 1,026	1 to 1,017
Faridpur ... ..	2,267	1,797,320	907	1,071	1 to 2'3	1 to 2'1	1 to 1,858	1 to 1,678
Backergunge ... ..	3,640	2,163,965	2,606	1,661	1 to 1'3	1 to 2'8	1 to 807	1 to 1,379
Total ... ..	15,046	9,844,127	11,206	10,333	1 to 1'3	1 to 1'4	1 to 578	1 to 552

Faridpur still lags behind. But there are few wild beasts, though many pigs, in this district. With the exception of Backergunge, the instructions of the Government of India that licenses in this form shall be freely given have, I think, been observed, so far as they can be observed when licenses are only renewed and granted at district head-quarters.

81. In my report last year I remarked it is no use licensing guns without marking them, and added that in Mymensingh they had hitherto not been marked. To my horror I afterwards discovered they had not been marked in other districts; so, for practical purposes, the Arms and Ammunition Act has remained a dead-letter in this Division. I am now having a number marked on each licensed gun. Next to marking in importance is the tracing out of arms the licenses for which are not renewed. I regret to say that this matter has been sadly neglected in my Division. No less than 334 licensees of 1892 in Dacca, 132 in Mymensingh, 25 in Faridpur and 430 in Backergunge, did not apply for renewal during the year, while it appears that only 170 arms were deposited at police-stations. The attention of the Magistrates has been drawn to this subject.

82. The number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted has increased from 142 to 174. The increase occurred in Mymensingh and Backergunge. In the former district prosecutions were instituted in cases in which the licensees failed to renew their licenses by the month of February, whereas in previous years six months' time was allowed for renewal after the close of the year. In Backergunge greater attention was paid to the subject by the police, with a view, it is said, to check the use of fire-arms in riot and murder cases.

The majority (121) of the prosecutions were instituted for carrying or possessing guns and other arms without license, which goes to show that facilities for granting licenses were not sufficient.

83. Seven persons in Dacca, 13 in Mymensingh, and one in Faridpur, are exempted from the operations of the Arms Act by special orders under rules 9f and 10 of the Arms Act Rules. The persons exempted in Dacca have 92 guns, and those in Mymensingh 86 in their possession; but the number of guns possessed by the gentlemen exempted in Faridpur is not known. In Backergunge no one is exempted under the above rules.

84. In the adjoining province of Assam, where the subject of arms and ammunition is of more importance owing to its lying on the external land frontier, subdivisional officers grant and renew licenses. The Government of India have refused to allow this to be done here. The preceding paragraphs show that our administration of the Act has been most lax: evidently many arms remain unlicensed. Licensed arms are not identifiable. Arms, the licenses of which are not renewed, remain untraced and unaccounted for. I advocate the grant and renewal of licenses at subdivisions with a view to more effective administration of the Act.

Persons killed by wild animals. 85. I have specially reported on the subject of the destruction of human and kine life by wild beasts.

One hundred and ninety-seven persons are reported to have been killed by wild animals in 1893 against 204 in the previous year. The following table shows the loss of human lives in each district:—

	1892.	1893.
Dacca ...	43	53
Mymensingh	70	59
Faridpur ..	29	15
Backergunge	62	70
Total ...	204	197

The decrease in Mymensingh is chiefly under heading tigers and hyenas. It is doubtful if the return of deaths caused by hyenas for 1892 is correct.

In Faridpur the decrease and in Dacca the increase is due to jackals.

The increase in Backergunge is mainly due to the depredations of tigers in newly-opened cultivations in the south of the district.

There have been 865 deaths from snake-bites against 660 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to the excessively high floods which forced the poisonous snakes to take shelter in human abodes.

86. The table below shows the number of cattle killed by wild animals during the last two years :—

		1892.	1893.
Dacca ...	...	303	195
Mymensingh ...	...	387	525
Faridpur ...	...	27	20
Backergunge ...	...	974	1,187
Total		<u>1,691</u>	<u>1,927</u>

The increase is thought to be due to better reporting by chaukidars.

87. The number of wild animals destroyed, for which rewards were paid, is reported to have been 155 against 112 in the previous year, as detailed in the following table:—

		1892.	1893.
Dacca ...	...	19	17
Mymensingh ...	...	61	115
Faridpur ...	...	8	2
Backergunge ...	...	24	21
Total ...		<u>112</u>	<u>155</u>

The large increase in Mymensingh is stated to be due to the fact that the system of granting rewards is better known. The small number of rewards paid in Faridpur supports the view that there are very few wild beasts in this district.

The statement below shows the total number of wild animals destroyed, whether rewards were given or not:—

		1892.	1893.
Dacca ...	...	278	78
Mymensingh ...	...	88	133
Faridpur ...	...	366	627
Backergunge ...	...	413	487
Total ..		<u>1,145</u>	<u>1,325</u>

In Dacca, although there has been a large falling off in the number of animals destroyed, the number of tigers killed shows a satisfactory increase (from 7 to 24). In Mymensingh and Backergunge also there has been a large increase in the number of tigers killed as compared with the previous year. A tiger is a good set-off against many other animals. In Faridpur no tigers were destroyed during the year. The large number of other animals (618) destroyed in this district without reward means pigs, which are very destructive in this and other districts.

The number of snakes destroyed, for which rewards were paid, rose from 181 to 286.

88. The attention of the Chairmen of District and Local Boards as well as of the Municipal Commissioners was drawn to the necessity of inducing people to clear away jungle from around their homesteads. Action was accordingly taken by these bodies towards the clearance of rank vegetation, but, so far as the rural area is concerned, nothing effectual can be done in this matter until some form of local agency, such as the Union Committee under the Local Self-Government Act, is created.

89. There has been a further increase in the amount of rewards paid, Rs. 1,492-12 against Rs. 1,391-13 in 1892 and Rs. 1,734-2 in 1891. Rewards are only granted and paid at district and subdivisional head-quarters. They have been paid at subdivisional head-quarters only since 1892. More rewards would no doubt be earned if increased facilities for getting them when earned could be given.

The following amounts are stated to have been paid during the year as rewards for killing snakes from the municipal funds:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Dacca ...	...	...	5	4	0
Faridpur ...	...	...	41	0	0
Backergunge ...	...	...	7	10	0

90. Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjya of Mymensingh and his cousin, Babu Jagat Kishor Acharjya, employed some of their shooting parties. The former is credited with eight and the latter with two during the year.

#### XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

91. The following statement shows the criminal judicial work under the Penal Code at each subdivision, extracted from High Court's annual statement No. 2:—

DISTRICT.	Name of subdivision.	Population.	NUMBER OF CASES.					NUMBER OF PERSONS.						
			Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Criminal Procedure Code.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Did. escaped, or transferred.	Remainder under trial at the close of the year.	Number of persons to a case reported.	Percentage of conviction to number of persons tried, in total of columns 10 and 11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca	Sadar ...	790,086	2,244	628	33	1,583	1,105	1,326	569	616	2	139	352	501
	Narayanganj ...	574,510	1,638	286	25	727	463	786	278	398	...	110	553	710
	Munshiganj ...	606,105	2,339	701	15	2,223	1,138	1,501	816	702	...	73	206	380
	Manikganj ...	449,080	1,856	403	22	1,431	809	1,028	549	445	4	30	241	430
Mymensingh	Sadar ...	853,020	4,380	1,210	131	3,039	1,560	2,343	1,180	1,044	4	106	104	467
	Tangail ...	859,476	2,010	366	41	1,603	637	1,122	598	446	2	66	427	716
	Jamulpur ...	579,742	3,180	802	124	2,164	1,087	1,544	728	730	5	72	182	375
	Kishoreganj ...	526,602	2,022	479	64	1,179	803	1,246	476	703	3	64	250	421
Faridpur	Netrakona ...	654,347	2,318	513	110	1,695	782	1,180	509	630	5	36	282	556
	Sadar ...	666,422	1,950	301	10	1,639	997	1,654	695	911	2	105	331	400
	Goalundo ...	360,451	900	132	14	754	409	731	229	481	1	20	380	479
	Madaripur ...	780,447	2,641	749	11	1,881	1,226	1,306	837	570	7	83	205	409
Backergunge	Sadar ...	879,177	2,253	401	29	1,823	1,063	1,170	641	706	4	59	380	598
	Pirojpur ...	510,903	1,333	371	29	933	588	730	363	331	2	43	340	703
	Patuakhali ...	406,745	1,019	297	15	707	373	602	276	208	1	67	487	839
	Bhola ...	238,460	912	331	8	573	138	194	51	134	1	8	283	1,333
	Total ...	9,344,127	33,004	8,080	681	24,254	13,244	19,471	8,755	9,612	43	1,001	298	743
Sylhet	North Sylhet ...	482,341	1,306	367	71	957	593	930	351	516	6	30	345	513
	South Sylhet ...	361,117	1,413	347	22	1,044	526	898	412	440	1	86	255	384
	Habiganj ...	513,116	2,025	733	75	1,757	1,231	2,036	898	1,060	4	84	105	252
	Karimganj ...	384,638	1,314	292	39	983	456	881	430	397	3	51	266	436
	Sunamganj ...	413,381	1,413	160	37	1,216	733	1,368	518	809	4	37	232	302

I have added figures for the Sylhet subdivisions for the sake of comparison. Mymensingh Sadar is still the heaviest subdivision, but Habiganj in Sylhet and Madaripur run it close. Munshiganj, Jamalpur, and Faridpur Sadar are also heavy subdivisions.

As compared with population, again Mymensingh Sadar, Jamalpur, Habiganj, and Munshiganj take a long lead. There is nothing in my Division to compare with Habiganj in Sylhet, where one person in 252 is put on trial annually. Mymensingh Sadar 364, Jamalpur 375, and Munshiganj 380, are our nearest approach. Last year I had to notice the curious figures from the Patuakhali subdivision. This year Bhola from the same district exhibits almost impossible figures. Out of 573 cases returned as true, only 138 came to trial, and the subdivision is five times less criminal than Habiganj if only persons put on trial are considered.

Backergunge returns 5,517 offences reported against 4,500 in 1892. I noticed in last year's report that on inspecting one of the Backergunge subdivisions, I found a number of cases reported omitted under instructions from one of my predecessors.

The high position of Jamalpur both absolutely and relatively to population is perhaps due to the Honorary Magistrate at Sherpur having been invested with power to receive complaints. Some complaints, too, were apparently wrongly excluded from the returns in 1892.

The great difference in the criminal judicial work in different subdivisions shows that many subdivisions have been opened chiefly with reference to other considerations. Neither Narayanganj, Goalundo, nor Bhola would have been made subdivisions on their criminal judicial merits.

Bhola maintains its high percentage of convictions, but then, for some reason or other, only 24·08 per cent. of cases returned as true came to trial. Patuakhali has greatly improved. Manikganj, Munshiganj, and Tangail have low percentages.

It is interesting to note how far the percentage of convictions follows the percentage of cases brought to trial on cases declared to be true:—

NAME.		Percentage of cases brought to trial on cases declared to be true.	Percentage of convictions.
1		2	3
Narayanganj	...	64·5	58·8
Manikganj	...	56·5	41·7
Munshiganj	...	51·1	46·2
Faridpur sadar	...	60·8	58·4
Goalundo	...	54·2	67·7
Mymensingh sadar	...	51·3	46·7
Tangail	...	39·7	43·7
Bhola	...	24·0	72·4

On the whole, 54 per cent. of cases declared to be true are brought to trial. Where the percentage is lower, the percentage of convictions should be correspondingly higher. That is, in Narayanganj, where a large proportion are brought to trial, the percentage of conviction should be low. But this is not the case.

On the whole, the number of cases struck off as false is 2·0 per cent. on the number reported. This percentage is largely exceeded in Munshiganj (5·1), Netrakona (4·7), Madaripur (4·1), Tangail (3·8), Jamalpur (3·8), and Kishor-ganj (3·1), while in Dacca sadar (1·4), Patuakhali (1·4), Backergunge sadar (1·2), Manikganj (1·1), Bhola (·8) and Faridpur sadar (·5), the percentage falls far short of the average. I think there is some carelessness in declaring cases to be false, especially in direct cases, both cognizable and non-cognizable.

92. Though Penal Code business is far the most important and occupies more time, in some of my subdivisions business under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure is so heavy that it merits separate consideration.

DISTRICT.	Name of subdivision.	Popu- lation.	NUMBER OF CASES.					NUMBER OF PRISONS—					Number of persons to a case reported.	Number of persons to a person brought to trial.	Percentage of conviction to num- ber of persons tried (column 11 to total of columns 10 and 11).
			Offences reported:	Complaints dismissed un- der section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or trans- ferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dacca	Sadar	700,386	127	46	...	81	78	217	100	111	...	6	0,227	3,644	52·6
	Narayanganj	574,516	153	86	...	07	37	227	90	102	...	26	3,765	2,530	50·7
	Munshiganj	606,105	81	...	...	81	81	415	42	363	10	...	7,462	1,460	89·6
	Manikganj	449,090	60	...	...	60	45	126	41	78	...	7	7,464	3,564	63·6
	Sadar	853,020	222	112	...	110	88	240	154	111	2	13	3,842	3,046	41·8
Mymensingh	Tangail	850,475	19	...	...	19	23	50	37	13	...	...	40,235	7,184	26·
	Jamulpur	570,742	107	...	...	107	41	59	37	22	...	...	5,418	0,826	37·3
	Kishor-ganj	525,628	54	23	...	35	23	34	14	19	...	1	0,062	15,468	67·5
	Netrakona	654,347	72	28	...	44	12	29	9	19	...	1	0,088	22,563	68·5
	Sadar	966,422	216	...	...	216	223	1,456	323	1,052	1	80	3,080	467	70·50
Faridpur	Goalundo	350,451	45	...	...	45	35	41	14	27	...	...	7,787	8,547	65·86
	Madaripur	780,447	286	...	...	286	286	1,258	31	1,218	...	9	2,729	630	97·51
	Sadar	879,177	346	...	...	346	420	1,107	534	823	1	9	2,540	753	71·1
Backergunge	Pirojpur	510,003	342	...	...	342	318	639	206	464	...	29	1,519	743	60·2
	Patuakhali	406,735	306	...	...	306	406	866	300	554	...	6	1,257	773	64·4
	Bhola	268,460	82	...	...	82	65	163	56	107	...	...	3,151	1,545	65·6
Total		9,844,127	2,011	295	...	2,316	2,161	7,087	1,863	5,088	14	187	8,770	4,555	73·9
Sylhet	North Sylhet	482,341	72	31	...	41	31	92	82	6	...	4	5,090	5,242	6·8
	South Sylhet	507,117	61	6	...	55	40	42	13	28	...	1	5,019	8,698	86·2
	Habiganj	513,116	65	5	...	60	40	98	60	35	...	8	7,804	5,335	36·8
	Karimganj	584,688	34	5	...	29	13	23	15	8	...	...	11,312	16,723	34·7
	Sunamganj	413,341	61	9	...	72	60	91	45	40	...	3	5,105	4,672	45·4

It is curious how little recourse is had to preventive measures in Mymensingh and Sylhet. In the latter district the number of riot cases exceeds that of any of my districts, and Mymensingh has plenty too, as is shown in section above. Almost all the cases under section 107 in Mymensingh are direct cases, that is, the police take no steps to prevent riots. The Magistrate is trying to remedy this state of things. Tangail has been notorious for years for riots, and yet only one person in 17,188 was called on to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace. Mymensingh Sadar, Faridpur Sadar, Munshiganj, Madaripur, and Jamalpur are our heaviest subdivisions under the Penal Code; of these only Faridpur Sadar and Madaripur have much work under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Munshiganj has a little such work. From this point of view, the Backergunge subdivisions, except Bhola, are entitled to a higher place than they have under the Penal Code. It must be remembered that these cases go off much more quickly than Penal Code cases. Accused often consent to be bound down, in which case no evidence is required. The number of cases under sections 106, 107 and 119 in Backergunge has fallen off from 1,517 in 1892 to 1,119 in 1893. I hope precautions are not being relaxed in this turbulent district.

93. The following statement shows the Criminal Courts' business under Acts other than the Penal Code and Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Municipal cases under section 34, Act V of 1861, under municipal bye-laws, and under the Compulsory Vaccination and Vital Registration Acts, swell the figures:—

DISTRICT.	Name of subdivision.	Population.	NUMBER OF CASES.					NUMBER OF PERSONS—							Number of persons to a case reported.	Number of persons to a person brought to trial.	Percentage of conviction to number of persons tried (column 11 to total of columns 10 and 11).
			Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Did. escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Dacca	Sadar ... ..	780,046	2,198	74	1	2,123	2,048	2,270	216	2,042	...	12	337	326	90.4		
	Narayanganj ... ..	574,516	392	12	1	379	321	343	41	299	...	3	1,465	1,074	87.9		
	Munshiganj ... ..	600,105	270	10	1	259	151	189	65	123	...	1	2,244	3,246	68.4		
	Manikganj ... ..	440,090	116	11	...	106	47	53	26	26	...	1	3,871	6,473	50.4		
Mymensingh	Sadar ... ..	863,020	646	32	6	608	525	6.3	125	476	...	2	1,320	1,414	79.2		
	Tangail ... ..	869,475	249	13	...	250	178	196	20	175	...	1	3,195	4,385	80.7		
	Jamalpur ... ..	579,742	380	45	1	334	263	313	62	250	...	5	1,535	1,852	83.1		
	Kishoreganj ... ..	525,002	268	36	1	231	156	185	39	144	...	2	1,961	2,841	78.6		
	Netrakona ... ..	654,347	400	18	5	377	231	250	61	187	...	2	1,635	2,017	75.4		
Faridpur	Sadar ... ..	668,422	745	10	...	735	674	690	50	644	...	3	804	963	92.8		
	Gosalundo ... ..	350,451	751	11	3	737	711	721	15	706	...	...	466	496	95.9		
	Madaripur ... ..	750,447	407	26	...	381	332	340	34	306	...	...	1,018	2,305	90.4		
Backergunge	Sadar ... ..	879,177	403	5	1	487	426	450	92	306	...	1	1,783	1,915	79.9		
	Pirojpur ... ..	519,003	222	2	...	220	195	196	27	169	...	...	2,340	2,651	86.2		
	Patuakhali ... ..	406,735	196	6	1	189	179	183	13	167	...	3	2,331	2,714	92.7		
	Bhola ... ..	258,450	610	67	6	537	202	203	14	189	...	...	423	1,273	93.1		
Total ... ..		9,844,127	8,363	378	27	7,958	6,674	7,263	880	6,277	...	36	1,177	1,474	87.5		
Sylhet	North Sylhet ... ..	482,341	330	24	6	360	310	354	68	283	...	3	1,254	1,372	80.6		
	South Sylhet ... ..	361,117	466	38	2	416	160	243	74	166	...	3	701	1,484	60.1		
	Habiganj ... ..	513,110	447	33	3	411	351	414	85	314	...	15	1,126	1,239	78.6		
	Karimganj ... ..	384,038	143	3	4	136	79	108	46	61	...	1	2,689	3,501	67.4		
	Sunamganj ... ..	413,381	250	1	2	256	237	323	43	280	...	...	1,600	1,279	86.8		

Cases under "other Acts" are generally very easily tried: a dozen men brought up on a morning at Dacca under section 34, Act V of 1861, can be disposed of in five minutes. They all plead guilty. On the other hand, cattle trespass cases may give a good deal of trouble. Almost the whole of the work under special and local laws should be, and indeed might be, disposed of by Honorary Magistrates; so in considering what staff of Stipendiary Magistrates is required at a station, I should be inclined to omit these cases altogether:

94. The following statement shows the appellate and revisional work, district by district, of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates :—

DISTRICT.	Court.	Number of persons whose appeals were heard.	Appeals rejected or sentence confirmed.	Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.	Number of cases preferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	Judge ...	508	375	73·8	450
	Magistrate ...	723	426	58·9	322
Mymensingh ...	Judge ...	894	550	61·5	621
	Magistrate ...	485	331	68·2	355
Faridpur ...	Judge ...	570	355	62·2	299
	Magistrate ...	403	257	63·7	263
Backergunge ...	Judge ...	586	404	68·9	344
	Magistrate ...	55	43	78·1	48

The Magistrate of Backergunge has very few appeals, because under paragraph 2 of Bengal Government notification, dated 6th May 1873, he has invested his Benches with first class powers; so his figure 78·1 is not of much significance. The Judge of Dacca finds little occasion for interference. The Magistrate of Dacca has a very low figure. The Magistrate complains that subordinate Magistrates are apt to treat civil disputes as criminal cases. This means that the work is unnecessarily heavy. The Judges of Mymensingh and Faridpur interfere more than the Judge of Backergunge. But generally there is not much change compared with 1892.

*Revisional Work.*

DISTRICT.	Court.	Number of persons disposed of.	Applications rejected or orders confirmed.	Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.	Number of cases preferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	Judge ...	145	100	68·9	76
	Magistrate ...	204	95	46·5	159
Mymensingh ...	Judge ...	509	252	49·4	227
	Magistrate ...	180	121	67·2	105
Faridpur ...	Judge ...	128	92	71·8	33
	Magistrate ...	370	201	54·3	122
Backergunge ...	Judge ...	248	122	49·1	103
	Magistrate ...	149	106	71·1	57

The Magistrate of Faridpur has a great deal of revisional work which apparently he does little to discourage. The Mymensingh Judgeship is far the heaviest, both in appellate and revisional work, and it has increased of late years.

	Appeals.	Applications for revisions.
1891 ...	505	91
1892 ...	630	130
1893 ...	621	227



The Magistrate of Mymensingh is not so oppressed with revisional work as he was in the previous year. He thinks the decrease in his district is probably due to the fact that when the Magistrate was out on tour, parties found it more convenient to go to the Judge.

With a view to lightening the burden of appellate work at Mymensingh, I recommended that a Deputy Magistrate with 1st class powers be empowered to hear appeals from orders of 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates. This proposal has since received the sanction of Government. It is of course open to Magistrates to invest Benches of Honorary Magistrates with 1st class and summary powers under paragraph 2 of Government notification, dated 6th May 1873, as the Magistrate of Backergunge has done.

The Magistrates of Dacca and Faridpur require help in this direction even more than the Magistrate of Mymensingh. And a peripatetic officer like a District Magistrate is singularly unfitted to act as an appellate court.

The work is increasing, as is shown by the statement below, and will increase as petty criminal work gravitates more and more into honorary hands:—

DISTRICT.	APPEALS PREFERRED.			APPLICATIONS FOR REVISION.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ...	195	333	450	57	118	159
Mymensingh ...	233	307	355	170	154	105
Faridpur ...	194	236	263	100	90	122
Backergunge ...	49	59	48	69	72	57

95. The following statement compiled from the High Court's annual statement 4 shows the duration of cases in the different classes of Courts in each subdivision in 1892 and 1893:—

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	HONORARY MAGISTRATES SITTING SINGLY.				STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES SITTING SINGLY.				Bench of Magistrates.		District Magistrate under ordinary powers.	
		2nd and 3rd class.		1st class.		2nd and 3rd class.		1st class.		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dacca	Sadar	10.7	3.0	...	...	3.4	6.2	7.5	12.3	4	3	...	...
	Narayanganj	18.5	32.9	...	...	...	10.6	13.2	10.9	21.2	11.1	...	...
	Munshiganj	24	17.6	...	...	12	18.7	13	14.8	20	21.0	...	...
	Manikganj	14.7	15.4	...	15.7	...	17	12.6	11.6	16.3	...	...	...
Mymensingh	Sadar	...	7.8	...	...	16.01	11.0	21.5	18.00	61.49	6.8	4.2	...
	Tangail	...	...	...	...	18.3	13.06	25.0	10.8	13.2	9.8	...	...
	Jamulpur	5	5.2	...	...	...	1.3	5	10.8	1.6	5.4	...	...
	Kishoriganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.1	15.0	26.1	15.9	...	...
Faridpur	Netrakona	...	7.8	...	...	...	11.5	17.0	18.4	11.8	9.5	...	...
	Sadar	...	...	...	...	5.1	4.7	10.8	12.9	11.8	12.6	2.5	3.8
	Goulundo	...	3	...	...	...	...	8.7	7.8	1.5	6.2	...	...
	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	9.2	10.6	5.7	4.2	9.9	11.8	...	...
Backergunge	Sadar	...	...	...	...	6.8	7	14.2	10.6	9.1	10.9	4.5	4
	Pirojpur	...	10.8	...	...	...	4.4	6.7	8.2	9.6	10.2	...	...
	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.9	15.3	9.05	6.5	...	...
	Bhola	...	...	...	...	7.2	3.1	3.9	3.1	1	1	...	...

The benches come off badly in Munshiganj and Manikganj.

Benches try petty cases, and as it is not always easy to arrange for the same Magistrates to sit again, it is very important they should decide their cases at a single sitting. From this point of view benches' duration is generally not so good as it should be, while Manikganj and Munshiganj results are distinctly bad. Among stipendiaries there is serious deterioration at Jamalpur and Patuakhali, though figures are not so bad absolutely. Dacca Sadar has gone off, while Munshiganj, Netrakona, and Faridpur subdivisions and Backergunge Sadar have not improved.

96. Appendix XI shows the work disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates, and illustrates the way in which work is distributed amongst such Magistrates. As Magistrates have different classes of judicial work, it is not easy to criticize the ratio in column 14 or the average in column 20. A Magistrate at Dacca, who tried many municipal cases, should come out well in these columns. A Magistrate at the same place who tried only heavy cases would come out badly, as vakils would call unnecessary witnesses and would detain them an unnecessary time. Maulvi Fazlal Karim of Madaripur disposed of 633 cases with 1,185 witnesses, the average being 1·8 per case. He convicted 1,554 persons out of 1,710 to be disposed of. Babu Chandra Kumar Datta of Bhola also shows the same average, and convicted 434 out of 536 persons in 375 cases. But in the case of Madaripur this includes many cases under section 107, Code of Criminal Procedure, in which accused pleaded guilty, that is, expressed their willingness to be bound over.

The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained more than two days was, on the whole, satisfactory in every district except Mymensingh. Generally Magistrates at subdivisions do better than those at head quarters. In Dacca the detentions were large in the Courts of Mr. Cox, Joint-Magistrate, 11·1; Babu Chandra Bhusan Chakravarti, 7·7; C. A. W. Fordyce, Esq., 7·7; and H. F. Samman, Esq., 7·9 per cent. In Backergunge the following courts come off badly, viz., Babu Gopal Chandra Mukherjee, 10·7. and Babu Jamini Mohun Dass, 11·2 per cent. In Faridpur the ratio is 7·5 against Babu Jaga Bandhu Khan and 7·6 against Maulvi Shaffiuddin Ahmed at Gopalganj. There can be small excuse for detention of witnesses at Gopalganj. In Mymensingh the worst court in this respect was that of Babu Kali Nath Bose, with 27·1 per cent. The Deputy Magistrate has since retired from the service. The other courts which show large detentions were those of Moulvi Ahmed, 9·6, and Babu Chandra Shekhar Kar, 8·6 per cent.

Babu Srish Chandra Ghose, ·26, Ram Sadan Bhattacharji, 1·9, Prasanno Kumar Datta, 2·9, Prasanno Kumar Karforma, 2·5, Jogendra Kumar Ghosh, ·07, and Maulvi Fazlal Karim, ·05, show prompt discharge of witnesses. There was no detention of witnesses in the court of Mr. Mullick.

97. Statement XV in the Appendix shows the amount of business done at each subdivision in the matter of fines. Mymensingh Sadar gives the largest income, Rs. 21,118; next to that is Backergunge Sadar, 18,742, following which is the Madaripur subdivision, 14,293. Dacca and Faridpur Sadar should do better. The outstanding balance has decreased in Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Backergunge, but at Dacca it has increased from Rs. 10,766 to Rs. 13,281. The balance has increased at the following subdivisions, that is, at six out of sixteen:—Dacca Sadar, Narayanganj, Manikganj, Patuakhali, Netrakona, and Faridpur Sadar. This is very unsatisfactory. It used to be the rule to test the balance outstanding annually, that is, to have a list of fines outstanding made and to see if the total of the list agreed with the alleged balance. This I found was not done. The High Court has prescribed a somewhat elaborate register showing all fines outstanding. This serves the purpose of the annual list.

98. Appendix XIII is a statement of remands in A form cases, i.e., cognizable cases sent up by the police. The percentage of cases decided in first and second hearing (44·9) shows an improvement as compared with that of the previous year (38·6). The following statement shows the percentage of cases remanded six times and more for each district for 1892 and 1893:—

DISTRICT.	1892.				1893.			
	Number disposed of.	Disposed of first day.	Remanded six times or more.	Percentage of column 4 on column 2.	Number disposed of.	Disposed of first day.	Remanded six times or more.	Percentage of column 8 on column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ... ..	736	201	54	7·3	758	177	41	5·4
Mymensingh ... ..	1,332	209	110	7·9	1,409	332	86	6·1
Faridpur ... ..	677	197	13	1·9	850	193	15	1·7
Backergunge ... ..	764	193	69	7·8	728	220	55	7·5
Total ... ..	3,569	806	236	6·6	3,736	922	197	5·2

The difference between Faridpur and other districts is very curious and would suggest some difference in the system under which the returns are compiled. Out of 280 A forms in the Madaripur subdivision, not one was remanded more than five times. The figures show slight improvement in Dacca and Mymensingh, and the result was as good as in the previous year in Backergunge. The divisional percentage is 5·2 against 6·6 in the previous year. The Provincial percentage for 1892 is 3·2, so we are far below the average. The Magistrate of Backergunge remarks that in contested cases in which the parties are rich and influential, leading pleaders of the bar are generally engaged, who take the fullest advantage of the right of recall of witnesses. But the bar was established with a view to facilitate and expedite, not to prolong, work. In this district the figures from Patuakhali are reported to be unsatisfactory. Much of the delay there is attributed to the numerous changes in the staff, but the Magistrate had also occasion to find a want of vigour and business habits.

The Magistrate of Mymensingh remarks that the results would have been still better but for changes of officers at Jamalpur, the Sadar, and Netrakona, where remands were granted in many cases to avoid *de novo* trials by in-coming officers. He doubts if much better results can be looked for in the future. The non-attendance of witnesses, he states, still causes delay. To remedy this evil vigorous action is now being taken under section 174, Penal Code, against all witnesses who fail to appear after the due service of process.

99. The following table shows the longest and the average duration of bad livelihood cases in each district:—

DISTRICT.	LONGEST DURATION OF ANY CASE.		AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.	
	From the date on which process was first issued.	From the date on which a report was first made to the Magistrate.	From the date on which process was first issued.	From the date on which a report was first made to the Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Dacca ...	289	329	44·9	52·4
Mymensingh ...	196	251	55·1	86·3
Faridpur ...	89	104	41·2	63·4
Backergunge ...	68	69	19·4	20·1

The Magistrate of Dacca explains that the longest pending case in his district was one in the Munshiganj subdivision, in which the accused absconded. The average duration in Dacca, Mymensingh, and Faridpur is bad.

100. Two hundred and nineteen persons were reconvicted during the year, against 172 in the previous year. I think the increase in reconviction goes against the scarcity theory to some extent. In times of scarcity, honest men are tempted or driven into crime.

101. The following table shows the number of prosecutions in false cases and the result of prosecutions:—

DISTRICT.	Cases declared false.		Number of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted.		Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of persons convicted.		PERCENTAGE.			
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	Prosecutions to cases.		Convictions to prosecutions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca ...	154	145	17	15	4	7	4	7	11·0	10·3	23·5	46·6
Mymensingh ...	272	377	10	20	4	5	4	5	6·9	5·3	21·0	25·
Faridpur ...	115	92	13	27	7	14	9	14	11·3	20·3	53·8	51·8
Backergunge ...	91	57	15	9	5	2	5	2	10·4	15·7	33·3	22·2
Total ...	632	671	64	71	20	28	22	28	10·1	10·5	31·2	39·4

There is some extension as compared with the previous year, and the result of convictions shows an improvement. As stated above, in different districts cases are apparently declared false on different principles. The Magistrate of Mymensingh states that owing to the difficulty of securing a conviction under section 211, Penal Code, and the probable results in appeal of such a case, he cannot advocate any large extension of proceedings under the section. Fewer prosecutions with more convictions have a more wholesome effect than a larger number of prosecutions with bad results. The Magistrate of Dacca states that a preliminary judicial enquiry was held in each case declared false, and if there was sufficient evidence, a prosecution was sanctioned under section 211 or 182, Indian Penal Code. The great obstacle to prosecutions is that the case must be transferred elsewhere for trial.

102. In accordance with previous practice, I submit results of trials in certain classes of cases, though such information is rather a police than a judicial matter.

The following statement shows the results of trial of persons by classes in cases cognizable by the police:—

TEST.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.		Class VI.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Percentage of convictions to arrest.	52.4	69.2	47.8	50.2	52.9	48.7	37.9	28.9	62.2	63.4	91.5	96.5
2. Percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial.	48.7	57.9	44.6	46.1	60.1	58.6	34.4	27.7	62.0	64.8	94.3	96.9
3. Percentage of convictions to persons actually tried.	59.7	63.4	47.2	49.5	62.4	61.9	27.8	21.8	50.2	52.2	93.5	95.1

In classes I and II there is improvement. In class III there is slight deterioration. In class IV there is a great decadence. In classes V and VI there is no noteworthy change. The Magistrates of Faridpur and Backergunge note that many cases in class IV are compounded. The Magistrate of Mymensingh thinks the results depend a good deal on appellate courts. Where appellate courts are over censorious and inclined to the letter rather than to the spirit of the law, lower courts acquit guilty persons. I hope this is not the case. A court is bound to give judgment according to its conscience and without reference to appeal.

The following table shows the results of trial of cases cognizable by the police by classes:—

DISTRICT.	PERCENTAGE OF CASES DECIDED ENDING IN CONVICTION.						
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Dacca ...	65.7	51.9	79.1	25.4	59.3	98.2	
Mymensingh ...	66.4	53.6	59	15.02	48.3	89.7	
Faridpur ...	88.5	70.2	77.2	21.3	56.6	97.7	
Backergunge ...	73.9	57.6	73.5	8.3	63.2	92.9	
Total ... {	1893	73.9	57.6	70.2	17.1	54.8	95.9
	1892	72.1	52.6	68.7	27.4	52.6	94.6

The most noteworthy feature is the falling off in class IV. I do not suppose that more cases have been compounded than in former years. The differences in

different districts are also remarkable, *e.g.*, Faridpur in classes I and II, Backergunge in class IV.

103. The following statement shows the result of sessions trials:—

DISTRICT.	Number of persons tried at the sessions.		Total number convicted by the Sessions and the High Court.		Total number of persons acquitted.		Percentage of convictions to the number tried at the sessions.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	92	112	44	71	48	41	47·8	63·3
Mymensingh ...	218	148	151	71	67	77	69·2	47·9
Faridpur ...	49	68	34	41	15	27	69·3	60·3
Backergunge ...	134	142	68	96	66	46	50·7	67·6
Total ...	493	470	297	279	196	191	60·2	59·3

Decrease of sessions business in Mymensingh is compensated by increase in Faridpur and Backergunge. The failure in Mymensingh brings down the percentage, which is otherwise fairly good. The High Court is said to be partly responsible. Then the Additional Judge only convicted 25 out of 56 persons whom he tried.

With reference to the decline in Faridpur, the Magistrate remarks that the committing Magistrates are more to blame than the police; but the Sessions Judge has not, so far as I remember, unfavourably remarked on the work of the committing Magistrates.

The Magistrate of Backergunge states that no cases were supervised in the Sessions Court by the District Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police for want of time. He adds that the Government pleader was not instructed in his district. I have asked for explanation.

104. The following statement extracted from part IV of the High Court's annual statement 5-A shows the extent to which the punishment of whipping is resorted to in the different subdivisions of this Division:—

PUNISHMENTS.	NUMBER.															
	DACCA.				MYMENSINGH.					FARIDPUR.			BACKERGUNGE.			
	Sadar.	Munshiganj.	Narayanganj.	Manikganj.	Sadar.	Jamalpur.	Kishoreganj.	Netrakona.	Tangail.	Sadar.	Goaland.	Madaripur.	Sadar.	Patakhali.	Faridpur.	Rhola.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Total number of whippings awarded ... 1892	12	1	13	5	8	2	5	2	1	2	24	10	3	...	9	2
... 1893	21	9	13	8	18	10	17	5	4	18	44	19	10	4	19	1
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been inflicted ... 1892	258	129	159	112	187	115	87	150	144	137	84	131	143	38	38	36
... 1893	350	118	127	130	175	85	79	66	131	180	156	132	137	44	13	26
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2) ... 1892	270	130	172	117	195	117	92	152	115	139	108	141	146	38	47	36
... 1893	371	127	140	138	193	95	96	71	135	198	200	151	147	48	33	27
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3) ... 1892	4·4	·7	7·5	4·2	4·1	1·7	5·4	1·3	·8	1·4	22·2	7·0	2·05	...	19·1	5·2
... 1893	5·6	7·0	9·2	5·7	9·3	10·5	17·7	7·04	2·9	9·00	22·	12·5	6·8	8·3	50·3	3·7

There is reason for thinking that the figures in heading 2 are incorrect for the Backergunge subdivisions, and the increase in Dacca sadar compared with 1892 is prodigious. But the table may be accepted as showing that more use has been made of this punishment. Tangail still lags behind.

The meaning of the term "school discipline" in the Code of Criminal Procedure is now, I think, understood.

105. In accordance with the instructions contained in circular No. 4J., dated 30th January 1889, copies of my inspection memoranda of the criminal courts at Netrakona and Kishorganj were forwarded to the High Court.

I have brought some matters which have come before me in inspecting criminal courts to the notice of the Honorable Judges of the High Court. I have found that Magistrates often leave it to the bench clerk or other muharrirs to decide under which of the sections given in column 5 of Primary Register I, column 13 of Primary Register II, column 6 of Primary Register III, an offence (case) is to be entered in Statistical Registers 1 and 2. In some offices the bench clerk or muharrir adopts the more serious (heinous) section for the returns; in other offices he adopts the less heinous section entered in these columns. It is, I think, clear that the result must depend a good deal on the muharrir's practice. Where he chooses the more heinous, there crime will appear to be more serious than where he chooses the less heinous section. In the Assam Valley Districts the Magistrate decides under what section an offence (case) shall be entered in the Statistical Registers 1 and 2 and Annual Statement 2, when he disposes of it. The High Court have directed that the Magistrate shall decide under what section a case shall be entered.

On a reference from me the Honorable Judges have decided that informations under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure should not be treated as complaints under section 200, and should not therefore be dismissed under section 203.

I brought it to the notice of the High Court that the rule that records of cases shall be sent to head-quarters in the month following that in which the cases were decided is causing difficulty in inspecting subdivisional offices. This rule has since been cancelled, and it has been decided that the records shall be kept three months at subdivisions.

In inspecting criminal courts I found that complaints dismissed under section 203, Code of Criminal Procedure, and complaints reported by the police in B and C forms under section 173, Code of Criminal Procedure, and dismissed by the Magistrate on such reports, are treated as separate records, and that a title page, table of contents, and an order sheet is attached to each. I suggested that, as in cases summarily tried, complaints, whether made to Magistrate or police, in which no action is taken against any accused person, in which after due preliminary enquiry, by the police or otherwise, the Magistrate declines to take action, should not be treated as records, and should not have title page, etc., attached. I also suggested that such complaints should not be separately entered in the list of records sent to record-room, but should be filed in bundles weekly, monthly or quarterly as most convenient, with one title page, table of contents and order sheet for the week, month or quarter as the case may be. This would save writing over 6,000 title pages, order sheets and tables of contents, and some 6,000 entries in the list of records sent to the record-room.

It was brought to my notice that in a certain district in this Division a notice under section 133, Code of Criminal Procedure, on seven persons, charged Rs. 7-14, *i.e.*, one rupee for each person in the notice and 2 annas boat-hire per person. As this seemed to me to be excessive, I referred the matter to the High Court, and the Honorable Judges have agreed with me in thinking that a notice under section 133, Code of Criminal Procedure, should be regarded as a summons. In that case the fee would be Rs. 1-12, not Rs. 7-14.

106. The Magistrate of Backergunge states that the scheme of relieving court sub-inspectors of much of their routine work and employing them in prosecuting criminal cases has resulted in the improvement of judicial results. I should like to have further experience of the system before I pronounce it a success. The figures above given in paragraph 102 do not support this conclusion. There can be no doubt that the scheme has very much increased the pressure of work in the Magistrate's office and in subdivisional offices.

The Magistrate of Backergunge has been able to depute a muharrir from the temporary establishment attached to Deputy Magistrates at the sadar to assist at Patuakhali and Pirojpur.

107. The High Court has decided in its General letter No. 1, dated 15th February 1894, that the Trial Register need not be kept up by courts which keep Registers 1, 2, 3 and 4. This order has given some relief to the clerks.

I am considering how the clerical work may be reduced further. The clerks at subdivisions habitually attend in the morning as well as in catcherry hours. Either the clerical work must be reduced or the establishment must be increased.

108. All warrants, whether of arrest or other, issued under the Criminal Procedure Code, are now served by the police in accordance with the instructions contained in Government circular No. 8J.T., dated 3rd August 1893.

109. In my report for 1892-93 (and in my special report on the jury system) I drew attention to the exclusion of Muhammadans from our lists of assessors and jurors. The following statements I and II show how the matter now stands. The Muhammadan community have made no protest against this apparently unfair treatment, which shows, I think, that religious animosities are less acute in eastern than in western countries.

*I.—Statement showing constitution of the Sessions Court according to religion.*

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF JURORS OR ASSESSORS ON THE LIST.				Total for Division.	PERCENTAGE.				Percentage for Division.	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION.				The Division.
	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.		Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.		Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu ...	547	482	327	297	1,653	77.04	82.5	90.3	94.3	86.6	33.7	30.3	38.8	31.7	34.2
Muhammadan ...	140	38	35	14	227	19.72	7.5	9.7	4.4	11.9	60.9	69.6	61.	69.1	65.6
Christian ...	23	2	...	4	29	3.24	.3	...	1.3	1.5	.4	.006	.2	.3	.3
Total ...	710	522	362	315	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*II.—Statement comparing religion of Courts with that of persons tried.*

DISTRICT.	PERSONS TRIED.		PERSONS CONVICTED.		NUMBER OF ASSESSORS AND JURORS EMPLOYED.	
	Musalman.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindu.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ...	75	37	44	20	16	251
Mymensingh ...	143	18	75	11	5	161
Faridpur ...	62	12	36	9	14	80
Backergunge ...	127	23	92	21	11	210
Total ...	407	90	247	61	46	702

110. In the following statement I have classified assessors and jurymen according to their occupation. As noted in last year's report, we draw largely for our assessors and jurymen upon a class who in England, and I think in

Europe, are exempt from service, and as a matter of fact are rarely, if ever, seen on a jury. Here again the wide difference between east and west comes out:—

CLASS.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.
1	2	3	4	5
Zamindars ... ..	109	25	52	11
Talukdars ... ..	227	100	104	7
Raiyats ... ..	1	...	...	...
Judge's Court Pleaders ... ..	93	63	37	61
Munsif's Court Pleaders ... ..	67	47	18	18
Mukhtears ... ..	18	198	67	121
Revenue Agents ... ..	2	6	...	...
School-masters and Inspectors of Schools.	62	27	28	53
Merchants, &c. ... ..	41	1	6	2
Bankers, &c. ... ..	16	...	...	...
Pensioners, &c. ... ..	16	...	...	...
Zamindar's employés, &c. ... ..	10	55	5	5
Clerks, &c. ... ..	41	...	45	36
Editors ... ..	7	...	...	1
Total ... ..	710	522	362	315

## HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

111. The Bhushna Bench in the district of Faridpur was closed from 1st September 1893. The Joykrishnapur bench in the Dacca district was formally opened from 1st January 1893. The Barisal municipal bench was amalgamated with the sadar bench in August 1893. The Dacca municipal bench was similarly-amalgamated in March last.

There were in 1893-94 nominally 40 benches in this Division. Honorary Magistrates empowered to try cases singly are treated as separate benches. But though nominally there are 40 benches, there are really only benches at 29 places, of which 16 are head-quarters of districts or subdivisions. Where there is more than one bench at a place, I am reducing them to one. The outturn of work done by every bench is shown separately in the annexed statement XII.

112. The following table shows the work done by the Honorary Magistrates in 1892 and 1893:—

DISTRICT.	Number of cases disposed of.		Number of persons disposed of.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ... ..	1,480	1,684	1,794	1,975	805	907	989	1,068
Mymensingh ... ..	1,498	1,810	1,723	2,072	840	1,117	882	955
Faridpur ... ..	1,183	1,331	1,408	1,582	770	1,011	638	571
Backergunge ... ..	445	628	479	726	240	318	239	408
Total ... ..	4,606	5,453	5,404	6,355	2,655	3,353	2,748	3,002

The increase in business done would have been greater but for delay in my office in disposing of reorganization schemes.



Out of 21,905 cases disposed of in the Division, Honorary Magistrates disposed of 5,453 cases or 24·8 per cent. I hope to see them taking up all the less serious cases. In Dacca town alone they might well dispose of 2,000 cases. Although there has been some improvement over last year, Backergunge is still far behind the other districts in this matter. The Magistrate of Backergunge states that he contemplates extending the sphere of usefulness of the benches, and to that end additions have recently been made to the number of Honorary Magistrates.

The percentage of convictions over the whole Division is 52·7, which is not very good when the petty nature of the cases tried is considered.

113. The following benches disposed of over 300 cases:—

Dacca Sadar and Municipal	...	...	...	330
Munshiganj, including Sub-Registrar	...	...	...	321
Manickganj, including Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	392
Mymensingh Sadar, including Babu Gour Mohun Bysack sitting singly	...	...	...	402
Netrakona, including Babu Kali Kumar Ukil sitting singly	...	...	...	317
Jamalpur, including Babu Ishan Chandra Nag sitting singly	...	...	...	437
Goalundo, including Babu Kishori Lal Banerjee sitting singly	...	...	...	505
Pirojpur, including Babu Nara Narayan Rai sitting singly	...	...	...	306

The following Benches tried under 50 cases:—

H. L. Weatherall, Esq., Sadar, Dacca	...	...	11
Joykrishnapur bench, Joykrishnapur, Dacca	...	...	34
Toota Bench, Toota, Dacca	...	...	44
Bhushna Bench, Bhushna, Faridpur (abolished)	...	...	30
Jhalokati bench, Jhalokati, Backergunge	...	...	32

Daily benches have been organized in many places, and in some the sittings have been raised from once or twice to four times in a week. The Magistrate of Mymensingh says that there has been a distinct improvement in attendance owing to the preparation of a permanent roster. In some places an understanding has been arranged. One Magistrate has been relieved of attendance on the understanding that he will act as a substitute when any other Magistrate fails to attend. It has also been made a rule to call for explanation when a Magistrate fails to attend without giving previous intimation of his inability to attend. In spite of these arrangements, the work done by Benches is lamentably small. There may be difficulty in arranging to keep a Bench employed in remote country-places, but at district and subdivisional headquarters I think if Magistrates would really give their minds to the matter they might manage better. In one case I actually found the Bench's outturn had declined on the appointment of a second stipendiary. It is not understood that Honorary Magistrates have the first claim and should be first served. Nothing chokes an Honorary Magistrate off so much as finding no work to do when he attends.

114. The Magistrate of Dacca states that the Bench Magistrates have, on the whole, discharged their duties fairly and have rendered assistance in the administration of criminal justice. He is not disposed to give benches higher powers. I agree in thinking that until benches dispose of all or nearly all the cases they now have power to dispose of, it is unnecessary to extend their power.

I am much disappointed to find that the Dacca Sadar and Municipal Bench disposed of only 330 cases in 1893, when there were some 2,000 petty cases they might have tried, and indeed ought to have tried. Under section 34, Act V of 1861, alone there are some 1,500 cases.

The Magistrate of Faridpur has not offered any remarks. The Magistrate of Backergunge writes that, on the whole, the Independent Benches have done satisfactory work and afforded much needed relief to the stipendiary magisterial staff, to which I am constrained to add that the relief was not half what it ought to have been.

115. Appendix XVI shows the attendance of Honorary Magistrates. It will be observed that they have been more regular in attendance than in the previous year. The Magistrate of Mymensingh attributes this improvement in attendance to the preparation of a permanent roster which enables Magistrates to know in advance for the whole year on which dates their attendance will be necessary.

116. The question of supplying good cutcherries for Honorary Magistrates is engaging the attention of District Magistrates. It is now understood that the Honorary Magistrates should have choice of cutcherries.

The Magistrate of Mymensingh states that he has given up his own court to the bench at Sadar, as there is no other suitable room available for them. Generally I think where a cutcherry is set apart for the District Magistrate, it might be used by the bench.

116½. The following Benches have been allowed establishments under them for the conduct of their business :—

					Rs.
	Joykrishnapur—				
	1 Muharrir	...	...	...	10
	Narayanganj—				
	1 Muharrir	...	...	...	6
	Munshiganj—				
	1 Muharrir	...	...	...	20
	1 Peon	...	...	...	6
	Srinagar—				
	1 Muharrir	...	...	...	20
Dacca	1 Peon	...	...	...	7
	Bhagyakul—				
	1 Peon	...	...	...	6
	Manikganj—				
	1 Muharrir	...	...	...	20
	1 Peon	...	...	...	6
	Balla—				
	1 Muharrir	...	...	...	15
	1 Constable deputed by the Magistrate to guard and escort prisoners.			...	...
	Jamalpur—				
	1 Muharrir	...	...	...	20
	1 Peon	...	...	...	6
Mymensingh	Sherpur—				
	1 Muharrir	...	...	...	12
	Bajitpur—				
	1 Muharrir	...	...	...	5
	Bhanga—				
	1 Muharrir	...	...	...	20
	Goalundo—				
Faridpur	1 Muharrir	...	...	...	20
	Madaripur—				
	1 Muharrir	...	...	...	20
	Palang—				
	1 Muharrir	...	...	...	20
Backergunge	Pirojpur—				
	1 Muharrir				15

Generally, except at district head-quarters stations, it will be necessary to allow a clerk and a peon for each bench.

117. Three hundred and twenty-six appeals were preferred against the orders of the Honorary Magistrates. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 199 cases, or 61·04 per cent; 12,329 witnesses in 5,453 cases, or 2·2 witnesses per case, were examined. Of these, 720 were detained more than two days, the proportion of witnesses so detained to total number examined being 5·8.

118. I recommended a retired Government officer, who in his day was an admirable Munsif and Subordinate Judge, to be appointed an Honorary Magistrate with first class powers and powers to sit singly at his own house; but Government declined to accede to my request, on the ground that the absence of a bar in the mufassal is a disqualification. The same objection was also raised to investing of benches in the mufassal with second class powers. I have, however, recommended the Palang Bench in the Faridpur district for investment with second class powers, although there is no bar practising at that place. I am inclined to agree that a bar is a help in the administration of justice, but I cannot find a single Magistrate, Native or European, to agree with me. The existence of an overstocked bar at sadar stations is always advanced as an excuse for the maladministration of justice. There are precedents for allowing second class powers where there is no bar.

119. Out of 251 Honorary Magistrates in this Division, only 43 are Musalmans, or 17·1 per cent., while of the population 65·3 per cent. is Musalman. The Musalman community have made no complaint on this score.

They do not seem to mind being tried by Hindu Magistrates, honorary or stipendiary. Religious animosities are evidently not acute in my Division.

120. Under clause 2 of Government Notification dated 6th May 1893, the Magistrate of Backergunge has invested many of his benches with first class and summary powers. Being doubtful of the legality of this clause, I referred the point to the Legal Remembrancer. It seemed to me that under section 12, 15, 260, 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, only the Local Government can confer these powers, and that the Local Government cannot delegate this authority to others. The Legal Remembrancer having pronounced the clause quite legal, I have suggested the example of the Magistrate of Backergunge to other Magistrates.

121. Though out of 24,254 cases under the Penal Code returned as true, only 13,244, or 54·6 per cent., came to trial, and although out of 18,367 persons tried only 9,612 are convicted, still I think our system of administration of criminal justice is generally deterrent in its effect. But we are most unsuccessful in putting down rioting, which is apparently a very simple crime.

Generally in such cases where deadly weapons are used the offenders seem to me to get off easily. These riots have usually been brewing for months; both sides are well armed with dangerous weapons; any one taking part must know that he is likely, almost certain, to cause death. There is hardly ever any ground for the plea of self-defence, as there has been time to seek the protection of the law. And there is very rarely such grave or sudden provocation as in law excuses crime.

122. In two cases husbands were prosecuted under section 376, Indian Penal Code, commonly known as the Age of Consent Act. One case occurred in Mymensingh and the other in Dacca. In the former case death was caused.

#### XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

123. The statement below shows the working of the Registration Department in the several districts of this Division during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

DISTRICT.	Number of deeds registered in 1892-93.	Number of deeds registered in 1893-94.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
			Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	32,205	34,925	46,969	21,811	46,822	23,247
Mymensingh ...	44,255	51,338	55,276	27,045	55,652	29,601
Faridpur ...	41,213	40,427	44,893	22,577	36,493	23,417
Backergunge ...	69,084	78,634	80,420	33,777(a)	82,898	39,184
Total ...	186,757	205,324	2,27,558	1,05,210	2,21,865	1,15,449

(a) These figures have been adjusted by the Inspector-General of Registration. Hence the increase of Rs. 83 over the figures shown last year.

Revenue derived by Government in 1891-92	Rs.
Ditto ditto in 1892-93	1,20,110
Ditto ditto in 1893-94	1,22,338
	1,06,110

The increase in receipts from non-judicial stamps is only 2·7 per cent.; the increase in registration business is 9·9 per cent. We may infer that, while transactions relating to immovable property have increased, there has been no increase in transactions relating to movable property.

Though there has been a large extension of business, the profits are smaller. An increased business is necessarily accompanied by increase in expenditure. Copying alone accounts for this. But Sub-Registrars are paid by number of documents. While business increased 9·9 per cent., expenditure has increased 9·5 per cent. Then receipts are less because the fee on documents, the value of

which does not exceed Rs. 50, has been reduced from 12 annas to 8 annas. No doubt this reduction has led to increased business.

It will be observed that in the distressed district of Faridpur the number of documents registered has actually fallen off. If distress affects registration adversely, then both Mymensingh and Backergunge have been very prosperous in the year under report. It is clear high prices do not generally cause increase in registration work, as there is decrease in Faridpur.

124. The increase in the number of documents registered was chiefly under the following heads:—

- (1) Instruments of sale of immovable property.
- (2) Mortgages.
- (3) Leases for terms.

125. A new sub-registry office has been opened at Katiadi in the Mymensingh district.

126. There has been an increase in the number of operations under Act I (B.C.) of 1876, voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages in Dacca and Mymensingh. A new Muhammadan marriage registration office has been established at Surapkati in the district of Backergunge.

127. Statement XVII annexed shows the transactions in the registration of deeds during the year 1893-94 district by district.

128. The annexed statement XXV shows the transactions in landlords' fees under sections 12 and 13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. There has been an increase in the number of transfers on account of which fees are paid. It is very interesting to notice that though the amount of fees paid has increased from Rs. 3,065 to Rs. 3,423, the amount refused by the landlords declined from Rs. 2,636 to Rs. 2,565. Mr. Jenkins, the Collector of Dacca, writes:—  
“The Bengal Tenancy Act has not increased the number of kabuliyats, as was anticipated. But it cannot be denied that it has vastly increased the number of sales of raiyati holdings.”

#### XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

129. The total number of estates in the Division at the close of the year under report was 26,052 against 25,964 on the 31st March 1893. Of the three classes, viz. (1) permanently-settled estates, (2) estates settled for definite periods and (3) estates managed direct, the increase is chiefly in class 1 (permanently-settled estates), and is due to partitions in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh and Backergunge.

In no district of the Division has the revenue-roll (Register 3) been classified as enjoined in rules 2 and 3, section I, Chapter IV of the Board's Rules, 1888. I find these rules in the Board's Rules, 1866. They appear to have been first issued with the Board's Circular No. 7 of 30th April 1852, so they have been disobeyed for 42 years. All the Collectors are of opinion that it would be a great error to classify the roll in accordance with the Board's Rules, as estates are now known by their present numbers by every one connected with them. Further, if the roll is classified as in the Board's rules, the serial order will be broken and great confusion will be created by transfer of estates from one class to the other in consequence of partition, resettlement, abatement of revenue and formation of new estates which constantly take place. Further, the change will create the possibility of estates being lost sight of and will necessitate the rewriting of the roll oftener than at present.

In Mymensingh, when the revenue-roll was recopied in 1888, an attempt was made to classify it in accordance with the Board's orders, but the Commissioner forbade this being done.

130. Appendix XVIII shows the current and arrear demands, collections, remissions, and balances of the different classes of estates in each district. The total demand has further decreased from Rs. 36,70,246 to Rs. 36,44,262. As in the previous year, the decrease is purely technical, being due to the fact that the year under report opened with a smaller arrear balance than the previous year.

The following statement shows the statistics of demand, collections, remissions and balances of each district.

DISTRICT.	Estates.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION.			Remissions.	BALANCE.		
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	8,010	4,07,777	28,038	5,20,415	4,79,610	22,820	5,02,430	2,076	17,720	3,293	21,003
Mymensingh	7,500	8,67,343	25,016	8,83,259	8,50,235	15,760	8,65,944	0,806	7,108	401	7,509
Faridpur ...	5,000	5,60,240	40,374	6,18,620	5,26,017	30,593	5,56,610	13,709	43,220	5,072	48,301
Backergunge	3,508	15,02,500	53,378	16,15,908	15,14,023	35,017	15,40,940	5,057	47,667	12,404	60,071
Total ...	26,052	31,86,966	1,57,306	36,44,262	33,70,785	1,04,145	34,74,930	32,448	1,15,724	21,160	1,36,884

The total collections have been Rs. 34,74,930 against Rs. 35,14,217 in the previous year; 95·3 per cent. of the total demand has been collected against 95·7; the decrease is slight. Excluding from the demands the amounts the recovery of which was in suspense, and adding to the collections the sums collected within the year but not credited in the accounts, the divisional percentage of total collections on the total demand has slightly fallen off from 97·1 to 96·2. The district percentages of total collections on total demand have been—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Dacca ...	91·90	95·44
Mymensingh	96·66	98·04
Faridpur	93·31	89·97
Backergunge	96·42	95·91

Here Faridpur comes out badly.

Current demand. 131. The increase in the current demand is Rs. 13,642, against Rs. 30,010 in the previous year, as shown below:—

I.

Class.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I ...	26,36,040	26,36,388	+ 348
Class II ...	3,13,144	3,07,787	— 5,657
Class III ...	5,23,830	5,42,781	+18,951
Total ...	34,73,314	34,86,956	+13,642

II.

District.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	4,96,691	4,97,777	+ 1,086
Mymensingh ...	8,56,733	8,57,343	+ 610
Faridpur ...	5,72,427	5,69,246	— 3,181
Backergunge ...	15,47,463	15,62,590	+ 15,127
Total ...	34,73,314	34,86,956	+13,642

It will be seen that the increase is mainly in the Backergunge district and in class III. Settlements have been revised and some new estates have been settled. In five years corresponding with Mr. Savage's incumbency of the office of Collector, the land revenue of this district has increased by Rs. 69,506. The chief cause of the decrease in Faridpur is that two estates, Chars Madhabdia and Char Aliabad, bearing a revenue of Rs. 4,606 and Rs. 3,656, respectively, have been released under decrees of the Civil Court.

132. The table below compares the current collections under each class of estates during the year under report with those of the preceding year:—

Classes.				1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.
1				2	3	4
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	...	...	...	26,15,445	26,09,476	— 5,969
II	...	...	...	2,64,398	2,64,467	+ 74
III	...	...	...	4,84,778	4,96,842	+ 12,064
Total				33,64,613	33,70,785	+ 6,169

There was thus an increase of Rs. 6,169 in the collections, but the percentage has fallen from 96·87 in 1892-93 to 96·66, as the demand was larger. In class II the percentage has risen from 74·2 in 1891-92 and 84·3 in 1892-93 to 85·9 in the year under review. In classes I and III, I regret to say, there has been falling off from 99·2 and 92·5 in 1892-93 to 98·97 and 91·5 in 1893-94. The district percentages of current collections on current demand have been—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Dacca	95·48	96·35
Mymensingh	98·06	99·17
Faridpur	94·60	92·40
Backergunge	97·49	96·95

Here again Faridpur comes out badly.

133. The district percentages of collection on demand in this class are—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Dacca	98·36	99·10
Mymensingh	99·60	99·62
Faridpur	98·46	96·84
Backergunge	99·61	99·34

Here again Faridpur defaults. The excuse that certain payments received by transfer receipts were not credited is receiving attention.

134. The percentages of current collections on current demands, nominal and actual, in classes II (a), II (b), II (c), III (a), and III (b), are shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	CLASS II (a). ESTATES SETTLED FOR PERIODS WITH PROPRIETORS.		CLASS II (b). PRIVATE ESTATES LEASED TO FAR- MERS FOR PERIODS.		CLASS II (c). ESTATES LEASED TO FARMERS FOR PERIODS.		CLASS III (a). MANAGED FOR PROPRIETORS.		CLASS III (b). GOVERNMENT ESTATES MANAGED DIRECT.	
	Percentage on current demand.	Percentage on true recoverable demand.	Percentage on current demand.	Percentage on true recoverable demand.	Percentage on current demand.	Percentage on true recoverable demand.	Percentage on current demand.	Percentage on true recoverable demand.	Percentage on current demand.	Percentage on true recoverable demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	85·70	87·90	48·71	60·06	54·34	55·77	63·66	72·02	88·84	80·00
Mymensingh	99·88	99·68	93·15	93·15	63·86	63·86	90·39	99·39	94·66	95·61
Faridpur	89·01	89·66	30·97	31·97	46·10	46·19	79·12	79·12	83·90	84·63
Backergunge	95·25	95·25	95·17	95·17	73·72	73·72	90·02	92·90	94·70	97·29

In class II (a) Dacca and Faridpur come out badly. The Collector of Dacca, Mr. Jenkins, says that in his district the settlement-holders in this class generally do not pay their dues voluntarily; then to realize the arrear by legal steps, some time is required, and thus in several cases the year is passed before the balance is realized. This is practically an admission of weak administration. As Faridpur shows a slight improvement on the previous year, I will not criticize. The argument that short collections are due to distress breaks down in face of the fact that there is improvement compared with the previous year when there was no distress.

In class II (b) again results are bad in Dacca and Faridpur, good in Mymensingh and Backergunge. In Faridpur, the results are exceptionally bad. The Collector writes: "The collection is generally made by low-paid amla who do not look after the interest of the farmers, their masters, who in their turn defer payment from their own pocket, knowing that the Collector will have recourse to certificate procedure which is often dilatory." The explanation applies only to the instalment due on March 28th.

In class II (c), Dacca and Mymensingh show some improvement, while in Faridpur and Backergunge the percentages have fallen short of those attained last year. The Collector of Mymensingh explains that the fixed standard could not be secured in his district because under the conditions prescribed in the Certificate Act the estates in arrear for the last January kist could not be put to sale within the year, and also because coercive measures cannot be taken under the law as it stands for the realization of arrears of the March kist, till after the close of the year. The Collector of Faridpur writes that the farmers of this class of estates cannot be summarily ejected, as they are tenants under the Tenancy Act. I do not myself see how this accounts for the Collector's failure to collect even 53·8 per cent. of the revenue from this source, as in 1892-93.

In class III (a), Mymensingh and Backergunge do well. Mymensingh's bad position in 1892-93 was due to the inclusion of fictitious demands. It is explained that the failure in Dacca is due to the settlement of a large estate having been sanctioned in March last; pending settlement, arrears were allowed to accumulate. But pending settlement, the previous land revenue should be collected. Another estate has been brought under direct management with a heavy arrear which the tenants could not pay at once. The Collector adds that the distressed circumstances of the tenants have affected the percentages under this head. The Collector of Faridpur writes that the low percentage in his district is "chiefly due to bad circumstances to which the tenants have been reduced owing to failure of the crops. The collections from the Kalkini estates, which form the bulk of the estates under this class, was seldom below the standard of 90 per cent., but this year the percentage is only 79·1." Considering the small proportion which the land revenue bears to profits at present prices, I think collections should have been better.

In class III (b), Mymensingh and Backergunge give good results. Of the bad results in Dacca and Faridpur the same explanations are offered as under class III (a). The low percentages in Mymensingh in 1892-93 were due to a fictitious demand.

135. There were 719 estates under direct management with an annual revenue of Rs. 5,42,781, against 703 estates with a revenue of Rs. 5,23,830 in 1892-93. There has been an increase in the number of estates as well as in the revenue demand in all districts except Mymensingh, where there was a decrease under both the heads owing to some estates having been settled or farmed out. On the whole there was a net increase of 16 estates and of Rs. 18,951 in the revenue, chiefly by assessment of new accretions, of new estates, and transfer of estates from classes I and II. The subject is of much importance in Backergunge, where the demand is Rs. 4,20,950; of less importance in Faridpur, where the demand is Rs. 88,208; and of very little importance indeed in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh. The percentage of cost of management on current demand in the Division has slightly increased from 5·5 to 5·6 in 1893-94. It is only 4·05 in Backergunge, and rises to 17·81 in Dacca. Mymensingh and Faridpur are also too high, 5·26 and 10·49 per cent.

Road and Public Works cesses. 136. The following table shows the statistics of demands, collections, &c., of the combined cesses:—

DISTRICT.	DEMAND.			Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of column 4 on column 5.	Percentage of balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Dacca ... ..	1,40,925	14,563	1,55,487	1,45,313	1,041	18,233	88.3	11.06
Mymensingh ... ..	3,40,638	27,584	3,68,222	3,44,370	12	23,841	93.5	6.4
Faridpur ... ..	1,18,370	27,714	1,46,084	1,14,956	2,096	28,933	78.7	19.8
Backergunge ... ..	3,43,173	37,039	3,80,212	3,29,558	645	50,014	86.6	13.1
Total ... ..	9,52,011	1,06,909	10,58,920	9,34,106	3,794	1,31,020	86.3	11.4

The increase in arrear in Dacca and Backergunge is to be deplored. The collections were lowest in Faridpur, which is generally behind this year. The following table shows the percentage of collections made during the year, including advance payment on gross demand in the several districts and in the Division compared with the year 1892-93:—

DISTRICT.	PERCENTAGE.		Increase or decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4
Dacca ... ..	96.9	93.9	— 3
Mymensingh ... ..	95.0	96.4	+ 1.4
Faridpur ... ..	84.3	81.7	— 2.6
Backergunge ... ..	92.1	88.09	— 4.01
Division ... ..	92.8	90.9	— 1.9

137. The following statement shows the result of revaluation work done in the districts of the Dacca Division during the year 1893-94 as compared with the previous valuation, as well as the cost incurred for the purpose during the year under report:—

DISTRICT.	Number of estates the valuation of which has been completed during the year 1893-94.	Number of tenures the valuation of which has been completed in the year 1893-94.	Amount of valuation of estates as per previous valuation.	Amount of valuation of tenures as per previous valuation.	Total amount of valuation of estates and tenures as per previous valuation.	Amount of valuation of estates as per valuation completed during the year 1893-94.	Amount of valuation of tenures as per valuation completed during the year 1893-94.	Total amount of valuation of estates and tenures as per valuation completed in 1893-94.	Difference between columns 9 and 6.	Increase in cesses.	Total expenditure in revaluation in the year 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ... ..	581	6,185	79,123	57,463	1,36,618	1,13,194	90,340	2,03,473	+65,855	4,114	7,758
Mymensingh ... ..	902	383	1,02,004	...	1,02,004	1,04,937	4,703	1,00,739	+7,735	488	3,318
Faridpur ... ..	*123	8,040	4,90,288	...	4,90,288	53,439	5,54,971	6,07,403	+1,06,115	6,787	7,761
Backergunge ... ..	18	97	28,767	...	28,767	43,176	2,267	65,443	+16,676	613	484
Total ... ..	1,584	14,707	7,09,185	57,463	7,06,677	3,12,609	9,52,370	9,55,046	+1,98,371	12,268	18,321

\* Excluding those valued under section 15 of Act IX (B.C.) of 1880.

It will be seen that an annual increase of Rs. 12,268 in cesses has been obtained for an expenditure of Rs. 18,321, but this does not include expenditure on supervision except in Faridpur.



The following statement shows the result of valuation of the number of estates the revaluation of which was completed from 1887-88 to 1893-94 in the several districts of this Division as compared with the result of their previous valuation, as well as the cost incurred in carrying on the operations:—

DISTRICT.		Number of estates valuation of which has been completed with the years from 1887-88 to 1893-1894.	Total valuation.	Previous valuation.	Difference.	Increase in cesses.	Total expenditure incurred.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	...	1,764	14,20,677	10,08,877	+ 4,11,800	25,737	25,409
Mymensingh	...	1,720	15,90,696	12,22,776	+ 3,67,920	22,995	12,656
Faridpur	...	1,160	17,11,785	12,90,648	+ 4,21,137	26,321	38,742
Backergunge	...	178	9,82,512	7,93,261	+ 1,89,251	9,001	29,927
Total	...	4,812	57,05,670	43,15,562	+ 13,90,108	84,054	1,06,734

It will be seen that the expenditure is equal to a little over  $1\frac{1}{4}$  years' improved income.

138. The system continues to work satisfactorily, but does not seem to be

gaining in popularity in Faridpur and Backergunge, as is shown by the following table:—

Payment of land revenue and cesses by postal money-orders.

DISTRICT.		RECEIVED.			
		Number of orders.		Amount.	
		1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1		2	3	4	5
				Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	...	10,150	10,010	78,660	74,609
Mymensingh	...	8,103	7,669	48,228	43,064
Faridpur	...	12,992	13,249	1,19,971	1,26,586
Backergunge	...	1,520	1,928	23,249	29,110
Total	...	32,765	32,856	2,70,108	2,73,369

The decrease in Faridpur and Backergunge is attributed to the partial failure of crops in parts of these districts. It is thought that rent collections were so delayed that proprietors had not time to take advantage of the money-order system. On the whole 6·1 per cent. of the land revenue and cesses was paid by money-order. And no doubt collections were often remitted by money-orders to agents at the sadar stations. Collectors still think the system may be improved. The Collector of Faridpur writes: "The modification of rule 26 of the Revenue Money-order Rules, requiring the Treasury Officer to adjust all money-orders on the very same day they are received from the post-office, is much needed. It has come to my observation that entries of the amount of a money-order remitted in satisfaction of a demand in a certificate case are sometimes altered in consequence of the money-order being subsequently examined by the Tauzi and Certificate Departments after they had been entered by the Accountant in his register as laid down in rule 29 of the Revenue Money-order Rules. Owing to this defect in the rules, discrepancies often arise in the accounts, and unless the rule is modified the state of things will continue." The Collector of Backergunge says: "The intricacies of the form are also still a stumbling-block to the less educated class, as

evinced by the continued repetition of the mistakes described in former years. No money-orders were refused during the year under report, but the same mistakes continue to vex the Accountant's office."

Some cases of revenue sales have come up in appeal, where there was really no arrear; the money had been entered against the wrong heading in the money-order form.

139. The following table shows the number of estates sold under Act XI of 1859, number exempted, and the number which became liable to sale during the year under report as compared with that in 1892-93:—

DISTRICT.	Number of estates and shares sold.		Number exempt- ed under section 18 of the Act.		Total number of estates and shares which became liable to sale.		Total number of estates subject to the Act.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Dacca	107	183	655	612	762	745	8,393	8,423
Mymensingh ...	49	102	1,080	983	1,139	1,085	7,254	7,299
Faridpur ...	49	81	383	462	432	543	5,628	5,627
Backergunge ...	48	36	284	287	332	323	2,989	2,990
Total	263	362	2,412	2,344	2,605	2,696	24,264	24,339

The number of defaulting estates in the district of Mymensingh still continues very high. This is due, in the opinion of the Collector, to a too lenient administration of the Sale Laws in the past. Appendix XIX shows the dates on which sales for each kist took place.

There were 82 appeals before me against sales for arrears of revenue. Of these cases, in 10 the sale was annulled, in 6 cancellation was recommended on account of hardship, 38 cases were dismissed or struck off, and 28 remained pending on the 31st March 1893. Of the 6 cases of hardship, in one case a separate account which was opened with a revenue of Re. 1-8-5 in 1890 was sold on the 23rd March 1893 for arrears amounting to Re. 1-8-2 due up to kist 12th January 1893. The holder of this share always paid in March, thinking that his share of revenue being less than Rs. 10, was payable on the 28th March. He did not know that this rule does not apply to separate accounts. His separate account never went into the sale list because the entire estate had never been in arrear before. In three cases the arrears accrued owing to clerical mistakes committed by the remitters in the money-order coupons. They entered payment against cess instead of against land revenue. The Bengali form rather lends itself to such errors. In the other two cases incorrect tauzi numbers were given in the money-order coupons. In all these cases there were in fact no arrears. The revenue had been paid in full, and I should probably have been justified in annulling the sales.

Payments are still accepted in the sale-room in spite of the advice of several Commissioners to the contrary. I have lately informed the Collectors that this should not be done except under special circumstances. In Mymensingh payments are very rarely accepted in the sale-room.

140. Of the total number of estates for settlement, 100 have been settled (of which 10 were new estates), 82 have been finally resettled, and 8 have been summarily settled, leaving a balance of 123 estates for settlement at the close of the year. Of the estates returned as settled, 26 have not been settled, but have been kept under direct management; while in the number pending the 8 estates settled summarily are included.

The net result shows an increase of Rs. 11,363 in the Government revenue, owing mainly to assessment of lands gained by accretions and to enhancement of rates of rent, in some cases with the consent of the raiyats.

Appendix XX shows the results of settlement operations other than operations under the Director of Land Records in the several districts of the Division.

141. Appendix XXI shows the details of work in this department. The following is a general summary of the information under the different classes of cases:—

CLASSES OF CASES.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	PENDING—		Total.
					Over 6 months.	Below 6 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Demand of all kinds under section 5.	141	385	526	391	12	123	135
2. Arrear of rent due to Government, clause 6, section 7.	406	1,325	1,731	1,432	45	254	299
3. Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880.	1,319	4,926	6,245	4,760	122	1,363	1,485
4. Demands of the Court of Wards, clause 7, section 7.	551	392	943	871	25	47	72
5. All other demands ...	1,173	2,127	3,300	2,469	61	770	831
Total ...	3,590	9,155	12,745	9,923	265	2,557	2,822

The total number of certificates filed was 9,155 against 9,232 in the previous year. The disposals during the year are in advance of the institutions, the result being a reduction in the number of pending cases from 3,590 to 2,822. While in Backergunge the business has much declined, in Faridpur there has been an enormous increase, as is shown in the following table:—

DISTRICT.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	2,781	2,732	...	49
Mymensingh ...	2,147	1,952	...	195
Faridpur ...	1,421	2,272	851	...
Backergunge ...	2,883	2,199	...	684
Total ...	9,232	9,155	851	928
		Not decrease	...	77

In Dacca and Mymensingh the decrease is not so large as to call for any special remarks. In Backergunge the decrease has occurred in all classes of cases. The increase in Faridpur occurs, 465 in class cesses, 339 in class rent due to Government, and 100 in class miscellaneous, while there was a decrease of 53 cases in class Court of Wards. Though there has been this large increase, the total number of institutions is still rather lower than in 1891-92. It is explained that the falling off in the voluntary payments of cess and other

demands is due to the prevalence of distress in many parts of the district; but this explanation is manifestly wrong, because there has been the same distress in Backergunge, where the certificate business has declined.

The cases disposed of exceeded the number instituted in all the districts of the Division except Faridpur, as shown below:—

DISTRICT.	Filed in 1893-94.	Disposed of in 1893-94.
1	2	3
Dacca ...	2,732	2,816
Mymensingh ...	1,952	2,961
Faridpur ...	2,272	1,760
Backergunge ...	2,199	2,386
Total ...	9,155	9,923

It is explained that in Faridpur many cases were filed in the last quarter.

Out of 9,155 certificates filed, payments were made in 2,291 cases on mere issue of notices under section 10 of the Act; in 4,961 cases on attachment of property; in 26 cases on issue of warrants for arrest. Actual sale was necessary only in 140 cases against 208 in 1892-93.

142. Appendix XXII gives the statistics of the land acquisition work.

Land acquisition.

The number of cases pending has further decreased from 53 to 45 in the course of the year. No costly

delays and difficulties are reported to have been encountered in assessing the value of the lands acquired in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh and Faridpur, but in Backergunge difficulty is felt in some cases in ascertaining the number of years' purchase, as the owners do not produce the sale-deeds; but this, it is reported, is overcome by a reference to the registration office and by local enquiry. As to the delay in the disposal of cases, the Collector of Backergunge states as follows:—

"The delay in disposing of the cases in this district is principally due to the necessity of referring them all to the Judge, who takes some time to dispose of them. Act X of 1870 has been superseded by Act I of 1894. In the new Act the Collector's award has been made final and the references to the Court have been limited to cases wherein the parties apply for them, and the Judge will decide the references sitting alone. These provisions will, it is expected, accelerate the disposal of these cases."

Proceedings for the acquisition of land, amounting to over 803 acres at a cost of Rs. 33,489, were confirmed by the Board of Revenue during the year under report. Among them the land acquired for the construction of a road from Maniknagar to Bhanga in Faridpur at a cost of Rs. 16,643 was the most important.

143. The initial work of registration is complete in all the districts of the Division. In Faridpur only six applications were

Land registration work.

received during the year under section 38, which

with the 19 pending at its beginning were all pending at the close of the year, because all the sixteen-annas proprietors have not yet applied for registration of their names, although fines were imposed on them and certificates were issued for the realization of the same. These cases relate to a diarah estate. Appendix XXIV shows the number of applications under section 42 filed, disposed of and pending in each district. The total number of applications for disposal, including the cases which remained pending at the close of the last year, was 11,839, of which 9,075 were disposed of and 2,764 remained pending at the end of the year; of these only 204 were pending over six months.

The following statement shows the total number of interests registered under initial registration in each district from the commencement of operations, the number of applications made during the year, and the percentages which the

applications filed in the past two years bear to the total number of interests registered:—

DISTRICT.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration, section 38.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE ACT FILED DURING THE YEAR—			PERCENTAGE OF APPLICATIONS ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERESTS REGISTERED.	
		On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	On account of succession by purchase, gift or otherwise.	Total.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ... ..	26,331	1,015	1,324	2,339	8.93	8.88
Mymensingh ... ..	32,490	1,848	2,043	3,891	9.37	11.97
Faridpur ... ..	17,402	754	601	1,355	7.15	7.78
Backergunge ... ..	(a) 23,231	966	720	1,686	5.98	7.25
Total ...	99,454	4,583	4,688	9,271	8.2	9.3

(a) 20 cases under section 38 disposed of in 1893-94.

The general result is good, but Dacca falls away. The improvement in Mymensingh and Backergunge is most marked, and is highly creditable to Messrs. Earle and Savage. I cannot think that 9.3 represents the actual percentage of mutations on interests registered. In Backergunge Mr. Savage proposed to issue parwanas to chaukidari panchayets requiring them to report the names of the proprietors of estates who have died or transferred their rights to others by sale or otherwise. The matter was reported to the Board of Revenue, who have ordered to make an experiment in a selected area. Accordingly pargana Uttar Shalibazpur has been selected for the purpose, and notices as proposed are now being issued. Under sanction of the Postmaster-General, Bengal, forms of applications for registration of names under Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 are now kept in all post offices for distribution to the public.

144. Appendix XXIII gives the figures under this head. The number of cases instituted during the year has slightly increased from 92 to 113. There is no return of area covered by cases instituted, so I cannot say if this means increase of business.

The total number of cases for disposal was 554, including 441 which were pending at the close of the last year. Of this number, 136 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 418 cases at the end of 1893-94. The pending cases have therefore decreased by 23.

One hundred and thirty-six cases have been disposed of against 114 in 1892-93. There has been very little improvement in Dacca, where 35 estates covering 15,315 acres have been disposed of against 32 covering 13,517 acres in 1892-93. The Collector, Mr. Jenkins, tells the old story of dilatory tactics on the part of the opposing share-holders. Work was somewhat delayed by the absence for four months of the special Batwara Deputy Collector. There has been a marked increase in Mymensingh in the disposal of cases, the number having risen from 66 to 91, while the area covered has increased from 14,703 acres to 30,046 acres. Mr. Earle has allowed no frivolous objections to retard the progress of cases; he has pushed the Partition Deputy Collector to dispose of the cases promptly, and has relieved him of his work as a member of the local bench of Honorary Magistrates, and of the charge of civil suits with which he was previously saddled. The Collector by this arrangement expects a still better result in the current year.

The following statement shows the appellate work in partition cases in my Court during the last three years:—

YEAR.	Pending from previous year.	Appeals instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1891-92 ...	42	134	176	118	58
1892-93 ...	58	195	253	183	65
1893-94 ...	65	116	181	165	16

Ninety-one per cent. of the cases for disposal were disposed of, against 67 per cent. in 1892-93. With fewer institutions the number of cases for disposal has been much reduced.

As stated in last year's report, the estates in this Division generally consist of scattered blocks, so in dividing them compactness can hardly be observed. I gave some statistics showing how very far from compact estates formed by partition necessarily were.

#### Bengal Tenancy Act.

145. The Act is reported to have worked smoothly during the year.

#### Relations between landlords and tenants.

146. The relations between landlords and tenants, taking the Division as a whole, were, I regret to say, by no means satisfactory. From Dacca it is reported that they were on the whole satisfactory, though some petty zamindars and talukdars are not on the best of terms with their tenants. In Mymensingh, things are fairly satisfactory, so far as the estates of resident landlords who look after their properties themselves are concerned, but there has been a decided deterioration in the case of certain estates belonging to absentee landlords whose affairs are managed by their local agents and servants. The evil influence of the amla, when unrestrained by the presence of the landlord, was conspicuous in the case of one who also resides in Calcutta. His servants were found to have conspired with the police in order to get some innocent men into trouble by the institution of bad livelihood cases against them.

A riot which occurred on the estate of Rani Hemanta Kumari in the Jamalpur subdivision is adduced as another instance of malfeasance on the part of the servants of an absentee landlord. Some of the large landlords of the Mymensingh district are said to be arbitrary and oppressive in their dealings with their tenants, and levy illegal cesses in addition to the fixed rent. Mr. Earle reports that a Hindu zamindar levied a fine of Rs. 2,000 upon a Musalman village for killing kine, and that the fine was paid. Hindu zamindars are stated to have attempted interference with the sacrifices made by raiyats of neighbouring Musalman zamindars. I cannot think that the Musalman peasantry of Eastern Bengal will always submit to such oppressions. In the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district, the ill-paid, half-educated and unscrupulous andas are said to have recourse to various forms of exactions and subterfuges to enrich themselves at the expense of the raiyats, and thus make up for the low pay they receive from their employés.

The Collector of Backergunge, Mr. LeMesurier, is unable to say that the relations between landlords and tenants in that district are satisfactory. He is of opinion that the causes of friction between landlords and tenants are two-fold—(1) the persistent attempts of the landlords to levy illegal cesses or benevolences upon all sorts of pretexts, and (2) the extraordinary degree of subinfeudation prevalent in the district.

The estate of Mr. Casperz in the Pirojpur subdivision is remarkably free from these two elements of disturbance. This gentleman, I understand, asks his tenants for no more than he is justly entitled to, and deals with them direct without an interposing host of middlemen and greedy amla. He comes out

from England to look after his estates from November to May every year, and by confining himself to legitimate demands has been so successful in realizations that it is only some months ago that he brought his first rent-suit.

The naib of an estate in this district was murdered, owing, it is reported, to ill-feeling on the part of the tenants. I am informed that the former naib of this estate was also shot at, but no clue of the perpetrator of the deed was found.

147. Under the orders of Government and the Board of Revenue, the working of the cess, so far as assessment and collections are concerned, has been transferred from the Magistrate to the Collector. Under the same orders, the rate of cess and dates of payment of the half-yearly instalments have been fixed for the several districts of the Division for five years commencing from 1st of January 1893.

The following table shows the demands, collections, and balances of the cess during the official year 1893-94, as shown in return XLI for that year:—

DISTRICT.	Ordinary current demand.	Arrear demand.	Total.	Excess payment made during previous year.	Remission.	Net demand.	Collections, current and arrear.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	12,830	2,051	14,881	4,755	31	10,095	8,730	1,365
Mymensingh ...	20,396	751	21,147	2,778	...	18,369	17,475	894
Faridpur ...	12,522	646	13,168	2,399	...	10,839	9,799	1,030
Backergunge ...	15,239	37	15,276	...	...	15,276	15,164	112
Total ...	60,987	3,485	64,472	9,872	31	54,569	51,168	3,401

The following table shows the cost of collection in each district and the percentage on collections. The information supplied last year on this subject was wrong:

DISTRICT.	Total collection including fines, &c., during 1893-94.	Collection expenses as shown in table XVIII of return No. XLI.	Percentage of collection expenses on collections.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Dacca ...	10,944	569	5.19
Mymensingh ...	25,259	1,325	5.24
Faridpur ...	12,340	634	5.13
Backergunge ...	19,420	608	3.13
Total ...	67,963	3,136	4.61

The number of certificates filed for the realization of the cess and the amount covered by them are noted below:—

DISTRICT.	Number of certificates.	Amount of certificates.
1	2	3
		Rs.
Dacca ...	Nil.	Nil.
Mymensingh ...	424	1,609
Faridpur ...	200	1,914
Backergunge ...	414	472
Total ...	1,608	3,995

It is explained that the Dacca return refers to the calendar year 1893 only. The Collector of Backergunge reports that out of Rs. 472 for which certificates were issued, Rs. 440 have been realized. This is very satisfactory. In Faridpur only Rs. 748 out of Rs. 1,914 is reported to have been realized. In Mymensingh Rs. 1,511 was realized.

With reference to Board's No. 1669A., dated 4th December 1893, I have proposed certain modifications of the zamindari dák rules contained in their circular No. 14 of August 1893.

I have inspected the dák cess offices at Mymensingh, Faridpur and Dacca, and have had to find much fault with the present arrangements. There is no proper system of reporting demands, collections and balances. Different tauzi forms are used in each district. In some districts there is much useless writing. The whole subject is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

Settlements under the Bengal Tenancy Act, Chapter X. 147½. Thirty-six applications against 18 in 1892-93 were filed by the proprietors of private estates under chapter X of the Tenancy Act.

The following statement shows the number filed, the number disposed of, and the number which remained pending in each district at the close of the year:—

Private estates.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS—			Disposed of.	Pending.
	Pending at the beginning of 1893-94.	Filed during 1893-94.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	9	1	10	3(a)	7
Mymensingh ...	13	32	45	11(b)	34
Faridpur ...	...	2	2	...	2
Backergunge ...	3	1	4	...	4
Total ...	25	36	61	14	47

(a) Includes one case in which the final report was submitted to the Board of Revenue.

(b) Struck off, as the applicants were not registered proprietors.

The number of applications is fast increasing in this Division, as the following figures show:—

1891-92	...	5
1892-93	...	18
1893-94	...	36

Most of the applications are in Mymensingh, 13 in 1892-93 and 32 in 1893-94. It is reported that the zamindars are becoming alive to the advantages of this simple means of enhancing rents.



Not a single Government estate was brought under survey and settlement under the Act during the year under review. There were, however, 10 cases pending from the previous year, of which three were finally disposed of in Backergunge and seven remained pending at the close of 1893-94, viz., one in each of the districts of Dacca and Faridpur and five in Backergunge. The survey and settlement of the two estates in Dacca and Faridpur have been concluded and final reports have been submitted. Of the five cases in Backergunge, the final reports of three estates have already been submitted to the Director of Land Records for approval. In the remaining two cases the final reports are under preparation.

The following statement shows the cost of survey and settlement and the result in the cases in which the operations have been completed during the year:—

DISTRICT.	Estates.	TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.			COST PER ACRE.		Increase of revenue.
		According to new settlement.	According to previous settlement.	Increase.	Survey.	Settle- ment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca	<i>Private Estates.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
	392 and 393 ...	1,193	820	373	0 5 3	1 1 3	...
	411 ...	1,525	1,463	72	0 4 4	0 9 7	...
Dacca Faridpur Backergunge	<i>Government Estates.</i>						
	Joar Joymangal ...	1,563	445	1,118	0 4 10	0 3 0	1,266
	Kalkini estates ...	49,910	44,978	4,932	0 0 9	0 3 6	4,932
	Joynagar ...	52,258	46,079	6,179	0 4 0	0 4 0	3,809
	Char Jungla ...	3,545	3,321	224	0 4 0	0 6 0	157
	Char Padma Monasa...	5,855	...	5,855	0 1 9	0 5 6	3,325

In the case of small private estates, I find it impossible to bring the cost per acre within the eight annas prescribed in rule 45, chapter VI of the Government rules under sub-section 5, section 190 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The visits of the settlement officer, four of which apparently must be made, run away with a lot of money.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

148. At the close of 1892-93 there were four estates under the management of the Court of Wards in this Division. Of these, three were taken charge of on the application of the Civil Court, and one on the application of the Collector. During the year two others came under charge of the Court on the application of the Civil Court.

The Board in their No. 94A., dated 2nd March 1894, accepted the management of the properties of Babu A. C. Ray and others under section 95(a) of Act VIII of 1885, but charge of this estate was not formally taken by the Collector before the close of the year. It has therefore not been taken into account.

Appendix XXVII shows the result of the revenue administration on these estates.

149. One of the attached estates, estate taluk Kashi Nath Bose in Backergunge district, was released from management on the completion of its batwara, after a management of nearly 50 years. It originally came under charge of the Court owing to disputes among the share-holders. It was a small estate with land revenue Rs. 574.

150. The management of the Talipabad estate in the district of Dacca has not been successful. The total rent and cess demands of the year, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 34,161, of which only Rs. 19,065 was collected, Rs. 2,640 was remitted as

irrecoverable, and there was a balance of Rs. 12,456 at the end of the year. This is not so bad as it looks. This balance includes Rs. 5,469 since written off as irrecoverable.

The estate is under survey and settlement under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and a record of rights is in course of preparation. The full Bench Ruling in I. L. R., Calcutta, volume XXI, page 38, under which the settlement officer has no power to settle disputes between landlord and landlord and between landlord and persons claiming to hold rent-free, has revolutionized the settlement proceedings in this case. There are many such disputes. With the approval of the Board, arrangements have now been made for their amicable settlement.

The owner of the largest share of this estate has petitioned to have the management made over to him. I intend, with the Board's permission, to release the estate as soon as the settlement operations are completed.

The condition of the tenants is reported to be fair.

151. The work of survey and settlement of the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate in Backergunge would have been completed within the year had not the cyclone of October 1893 damaged some of the records, which had consequently to be prepared anew. The Collector, however, expects to see the work finished by September next.

The Board of Revenue intend to keep the estate under management for a couple of years after the completion of the settlement, in order to observe the working of the new assessment and to dispose of disputes which are sure to arise in the first instance under the new conditions.

The entire Government revenue and cesses due by the estate, except a sum of Rs. 77 on account of cesses, were fully paid during the year. Of the total amount of rent and cesses due to superior landlords, a sum of Rs. 5,180 remained unpaid, due chiefly to remissness on the part of the recipient.

Out of a total demand (rent and cesses) of Rs. 2,34,242, both current and arrear, only Rs. 1,28,249 was realized, Rs. 18,895 was remitted as irrecoverable. A large balance, Rs. 87,093, remained unrealized. The balance at the end of 1892-93 was Rs. 1,09,587, not Rs. 1,00,590, as stated in last year's report. If the remissions be deducted, the reduction in balance is only Rs. 3,594. Much of this balance is due to fictitious demands which cannot be written off till the settlement proceedings are complete.

The tenants of the estate are, on the whole, prosperous. They have suffered a little by the cyclone of October 1893.

At the instance of the proprietors, the head-quarters of the estate has been moved from Daulatkhan to Barisal. Had the cyclone of October 22nd happened a few days later, i.e., about the full moon, the estate offices as well as the settlement offices would have been overwhelmed by a storm-wave.

152. At the request of the District Judge of Backergunge under section 95(a) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, and contrary to my advice, the Court has taken charge of the properties of the Haturia zamindars.

These properties consist of undivided shares in three zamindaries, 50 entire revenue-paying estates, and undivided shares in 55 others, and 310 tenures and undivided shares in tenures. They are situated mostly in the Backergunge district and partly in the Faridpur district. The Collector of Backergunge has been appointed managing Collector, and took formal charge in August last. Babu Shashee Coomar Datta, manager of the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate, has been appointed manager of this estate also.

It is not yet proposed to undertake a survey and settlement of this estate under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the properties being heavily in debt.

Some of the proprietors endeavoured to persuade the High Court to quash the Judge's order making over the estate to the management of the Court. The proprietors are said to be opposing the management.

The revenue and cesses due to Government on account of this estate for the year under report were paid, except Rs. 61: Rs. 30 on account of revenue and Rs. 31 on account of cesses.

Out of a total demand, both arrear and current, of rent and cesses (Rs. 57,696) due to superior landlords, Rs. 28,535 was paid during the year,

and Rs. 20,170 remained outstanding at its close, mostly for want of funds, and partly on account of disputes regarding rights of the alleged landlords.

The current rent and cess demands for the period of the year during which the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards were Rs. 1,21,358, and there was an arrear demand of Rs. 45,657, both rent and cesses, at the time when the estate was taken in charge; thus the total rent and cess demand up to 31st March 1894 amounted to Rs. 1,66,915. Of this Rs. 72,940 was collected and Rs. 93,975 remained outstanding. Of this balance, Rs. 14,373 is said to be unrealizable. The result appears to be anything but satisfactory.

But there have been special difficulties. The crops have not been good, and the raiyats' relations with the proprietors were anything but peaceful, and there are fictitious demands.

The Collector, Mr. LeMesurier, remarks:—

“A portion of the balance of this estate is said to have been paid to the former tahsildars of the estate in respect of which enquiries are being made, and another portion is in respect of tenures or holdings claimed by the tenants to be rent-free. In some even the relation of landlord and tenant is denied. I have reason to believe that the demand papers are far from accurate, and the rents shown therein largely fictitious.”

#### WARDS' ESTATES.

153. The Court took charge of a small undivided share ( $\frac{16}{10}$  of 8 annas) in four revenue paying estates and in 519 tenures of different kinds belonging to a minor, contrary to my advice, under orders dated 18th December 1893, under section 6 (b) of Act IX (B.C.) of 1879, and the Collector took charge in January 1894.

Babu Shashee Coomar Dutta, manager of the Dakkhin Shahbazpur estate, was appointed manager of this estate also.

Afterwards the proprietor of the half share applied to have his share taken over. Under order dated 28th May 1894, the Board have decided to withdraw from the management from 1st August 1894, the estate being hopelessly in debt.

The current rent and cess demands for the portion of this year during which the estate was under our management amounted to Rs. 38,115, and the arrear demands when the estate was taken charge of by us were Rs. 11,134; thus the total demand, both rent and cesses together, was Rs. 49,249, of which Rs. 12,631 was collected and Rs. 36,618 remained unrealized. Charge was taken so late in the year that it was found impossible to do better.

154. This estate consists of three entire revenue-paying estates, 76 entire tenures, and undivided shares in 20 other revenue-paying estates. Including the arrears of the previous year, the total revenue and cesses due to Government and rent and cesses due to superior landlords for the year under report were respectively Rs. 529 and Rs. 9,403. Of these Rs. 528 was paid on account of the former and Rs. 8,745 on account of the latter. The rent and cesses are in arrear because of the remissness of the superior landlords themselves.

The current demand of rent and cesses amounted to Rs. 20,247, and the total demand, including arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 35,380, of which Rs. 16,477 was collected and Rs. 2,070 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,833 unrealized at the close of the year. Out of this sum Rs. 3,275 is, the Collector says, irrecoverable and must be remitted. Failure of crops is said to be the cause of non-realization of the balance, which is good and realizable.

It is contemplated to make a survey and record of rights of this estate.

The manager reports that the condition of the tenants is generally bad owing to failure of crops in part or in whole during the last three years. There is no reason to suppose that the relations between the tenants and the managing agency are otherwise than pleasant.

The eldest of the three wards is reading in the Madaripur Entrance School, and is reported to be doing well; the second ward is reading in the Circle School in his native village; the third one is yet too young for school.

The estate was badly managed by the late manager, who died some time in September last. I have since amalgamated its management with that of the

Government estate Kalkini, charging one-third of the pay of the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the latter, and that of his clerk, to this estate. This arrangement has been reported for sanction to Government by the Board of Revenue—*vide* their No. 786A., dated 18th June 1894.

#### XIX.—EXCISE.

155. I have inspected the central distilleries at Mymensingh and Barisal, have visited that at Faridpur, and have also inspected some of the local depôts at subdivisions.

The administrative changes noticed in the past year's report took effect from the beginning of the year under report. From 1st April last the distillery at Nasirabad has been closed and arrangements have been made to supply liquor from the Dacca Distillery. From 1st April 1894 the system of granting combined licenses for country spirit, imported spirit and rum has been given up.

Statistics showing the working of the Excise Department in this Division for the year under review are given in Appendix XXVIII. It will be seen that there has been a decrease of Rs. 2,536 in the revenue of the whole Division. The decrease was principally under heads rum and imported wines, and also under opium and pachwai, &c. The revenue for the last five years has been—

		Gross. Rs.	Net. Rs.
1893-94	...	8,09,567	7,50,307
1892-93	...	8,12,103	7,58,152
1891-92	...	8,19,122	7,65,312
1890-91	...	8,13,878	7,52,260
1889-90	...	7,76,974	7,37,733

The incidence of revenue per head of population during the year was .08. It seems hardly worth while incurring the trouble and expense of assessment and collection, with the harassment of the people incidental to all excise system, especially in India, for so small a result.

156. The number of shops increased by 13, viz., 4 in Dacca, 7 in Mymensingh, 1 in Faridpur and 1 in Backergunge, and the revenue by Rs. 2,881, while the consumption has decreased from 39,669 to 38,021 gallons. Of the total receipts, Rs. 1,04,758 represents license fees, Rs. 1,12,520 duty, and Rs. 4,301 distillery fees against Rs. 97,601, Rs. 1,18,115, and Rs. 2,982 respectively in 1892-93. There is increase in revenue in Mymensingh and Faridpur, and decrease in Dacca and Backergunge. The decrease in Dacca is said to be due to the advance fees realized in March 1893 on account of imported retail licenses being credited to that head instead of to country spirits as in the previous year. There was also some reduction in the license fees. The decrease in Backergunge is said to be due to scarcity and high prices of food-grains; also to the increase in the retail price of the spirit itself. The same causes have had an opposite result in the adjoining district of Faridpur.

The outstill system is in force in Sylhet and the Garo Hills, and, as stated in last year's report, there was supposed to be some importation of liquor from these districts into the Mymensingh district. Mr. Earle writes that the subject "was very carefully enquired into during the year under report by the excise staff, and a special sub-inspector was deputed for some months to make detailed investigation. His enquiries did not bring to light any illicit distillation, but he succeeded in detecting three cases of smuggling of outstill liquor. In order to protect the borders of the district against smuggling, three new frontier shops have been sanctioned during the year under report, in localities where there was a demand for the licit drug. Thirteen cases of such smuggling were detected, against 12 in the previous year.

157. The consumption of these drugs increased from 712 maunds 15 seers 3 chitaks to 733 maunds 37 seers 5 chitaks, and the revenue from Rs. 4,29,733 to Rs. 4,39,043, or to Rs. 9,310. But there was decrease both in consumption and revenue in Dacca and Faridpur districts. The decrease in the former district was

exclusively under head of duty, and is said to be due to the impoverished condition of the consuming classes, and also to the revival of monopoly in the town of Dacca. It is noteworthy that while Dacca shows decrease, Mymensingh, a neighbouring district, shows large increase.

During the year the duty in ganja has been raised as follows:—

Chur	...	From Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per seer and also to Rs. 9 from January 1894.
Flat	...	(Small twigs) Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 7-4.
Do.	...	(Large twigs) Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

158. There has been a small decrease of 1 maund 11 seers in consumption and Rs. 1,334 in revenue. The decrease is confined to Dacca and Mymensingh districts. In Dacca it is due chiefly to the raising of the retail selling price in the town from 6 annas 6 pie to 8 annas per tola.

An important smuggling case was detected during the year in this district, in which an up-country man imported 3½ seers of Bihar crude opium for sale. This fact, the Collector says, "shows that the use of contraband opium is not uncommon in the district." In Mymensingh, though there was increase in consumption, there was decrease in revenue. The shops were settled at reduced fees, while the good outturn of crops has favourably affected consumption. In Backergunge, on the other hand, license fees have increased and the bad outturn of crops has unfavourably affected consumption.

159. In Faridpur district three persons were prosecuted by the Sub-Inspector of Excise of Goalundo, and sentenced by the Subdivisional Officer, for selling unfermented date-juice without a license. It is surprising the Government notification of 1883 excluding date-juice from the operation of the Excise Act in this Division was not known to the excise officers of Faridpur. The Judge of course let the accused off on appeal.

The orders, dated 14th March 1893, forbidding the preparation of madak and chandu in private houses for domestic consumption, thereby constituting a new excise offence, have borne fruit. No less than 102 persons have been prosecuted for this offence, of whom 88 were punished. In a few cases, I regret to say, excessive fines were inflicted.

The attempt to extirpate wild bhang, initiated by Excise Commissioner's circular No. 6075, dated 26th January 1893, was, I am glad to say, abandoned under orders of Government issued with that officer's No. 1566, dated 14th June 1893.

Eau-de-cologne is consumed in Backergunge in preference to country spirit, because of its low price and also because it is stronger and more intoxicating. It is manufactured in Sarupkati, and is also imported from Calcutta.

Mr. Savage, the Collector, writes—

"The so-called 'Eau-de-cologne' is made from methylated spirit, but although extremely disagreeable to the taste, is, as I have found by personal experiment, not nauseating and is quite drinkable. It contains a large proportion of alcohol, and a bottle which can be got for four annas contains probably as much alcohol as a quart bottle of diluted country liquor as sold in the shops for Re. 1-4. The large array of bottles of this Eau-de-cologne to be found in any mela is clear proof of the extent to which it is used by the classes (prostitutes and their clients) to whom the sole object of drinking is to get drunk.

"I long ago pointed out the evils which would follow if no restriction were placed on the decoction of spirits by the licensed shopkeepers, and remarked that the people who want strong drink will get it by some means or other. The way they now get it is through the "Eau-de-cologne," and it is time this source of supply were stopped. I have by a prosecution under section 53 of the Excise Act put a stop to its manufacture in one place in Pirojpur subdivision, and the manufacture in this district will probably cease; but the main supply comes from Calcutta and its neighbourhood, and it is there only that effective measures can be taken to put a stop to what is a serious evil."

Altogether 289 persons were fined for drunkenness in municipalities in 1893.

The return of convictions in Faridpur is curious. Madaripur, 14 in 1891-92, none in 1892-93; Faridpur, 1 in 1891-92, 12 in 1892-93.

In Mymensingh, I regret to say, 66 license-holders were prosecuted for breach of the conditions of their licenses, against 4 in the previous year.

#### XX.—STAMPS.

160. The annexed statement shows the revenue derived from the sale of different descriptions of stamps in each district of this Division during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

There has been a net increase of Rs. 19,136 or 2·9 per cent. in non-judicial stamps, although there was a decrease of Rs. 12,736 in Faridpur, attributed to the generally unprosperous condition of the people. But distress might well result in increase of stamp revenue.

Judicial or court-fee stamps also show a net increase of Rs. 45,470 or 2·3 per cent. as compared with 1892-93. In this case also Faridpur shows a decrease, attributed to the same cause.

There was also an increase of 2·5 per cent. in the sale of plain paper.

The net increase in stamp revenue, after deducting charges, has been Rs. 67,287 as compared with 1892-93 and Rs. 1,35,746 as compared with 1891-92.

161. Our revenue, chiefly from judicial stamps in criminal courts, is Rs. 2,57,605, and in civil courts Rs. 17,27,891; and our expenditure in criminal courts and civil courts Rs. 3,50,324 and 7,68,258 respectively; so there is a deficit of Rs. 92,719 in criminal courts and a surplus of Rs. 9,59,633 in civil courts, or a net surplus of Rs. 8,66,914. I take these figures from statements S. and R. of the High Court's Report on Administration of Criminal and Civil Justice, respectively, for 1892.

162. Eight-hundred and seventy cases of insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments were detected during the year, against 669 in the preceding year. Of these, 257 were detected by civil courts and 613 by the revenue officers. In these cases Rs. 6,428 was realized as duty and penalty, and Rs. 1,553 was paid as rewards to informers.

The number of prosecutions for offences against the Stamp Law has increased from 104 in 1892-93 to 251 in the year under report, which is not many among 9,844,127 persons.

Three hundred and forty-seven documents were executed on plain paper in the year under report, and in 183 of these cases prosecutions were undertaken. People can hardly execute documents on plain paper by mistake.

Nothing deserving of special notice was brought to light by officers of the Registration Department in the course of their inspection of stamps in the record rooms.

No cases of forged stamps were discovered during the year under report.

No defalcation in the sale of stamps was detected. Two cases were brought to notice in Mymensingh in which court-fee stamps had been abstracted from two records from the Kishorganj subdivisional office, and old stamps had been put in their places.

In two probate cases in Mymensingh, forwarded by the District Judge, deficit stamp duties were realized under section 19E., chapter IIIA, page 14 of the Court Fees Act. In both these cases the Judge reported that the deficit was unintentional.

In Backergunge, a person was wrongly convicted under section 68 of Act I of 1879 for selling service postage stamps without a license. There is no penalty for selling such labels or court-fee stamps without a license. Neither is any penalty provided for refusal by a vendor of court-fee stamps to sell on demand.

During the year under report there was a proposal to amend the Administrator-General's Act II of 1874 in the interest of the stamp revenue.

163. On taking charge of the Division in November 1892, I was astonished to find that single lock accounts were not kept at any subdivision except Goalundo, and that only in a modified form, in spite of rule 31 at page 100 of the Stamp Manual. The subdivisional treasuries being closed for long periods, especially in the cold season, a single lock account appeared to me *prima facie* to be very necessary, but when the matter was referred to the District Officers they were unanimous that experience has proved such an account unnecessary. The matter, I believe, is now under the consideration of Government.

164. At the time of my inspection of the Mymensingh treasury in March 1893, I found that the instructions regarding the sale of stamps from single lock

had been ignored. However, on my representing the matter, the Government has been pleased, in its letter No. 3165L.R., dated 27th May 1894, to authorize the treasurer to indent for his supply of stamps once in every five days, instead of once a week, as laid down in rule III of the supplementary rules for the custody, supply, and sale of stamps, printed at page 104 of the Stamp Manual.

165. When a nazir requires court-fee stamps to attach to processes, &c., I find he buys of licensed vendors. I have issued instructions that in such cases the nazir should buy from the official vendor, and see that Government does not pay discount on stamps it uses itself.

166. With a view to prevent the inconvenience caused by the operation of rule 28 at page 100 of the Stamp Manual, under which the officer in charge of a branch depôt is required to obtain the supplies from the local depôt to which the branch depôt is subordinate, the Government have, on the representation of the Board, been pleased to relax the rule, so as to permit of officers in charge of selected branch depôts obtaining their supplies of stamps direct from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, instead of from the local depôts. I have accordingly, after giving the matter full consideration, proposed that the branch depôts at Tangail and Kishorganj in Mymensingh district, Madaripur and Goalundo in Faridpur, and Pirojpur in Backergunge, should be authorized to get supplies direct from Calcutta. Of the above five depôts, the branch depôts at Madaripur and Goalundo already receive their supplies from the central depôt direct. In the case of Tangail and Kishorganj, I have reason to believe a distinct saving of about Rs. 200 will be secured.

YEAR.	DISTRICT.	SALES OF NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS USED UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.										SALES OF JUDICIAL STAMPS OR STAMPS USED UNDER THE COURT FEES ACT.			Total of both kinds of stamps.
		Impressed sheets, including certificate stamps, salt bonds, bills of lading and kabuli-rais.	Impressed labels.	Receipt or one-anna revenue stamps.	Share transfer stamps.	Foreign bills.	Hundi or bill-of-exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakil and attorney stamps.	Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adhesive or impressed court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of stamps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1892-93	Dacca ...	Rs. 1,75,168	...	Rs. 9,005	...	...	Rs. 12,050	Rs. 3	...	...	Rs. 1,97,195	Rs. 4,88,144	Rs. 29,119	Rs. 5,17,263	Rs. 7,14,438
	Mymensingh ...	2,10,792	...	4,802	...	...	1,706	13	...	...	2,23,372	5,33,032	30,187	5,64,119	7,87,491
	Faridpur ...	10,337	...	3,250	...	...	296	...	...	...	10,803	3,24,395	18,793	3,43,788	4,49,651
	Backergunge ...	1,10,581	...	5,481	...	...	0,803	3	...	...	1,28,808	4,84,017	24,770	5,08,787	6,37,635
	Total ...	6,01,888	...	22,538	...	...	21,703	10	...	...	6,46,298	18,31,088	1,02,868	10,33,957	25,80,255
1893-94	Dacca ...	Rs. 1,71,045	...	Rs. 8,961	...	...	Rs. 17,658	Rs. 7	...	...	Rs. 1,98,571	Rs. 4,95,908	Rs. 29,066	Rs. 5,24,515	Rs. 7,33,486
	Mymensingh ...	2,42,890	...	5,086	...	...	2,016	9	...	...	2,50,010	6,80,552	31,537	6,12,089	8,02,699
	Faridpur ...	80,713	...	3,163	...	...	251	...	...	...	84,127	8,12,886	16,460	3,29,286	4,13,113
	Backergunge ...	1,20,120	...	6,380	...	...	6,216	1	...	...	1,32,726	4,88,356	24,782	5,13,157	6,45,853
	Total ...	6,15,677	...	23,600	...	...	26,141	17	...	...	6,65,434	18,77,702	1,01,725	10,79,427	26,14,861
Total increase		13,789	...	1,011	...	...	4,348	-2	...	...	10,136	46,614	-1,141	45,470	64,006
Increase per cent.		2.3	...	4.5	...	...	19.9	-10.3	...	...	2.9	2.5	-1.1	2.0	2.5

## XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

167. During the year there was no change in the mode of assessment. The post of clerk attached to the assessor in the Faridpur district was abolished from 1st April 1893.

168. Eight thousand one hundred and fifty villages were visited by the assessors during the year, against 8,345 in the previous year, as shown below:—

District.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	2,345	2,636	+ 293
Mymensingh ...	1,860	948	- 912
Faridpur ...	1,961	2,087	+ 126
Backergunge ...	2,179	2,477	+ 298
Total ...	8,345	8,160	- 185

It was the practice in Mymensingh district to return as visited villages with regard to which the assessor made enquiries from adjacent villages. This practice was condemned by the Collector, Mr. Earle; and on my representing the matter to the Board, they have, in their circular order No. 25B., dated 19th March 1894, directed to return as visited only those villages which are actually visited. The returns for all districts have been compiled on this system. The short outturn in Mymensingh is very remarkable.

169. There has been a small increase (213) in the number of assessees.

Number of assessees.

The increase was in all the districts except Mymensingh.

Considering the scarcity that prevailed in some parts of the Faridpur and Backergunge districts during the year, the increase in the number of assessees in those districts, especially in Faridpur, is unexpected and goes to show that the scarcity has been exaggerated or that scarcity does not depreciate incomes subject to the tax.

170. The amount originally assessed was Rs. 2,88,899. This was reduced, on objection by District Officers, to Rs. 2,85,767,

Final demand.

and on appeal by Commissioner to Rs. 2,85,713, as

detailed in the subjoined table:—

District.	Original demand.	REDUCED BY—		Final demand.	Final demand of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Collectors on revision to—	Commissioners on appeal to—				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	89,008	88,804	88,804	88,804	86,227	2,077	...
Mymensingh ...	95,594	94,793	94,772	94,772	95,712	...	940
Faridpur ...	42,598	41,673	41,668	41,668	36,807	4,861	...
Backergunge ...	61,704	60,997	60,969	60,969	58,189	2,780	...
Total ...	2,88,899	2,85,767	2,85,713	2,85,713	2,76,935	8,778	...

Last year I was obliged to report that the rapid development of previous years had received a check. This year we are going ahead again. The increase in Faridpur is specially satisfactory, as this has been from an income-tax point of view, as indeed from other points of view, a backward district.

171. It will be seen that the collections are keeping pace with the demand:—

District.	COLLECTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF TAX.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	86,107	88,284	2,177	.....
Mymensingh ...	94,901	94,374	.....	527
Faridpur ...	36,730	41,418	4,688	.....
Backergunge ...	58,129	60,959	2,830	.....
Total ...	2,75,867	2,85,035	9,168	.....

172. The outstanding balance, including arrears of previous years, is

Balances.

Rs. 1,869, viz., Rs. 1,299 on account of tax, Rs. 466 on account of penalties, and Rs. 104 on account of costs. Of this Rs. 572 is reported to be good and under realization, Rs. 117



doubtful, and Rs. 1,180 bad and irrecoverable. A part of the amount has been remitted, a part realized, and the rest is in course of realization.

173. Out of 11,287 persons originally assessed, 812 persons filed petitions of objections against 652 in the preceding year, the percentage of objections being 7·2 against 5·9 in the previous year, as shown below :—

DISTRICT.	Number of persons assessed.	NUMBER OF OBJECTIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF OBJECTIONS.	
		1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ... ..	2,969	122	105	4·1	3·5
Mymensingh ... ..	3,676	146	152	3·9	4·06
Faridpur ... ..	2,255	340	249	15·0	12·3
Backergunge ... ..	2,387	204	146	8·5	6·2
Total ... ..	11,287	812	652	7·2	5·9

The number of successful objections was 206 or 25·4 per cent., against 147 or 22·5 per cent. in the preceding year. The objections were made principally by the new assesses. The new assesses object generally as a matter of form. About this Mr. Jenkins, Collector of Dacca, gives a typical instance in the following :—

“An objector being found of affluent means by the Deputy Collector on local enquiry, said that he had objected because his neighbours had done so, and that if any of them had succeeded he would always have regretted his omission in not filing an objection.”

The increase in the percentage of successful objections is due to depression in jute and other trades during the year, and partly to non-submission of accounts to the assessor by the assesses. These officers in the absence of accounts have to rely on information given by neighbours, who not unfrequently take the opportunity of satisfying ancient grudges.

The percentage of successful objections has been :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Dacca ... ..	30·4	36·9
Mymensingh ... ..	30·2	30·1
Faridpur ... ..	16·8	19·4
Backergunge ... ..	18·4	25·

There is increase in all districts except Mymensingh. The Collector of Mymensingh says “the Deputy Collector neglected to make local enquiry in doubtful cases.”

174. As in the previous year, 16 applications for revision were filed before me during the year, four from Mymensingh and six from each of the districts of Faridpur and Backergunge; there were none from Dacca. Of these six were rejected, tax was reduced in four, exemption was allowed in one, three were remanded, and three are pending.

Petitions of revision to Commissioner.

Incidence of tax.

175. The following table shows the proportion of persons assessed to population and the incidence of tax :—

DISTRICT.	Proportion of persons assessed to population.		Incidence of tax.	
	1	2	3	
	Assessee.	Persons.	Re.	Persons.
Dacca ... ..	1	to 823	1	to 27
Mymensingh ... ..	1	to 952	1	to 37
Faridpur ... ..	1	to 811	1	to 43
Backergunge ... ..	1	to 912	1	to 35

Faridpur is gradually improving.

176. The number of companies, &c., who undertook to collect the tax under section 9 (2) was 8 against 7 of the preceding year. Out of Rs. 1,336 collected under this section, Rs. 925 was in Dacca and Rs. 411 in Faridpur, the other two districts contributing nothing.

Remission under rule 13 of the Bengal Government rules.

177. It will be seen from the following statement that there has been less coercion in realizing the tax than in the previous year. This goes to show that assessments were made more judiciously, and perhaps that the year was less unprosperous than it has been described to be:—

Coercive measures.

DISTRICT.	Number of warrants.		Number of distraints.		Number of sales.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ... ..	88	46	31	8	...	3
Mymensingh ... ..	146	123	74	60	6	3
Faridpur ... ..	55	47	36	21	14	6
Backergunge ... ..	33	43	15	13	10	7
Total ... ..	322	269	156	102	30	19

178. The cost of assessment and collection has decreased in all the districts, as will be seen from the following table:—

Expenditure.

DISTRICT.	Total collections, including penalties, &c.	Total expenditure.	PERCENTAGE OF COST ON COLLECTION.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
Dacca ... ..	88,643	3,541	4.09	3.9
Mymensingh ... ..	95,500	3,353	3.7	3.5
Faridpur ... ..	41,725	2,075	8.1	6.1
Backergunge ... ..	61,406	3,228	5.7	5.3
Total ... ..	2,87,274	12,797	4.8	4.5

The cost is still high in Faridpur.

Miscellaneous.

179. The system of payment of tax by postal money-orders has worked satisfactorily and is gaining popularity.

There were no prosecutions in any of the districts. There were some complaints as to the issue of warrants without previous notice in Mymensingh, where notices are issued by post. The Collector thinks there may have been some neglect of duty on the part of the postal peons.

Public feeling.

179½. There is nothing new to add under this head. The tax continues to be unpopular. On this Mr. Jenkins, Collector of Dacca, writes:—

“The feeling of dislike for the tax now remains latent, but it is now and then exhibited when a new assessee is discovered who resorts to all manner of subterfuge to evade the tax. In such attempts his neighbours sympathise. On the other hand, there are cases in which persons volunteer information regarding their enemies from a vindictive spirit.”

On the whole the administration of this branch of revenue has been a success this year. With unfavourable crops, depression in trade, and scarcity

in parts of two of the districts, the increase in demand and in the percentage of collections is very satisfactory.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

180. The Bank of Bengal continues to act as treasurer of the Government in Dacca. It received from the reserve treasury at Calcutta and from the treasuries of the districts in the neighbourhood of Dacca Rs. 30,04,250 during the year against Rs. 37,63,082 in the preceding year, and remitted to those treasuries Rs. 28,07,600 against Rs. 55,04,610 in 1892-93. From the surplus of the district of Dacca, Rs. 1,56,000 were remitted to the reserve treasury at Calcutta by Government currency notes, Rs. 24,50,000 was credited to the Bank of Bengal, Dacca, while Rs. 2,01,600 was remitted to other treasuries. The sum of Rs. 10,00,000 was transferred to the currency chest (Dacca) from the treasury balance, while a sum of Rs. 14,00,000 was transferred from the currency chest to the Bank of Bengal, Dacca.

181. The following tables show the receipts and issues of currency notes as compared with the preceding year 1892-93:—

Currency notes.

*Receipts.*

DISTRICT.	Total of 1892-93.	1893-94.			Total of 1893-94.
		From the reserve trea- sury or bank, Calcutta, or other treasuries.	From the public in pay- ment of Government dues.	In exchange for silver or notes of other values.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	Rs. 7,73,150	Rs. 68,000	Rs. 3,75,200	Rs. 15,800	Rs. 4,59,000
Mymensingh ...	11,20,776	1,08,000	3,30,300	6,92,700	11,31,080
Faridpur ...	2,10,990	20,000	1,69,905	13,760	2,03,665
Backergunge ...	9,31,485	1,22,500	1,90,505	1,99,880	5,12,945
Total ...	30,36,400	3,18,500	10,65,970	9,22,220	23,06,690

There has been a very large reduction in amount received from the public in payment of Government dues in all districts, especially in Backergunge and Mymensingh. There has been a large increase in the amount received for silver or notes, especially in Mymensingh. In issues, the only change is that a much smaller sum has been remitted to the reserve treasury, Calcutta, especially from Backergunge. As a smaller sum accumulated in notes, a smaller sum was remitted, that is, fewer notes being received in payment of Government dues, fewer notes were remitted.

*Issues.*

DISTRICT.	Total of 1892-93.	1893-94.			Total of 1893-94.
		To the reserve trea- sury or bank, Calcutta, or other treasuries.	To the public in pay- ment of Government liabilities.	In exchange for silver or notes of other values.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	Rs. 7,57,970	Rs. 2,27,000	Rs. 1,26,465	Rs. 1,05,065	Rs. 4,59,130
Mymensingh ...	11,17,065	7,61,710	1,71,755	1,76,105	11,09,570
Faridpur ...	2,23,320	22,000	1,42,385	57,000	2,21,385
Backergunge ...	9,45,270	60,190	1,69,900	3,04,820	5,24,970
Total ...	30,43,625	10,70,900	6,00,565	6,43,590	23,15,055

It is said that in Mymensingh notes are largely received from Marwari merchants during the jute season. I presume this means that they are used for remittance purposes to save discount on bills. I am surprised the Accountant-General finances the jute trade without charge. I suppose if he did not cash notes here, jute merchants would give him a good price for bills. I have found that Government dues are largely received in notes. Agents of zamindars and others change cash into notes before paying into the treasury. Even postmasters pay in notes.

182. The following table shows the transaction of the year under report in remittance transfer receipts as compared with the preceding year 1892-93:—

DISTRICT.	ISSUED.				CASHED.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dacca ...	308	3,33,696	402	3,33,815	235	36,043	218	22,043
Mymensingh ...	206	20,117	186	21,221	98	61,496	93	64,189
Faridpur ...	224	22,527	297	31,274	189	53,016	159	57,490
Backergunge ...	221	34,723	231	41,069	86	14,252	89	16,377
Total ...	1,049	4,11,063	1,116	4,27,379	608	1,64,807	559	1,60,099

The increase in issues in Faridpur is said to be due to receipts on account of Government revenue and other dues payable in other districts. In Backergunge it is said to be owing to the increase in the subsidies paid to the different Steam Navigation Companies.

183. The transactions at the subdivisional treasuries during the year under report are compared below with those in the preceding year:—

Treasury transactions.

DISTRICT.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	5,16,927	5,18,831	5,32,840	5,05,098
Mymensingh ...	21,93,160	21,09,050	26,82,345	24,47,729
Faridpur ...	6,95,495	7,19,838	7,90,237	7,86,240
Backergunge ...	18,75,255	18,62,239	18,86,864	18,93,169
Total ...	52,80,837	52,09,958	58,42,286	56,32,236

The work is no doubt increasing. But I find on my inspections that so far as the work is concerned it is unnecessary to keep these treasuries open daily.

184. The following table shows the transactions of the year in the Post Office Savings Banks in the several districts of the Division:—

ITEMS.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.
1	2	3	4	5
Total number of accounts opened at the close of 1892-93 ... ..	9,033	5,120	4,610	3,874
New accounts opened in 1893-94 ... ..	1,650	1,166	1,122	997
Total ... ..	10,593	6,286	5,732	4,871
Number withdrawn in 1893-94 ... ..	544	242	506	356
Remaining open at the close of the year 1893-94 ..	10,039	6,044	5,226	4,515
Amounts of deposits on 31st March 1893 ... ..	Rs. 10,39,507	Rs. 6,24,410	Rs. 5,47,208	Rs. 5,60,202
Deposited in 1893-94 ... ..	4,61,245	3,35,131	2,21,023	2,31,880
Total ... ..	15,00,752	9,59,541	7,68,236	7,92,082
Amount withdrawn in 1893-94 ... ..	5,15,119	24,009	2,10,274	2,04,112
Amount remaining in the Savings Banks at the close of 1893-94 ... ..	9,85,633	7,19,442	5,66,962	5,87,970

Except Dacca, there is an increase in the number of new accounts opened in all districts as compared with the previous year. In Dacca the amount of deposits has actually diminished. This may be the effect of high prices of food-grains and increased cost of living. The small increase in deposits in Backergunge and Faridpur, compared with increase in previous years, may tell the same story.

185. The following tables show the operations of the money-order department during the year as compared with those of the preceding year:—

DISTRICT.	MONEY-ORDERS (ORDINARY, REVENUE, &C.) ISSUED, IN ALL KINDS.					
	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase or decrease.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ... ..	100,468	Rs. 23,57,245	105,248	Rs. 28,59,620	+ 4,780	+ 5,02,375
Mymensingh ... ..	147,067	27,46,009	175,373	32,91,958	+ 28,306	+ 5,45,949
Faridpur ... ..	73,249	11,77,705	76,329	12,34,040	+ 3,080	+ 56,335
Backergunge ... ..	94,862	18,54,560	97,197	19,56,507	+ 2,335	+ 1,01,957
Total ... ..	415,646	81,35,509	454,147	93,42,125	+ 38,501	+ 12,06,616

N.B.—These figures have been supplied by the Postal authorities.

DISTRICT.	MONEY-ORDERS (ORDINARY, REVENUE, &C.) PAID IN ALL KINDS.					
	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase or decrease.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ... ..	186,793	Rs. 35,16,238	204,187	Rs. 36,68,635	+ 17,394	+ 1,52,397
Mymensingh ... ..	68,769	13,74,794	77,553	15,15,709	+ 8,794	+ 1,40,915
Faridpur ... ..	97,615	16,94,728	122,139	18,52,958	+ 24,524	+ 1,58,230
Backergunge ... ..	43,400	8,70,257	52,830	9,45,641	+ 9,430	+ 75,384
Total ... ..	396,567	74,56,017	456,709	79,82,943	+ 60,143	+ 5,26,926

N.B.—The figures have been supplied by the Postal authorities.

As remarked last year, Dacca, and to a less extent Faridpur, receive more than they send away. Backergunge and Mymensingh, on the other hand, send away much more than they receive. In the former district I found that absentee landlords' rents are largely remitted by money-order. This I think shows that discount on Calcutta is more than one per cent. It was never intended that the post office should undersell the bankers.

The business is increasing by leaps and bounds: 9·2 per cent. increase in issues and 15·1 per cent. in payments.

186. The following table shows the number and amount of revenue and rent money-orders paid and issued during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

DISTRICT.	REVENUE MONEY-ORDERS PAID.				RENT MONEY-ORDERS ISSUED.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	10,010	Rs. 74,610	10,955	Rs. 88,912	1,068	Rs. 6,812	945	Rs. 7,704
Mymensingh	7,669	43,064	9,787	70,171	400	8,952	1,416	22,978
Faridpur	13,239	1,33,232	12,992	1,19,972	1,195	10,112	1,024	9,205
Backergunge	1,959	28,503	1,796	24,205	1,030	18,175	990	17,323
Total	32,877	2,79,400	34,530	3,03,320	3,700	44,051	4,285	57,804

N.B.—These figures have been supplied by the Postal authorities.

Though there is decrease in Faridpur and Backergunge, the system of payment of land revenue by money-orders is steadily increasing in popularity. The tenants do not make use of rent money-orders freely; they resort to them chiefly in disputed cases. Here again there is decrease in Faridpur and Backergunge.

187. The supervision of the treasuries of the Division forms an important part of my work, which has not received much attention in the reports of former years.

Generally the business of the treasuries of this Division is, I think, well conducted. In the Accountant-General's report on the working of treasuries in Bengal for 1893-94 only one of my districts is mentioned, Faridpur. This district is mentioned under four out of thirty-one headings.

In inspecting treasuries I have found poddars ignorant or careless of their duties in the matter of testing coin, and that proper use is not made of the test scales. I have now drawn up the rules in tabular form for their guidance. On several occasions I have been told that no uncurrent coin, silver or copper, has been discovered for many years. Proper record of such discoveries is now maintained. I am informed that light or counterfeit coins are never discovered at Bank of Bengal, Dacca.

The use of net bags for treasure has been introduced in our treasuries.

188. On taking charge of the Division in November 1892, I was surprised to find how much uncertainty existed as to the opening of the subdivisional treasuries. In one sub-division I found that the treasury was opened once a week, only two or three days' notice of its opening being given. Generally, in cold season, treasury opened at uncertain dates, of which little or no notice was given. With a view to remedy this uncertainty, after consulting the departmental heads, I have directed that the sub-divisional treasuries will be open on Friday throughout the year. If by any chance Subdivisional Officer cannot open on Friday he will open on Saturday. I have also directed that when the Subdivisional Officer is at head-quarters he will open the treasury on Mondays and Wednesdays as well as on Fridays, and that he will, whenever possible, give a week's notice of his intention to close on Mondays and Wednesdays. These orders apply only where there is no second officer. The Board have recently recommended that at Pirojpur in the Backergunge district, where there is now a Sub-Deputy Collector, the sub-treasury shall be opened every alternate day and on the 1st and 27th of each month.

189. The Faridpur loan office continues to command public confidence. The total liabilities of the Company were Rs. 3,41,807, and the assets, including cash balance in hand, were Rs. 4,31,618. The dividend declared at the end

of the year was Rs. 21·6 per cent., against 33·12 per cent. in the preceding year. It is explained that this is owing to the partial failure of crops and to the expenditure of a large amount by the Company in repairs and construction of the office buildings. Of the nine loan offices in Mymensingh, all are reported to be in a flourishing condition, except that at the Sadar station. The Dacca and Munshiganj Loan Banks are not in a prosperous condition. The dividend declared was only Rs. 4·8 and 6 per cent. respectively.

#### XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

190. No new lines of railway have been opened during the year under report.

There was a proposal to extend the Bengal Central Railway from Singhia near Jessore to Madaripur in the Faridpur district, and thence on to the river Megna opposite Chandpur. The Government of India has, during the year under report, sanctioned a preliminary survey of the country, with a view to determine how far such a line is practicable. The survey has, I understand, been completed, but the result has not been communicated to me.

The proposal to connect Munshiganj in the Dacca district with Goalundo has been abandoned.

As regards the proposed extension of the Dacca section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Collector of Mymensingh reports that a narrow gauge line from the Kaoraid station of that railway to Tangail, 37 miles, would not only bring that subdivision within easy reach of Dacca and Mymensingh, and afford facilities for passenger traffic, but would also give an immense stimulus to local trade and open up inaccessible forests rich with timber, &c. The trade of Tangail and neighbourhood is so distinctly with Goalundo and Serajganj, that I am afraid the prospect of its diversion to Dacca and Narayanganj is very small. The Collector also states that a branch line from the Gaffargaon station on that railway, five miles long, to Husanpur ghát on the bank of the Brahmaputra, would be of much convenience to jute merchants at Datter Bazar, Katiadi, Karimganj, Nilganj, and other important marts.

191. There was a handsome expansion of traffic on the Dacca section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the year under report. The gross earnings have risen from Rs. 3,92,624 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,52,891, an increase of 15·6 per cent., which is highly satisfactory as far as it goes.

192. The scheme which has been under consideration for some time, of constructing a railway bridge across the Brahmaputra at Nasirabad, has been abandoned as impracticable, but the question of constructing a bridge for ordinary traffic is still under consideration. A contribution of Rs. 57,000 has already been promised by the zamindars interested, and if Government will grant a loan to the District Board or Municipality of Nasirabad, and allow tolls to be levied until the original outlay is recovered, the Board or the Municipal Commissioners will undertake the work.

193. I am able to report that the suggestion made in paragraph 229 of the last year's General Administration Report, that the mail steamers for Goalundo should leave Narayanganj at 7-41 or 8 A.M., instead of 5-41 A.M. (local time), has borne fruit. A public meeting was held in Dacca on 31st August 1893, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

“(1) That a memorial be submitted to the Government of Bengal, signed by all the principal residents of the district, representing the great inconvenience to which the public are at present subjected owing to the late arrival of the Calcutta mail at Narayanganj and the very early departure of the mail train from Dacca, and suggesting the acceleration and improvement of the service so that the steamer from Goalundo shall arrive at Narayanganj not later than 2 P.M., and that the return mail should not start from the Dacca station before 7 A.M., the corresponding steamer from Narayanganj leaving at 8 A.M.

“(2) That in the same memorial it should be represented that in the event of the mail steamer service between Goalundo and Narayanganj being at any time made over to the India General

*Steam Navigation or any other private Company, such Company should contract under penalties for the despatch of the steamer and the delivery of the mails at the hours mentioned in the first resolution.*

- “(3) That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly inconvenient and wholly unnecessary to run the Mymensingh Railway on Madras time, 41 minutes behind local time, the line being disconnected with any other railway in India by a ferry 105 miles long.”

The mails are now carried by the India General Steam Navigation Company by a steamer leaving Narayanganj at 6-41 A.M. But unfortunately, under the terms of their agreement with the Eastern Bengal State Railway, this steamer cannot carry passengers. It is proposed to discontinue the railway steamer service, and a contract with this object in view has been drafted. The extraordinary and highly inconvenient, even barbarous, arrangement referred to in paragraph 230 of my report for 1892-93, under which the Dacca Mymensingh Railway is run 41 minutes behind local time, still continues.

#### XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

194. The following statement shows the length of roads of different classes in each district of the Division:—

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT ROADS.				Village roads.
	Embanked, bridged, and metalled.	Embanked, bridged, but not metalled.	Not embanked and not bridged.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miles. Furlongs.	Miles. Furlongs.	Miles. Furlongs.	Miles. Furlongs.	Miles Furlongs.
Dacca ... ..	6 7	172 7½	81 5½	261 4	101 0
Mymensingh ... ..	30 0	384 0	163 0	577 0	1,570 0
Faridpur ... ..	9 0	112 1½	19 6½	141 0	64 4
Backergunge ... ..	9 4	266 1	.....	275 5	160 4
Total ... ..	55 3	935 2½	264 3½	1,255 1	1,896 0

195. The maintenance of the district roads cost the District Boards Rs. 1,00,754, against Rs. 86,875 in the preceding year, as shown below:—

Maintenance.

DISTRICT.	Amount spent in—	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ... ..	22,220	34,084
Mymensingh ... ..	29,690	26,388
Faridpur ... ..	16,229	14,900
Backergunge ... ..	20,081	25,382
Total ... ..	88,220	1,00,754

The high floods of July and August did much damage to roads. Even the Dacca-Narayanganj road was overtopped in some places. The injuries caused by the floods account for increased expenditure in Dacca and Backergunge on maintenance. It is not explained how Faridpur escaped. In Mymensingh the roads are generally out of reach of floods. But I presume bridges suffered in that district.



196. An expenditure of Rs. 1,10,389 was incurred in constructing new roads, against Rs. 1,69,803 in the previous year as shown below:—

Original works.

DISTRICT.	Amount spent in—	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ... ..	27,665	9,272
Mymensingh ... ..	99,797	45,670
Faridpur ... ..	17,347	18,385
Backergunge ... ..	24,994	37,062
Total ... ..	1,69,803	1,10,389

Both the Dacca and Mymensingh Boards have concluded to complete their present roads before opening new ones, a policy which has my cordial support.

In Dacca a new fair-weather road running along high land from the Sripur railway station to Mathajuree has been commenced, and five miles have been completed. This road will eventually connect Tangail with the railway. The feeder roads from Rajendrapur railway station to Mirzapur and Kapasia were improved; also that from Tangi railway station to Kaliganj.

The following important works were undertaken in Mymensingh during the year:—

- (1) Five miles of a railway feeder road from Guffergaon to Shibganj was constructed, being a part of the proposed road from Guffergaon to Gupta Brindaban.
- (2) A new road from Pukul Dighi to the steamer station at Jamalpur was made.
- (3) A diversion of the road from Jamalpur to Subarnakhali for over three miles near Panibari.
- (4) Four bridges on the Mirzapur-Dilalpur road were completed during the year under report.
- (5) The reconstruction of the Kashiganj bridge and of the Durgapur road.
- (6) Three masonry bridges on the road from Jamalpur to Subarnakhali were commenced.
- (7) The construction of two bridges on the road from Netrakona to Barhatta.
- (8) The construction of one bridge on the road from Iswarganj to Kishorganj (in progress). The total length of district roads constructed during the year was eight miles.

The Narsunda khal in the Kishorganj subdivision was cleared of reeds with the double object of improving communication during the rains between Kishorganj and Hosainpur and of supplying drinking water. A project and estimate amounting to Rs. 6,322 for the re-excavation of this khal with a view to make it navigable throughout the year was sanctioned by Government, Public Works Department, during the year under review; but arrangements could not be made for the execution of the work before the close of the year for want of labour. The work will be taken up during the current year.

A new road has been added to the fifteen already existing in Faridpur. The repair of an old road called Sabikhan's Jangal in the Kotalipara thana was undertaken partly with a view to provide the people of that quarter with labour, as there was a failure of crops. Dignagar khal, mentioned in the last year's report, has not yet been commenced. A detailed plan and estimates have, however, been submitted to this office. The bridging of the remaining

gaps in the Faridpur-Rajbari road was completed during the year under review. With three exceptions, all the roads in this district are still more or less below high flood level, and are therefore little used in the rains.

In Backergunge the following road works were in progress during the year:—

- (1) Diversion of Dabdahia-Backergunge road.
- (2) Diversion of Barisal-Banaripara road.
- (3) Batajore-Sholoke road.
- (4) Metalling roads in Banaripara village.
- (5) Road from Goila Bazar to Amboulahat.
- (6) Extension of Barisal-Palardi road to boundary of the district.
- (7) Suspension bridge over Banaripara khal.
- (8) Boga-Gosinga road.
- (9) Palardi Bazar to Steamer Ghât road.

Numbers 5 and 6 had long been in contemplation; they were put in hand somewhat hurriedly and early in the season in order to provide work for people whom the failure of crops and the high prices had reduced to straits. On road No. 5 about 1,200 local men worked daily at the rate of Rs. 2-13 and Rs. 2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork, and the expenditure on earthwork was Rs. 8,242. On road No. 6, 453 local men worked at the rate of Rs. 2-13 per 1,000 cubic feet, and the expenditure on earthwork was Rs. 4,031. The diversion of the Barisal-Banaripara road also was first started with the object of giving relief to the people said to be in distress in the Bil country, but they would not come to work.

Each of the roads (1) Batajore to Sholoke, (2) Gaila Bazar to Amboula hát, and (3) extension of Barisal-Palardi road, has, or will have, a continuous side-cutting, which will improve the drainage of the country, supply good drinking water, and open out boat communications within the district as well as with Faridpur.

Village roads. 197. The subjoined table shows expenditure on village roads—

DISTRICT.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	5,135	6,773	11,908	2,598	4,948	7,546
Mymensingh ...	10,209	7,889	18,098	10,240	9,289	19,629
Faridpur ...	5,660	8,260	13,910	5,364	6,845	12,209
Backergunge ...	9,790	8,628	18,418	11,789	13,585	25,374
Total ...	30,794	31,540	62,334	29,991	34,767	64,758

These roads have received a fair amount of attention, though in Dacca and Faridpur the expenditure was less than in the previous year. The decrease in Dacca is principally due to the fact that the Local Boards of Narayanganj and Munshiganj transferred money allotted to roads to water-supply. There, owing to the lateness of the season, some expenditure incurred in the year under report will fall upon 1894-95. No explanation has been given of the decrease in Faridpur.

198. The following statement shows the number of ferries of different classes in each district in this Division :—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF FERRIES.							
	Under Govern- ment man- agement.		Under Dis- trict Board management.		Under Muni- cipal manage- ment.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	2	2	46	66	4	4	52	72
Mymensingh ...	3	4	57	69	...	1	60	74
Faridpur ...	...	...	16	16	6	6	22	22
Backergunge ...	1	1	23	23	3	3	27	27
Total ...	6	7	142	174	13	14	161	195

The steam ferry between Narayanganj and Munshiganj continued to be managed by the District Board. The collection of the ferry receipts was leased out, and this farming system was found successful. The receipts derived from the ferry were Rs. 2,498, and the working expenses Rs. 1,784 only. The surplus, Rs. 704, will hardly cover the wear and tear of the steamer. The ferry launch was thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 7,867. If spread over ten years, this gives Rs. 786 per annum, but repairs will probably be required in five years' time. The ferry is obviously worked at a loss, but it is no doubt useful and very popular.

199. The steamer communication continues to develop. The following are the steamer services in this Division :—

- (1) Railway despatch daily service *via* Padma and Meghna between Goalundo and Narayanganj. The Railway Department contemplates the abolition of this service, which does not pay.
- (2) India General Steam Navigation Company's daily service *via* Padma and Meghna between Goalundo, Narayanganj and Cachar, carrying mails.
- (3) India General Steam Navigation Company's daily service *via* Padma and Meghna between Goalundo, Narayanganj and Sylhet, carrying mails.
- (4) Daily service between Goalundo and Madaripur, carrying mails.
- (5) Service *via* Dhalesvari between Sabhar, 16 miles from Dacca, and Goalundo, every other day.
- (6) Daily service between Barisal and Madaripur.
- (7) Ditto between Barisal and Chandpur in connection with (4), carrying mails.
- (8) Daily service between Barisal and Khulna, carrying mails.
- (9) Steamer between Barisal and Toktakhali for Noakhali, carrying mails every alternate day.
- (10) Barisal to Amtali (Gulshakhali) *via* Patuakhali, every other day.

Some of these lines receive subsidies from the District Boards and the Zamindari Dak Fund, an account of which will be found under heading Postal.

200. The tow-paths along the banks of rivers and khals in the Dacca district are said to be generally passable, though no expenditure is incurred, nor is any one responsible for keeping them open. I know that there is much room for improvement on the Lakhya river. Mr. Earle reports that the subject of the maintenance of tow-paths is still under the consideration of the District Board, but he has directed the chaukidars to keep a vigilant watch over all such paths along lines

of navigation within their mahallas. He has also directed all police and public officers to report to him cases of obstruction to such paths coming to their notice. The Faridpur district in this as in other matters is behind hand. The Magistrate of Faridpur says that no steps have been taken to maintain or open out tow-paths. The Magistrate of Backergunge writes that, except that between Barisal and Pirojpur, which is part of the Calcutta Circular and Eastern Canal, no tow-path is maintained in his district. I understand the District Board declines to vote money for this very useful purpose, but I make out no distinct vote has been taken on the subject. Though they are not mentioned in sections 78 and 79 of the Local Self-Government Act, the framers of that Act must have intended that this, in many districts the only means of communication, should receive attention.

201. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,980 against Rs. 2,423 in the preceding year. In Dacca no new trees were planted, but those that withered or died were replaced by new ones. The trees are reported to be in a thriving condition, and some of them have borne fruit. In Mymensingh, where expenditure has fallen from Rs. 889 to Rs. 409, 866 new trees were planted during the year. Mr. Earle says that, in his opinion, in a cool damp climate any general system of arboriculture for the purpose of affording shade to travellers along the roads is not called for. In Assam trees are rigorously excluded from the road-sides where there is any cart traffic. Nor would it have occurred to me to allow trees alongside of any kutchra road in Sylhet where there is clay in the soil. I am supplying seed of the rain tree to all subdivisions. It is an excellent shade tree for market-places, etc.

202. The following interesting facts in connection with communications are worth recording. The Magistrate and District Superintendent of Mymensingh, when they have occasion to visit the subdivision of Tangail any time between May and November, proceed *via* Dacca, Narayanganj and Goalundo, or if there is enough water and a Government launch is available at Dacca, by way of that place. So the Magistrate of Faridpur, when he has occasion to visit the quasi-subdivision of Gopalganj in the south-west corner of his district, proceeds *via* Goalundo, Calcutta and Khulna, except in the height of the rains. Improved communications will no doubt revolutionize our ideas of jurisdiction. Similarly in the Assam Valley districts daily steamer communication reduced distance to about one-tenth in time and extended jurisdiction to a corresponding extent.

#### XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

203. There is no lodging-house in this Division, and the Act is not in force here.

#### XXVI.—EDUCATION.

204. The number of schools and of pupils attending them in the last two years are compared in the following table :—

DISTRICT.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Gain.		Loss.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	4,802	78,275	4,768	79,527	...	1,252	44	...
Mymensingh ...	2,193	51,082	2,036	49,240	...	...	157	1,842
Faridpur ...	1,487	37,774	1,437	34,955	...	...	50	2,819
Backergunge ...	3,329	74,765	3,551	80,734	222	5,969	...	...
Total ...	11,811	241,896	11,782	244,456	...	2,560	29	...

The number of public institutions has increased by 162, while the number of private institutions has decreased by 191.

The following table shows the percentage of boys and girls at school on the total number of boys and girls of school-going age at 15 per cent. on the population:—

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.			OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE AT 15 PER CENT.			1892-93.						1893-94.					
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total boys and girls at school.	Percentage of column 8 on column 5.	Boys at school.	Percentage of column 9 on column 5.	Girls at school.	Percentage of column 10 on column 5.	Total.	Percentage of column 11 on column 5.	Boys at school.	Percentage of column 12 on column 5.	Girls at school.	Percentage of column 13 on column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8(a)	9	9(a)	10	10(a)	11	11(a)	12	12(a)	13	13(a)
Calcutta	2,420,650	1,900,583	1,220,073	368,068	180,087	188,011	78,275	21.2	70,027	39.2	7,648	4.1	79,527	21.9	73,106	49.6	6,421	3.5
Dumkingh	3,472,080	1,788,616	1,683,570	590,897	268,222	322,675	51,082	9.8	46,685	17.4	4,397	1.7	49,240	9.4	45,628	17.0	3,612	1.4
Baran	1,797,320	893,091	9,429	261,97	133,063	128,911	37,771	14.0	31,751	23.9	3,023	3.2	34,955	12.9	31,350	23.4	3,605	2.6
Baranunge	2,133,965	1,104,443	1,029,522	325,091	165,006	160,085	74,755	23.1	70,029	43.2	4,735	3.2	80,794	24.9	75,494	45.6	5,240	3.3
Total	9,844,127	4,986,733	1,857,394	1,476,616	718,008	758,608	241,896	16.3	222,033	29.6	19,893	2.7	244,456	16.5	235,678	30.1	18,878	2.5

In the census of 1891, 134,487 boys and 5,296 girls were returned as learning in this Division. Whether the departmental or the census figures be taken, the number of children under tuition is very small. There is a small increase compared with the previous year.

205. The following table shows the different classes of institutions and the cost of their maintenance:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Scholar.	Pupils.	Scholar.	Pupils.	Government expenditure.	Municipal and Local Fund expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure.	Municipal and Local Fund expenditure.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Public Institutions.</i>										
Secondary (High English school for boys.	46	10,805	46	16,307	21,988	1,097	1,94,810	29,870	750	1,99,179
	178	12,292	16	12,292	1,929	23,411	1,15,439	1,306	29,915	1,11,896
	2.9	13,224	1	13,756	15,917	14,367	84,455	15,183	14,824	87,509
Primary (Upper primary	663	23,665	705	23,959	3,926	21,276	72,781	4,331	22,335	75,576
	6,901	133,840	6,991	15,721	4,711	3,301	2,56,904	4,566	39,249	2,80,393
	662	19,902	68	11,569	2,121	7,721	23,672	8,642	7,913	24,186
Special or technical schools	45	1,305	0	1,368	27,223	2,679	62,339	27,341	2,504	68,186
Total	7,871	206,133	8,057	209,311	77,619	1,03,928	8,24,165	62,582	1,10,209	8,46,176
Private institutions for indigenous instruction	3,937	35,763	3,714	35,135	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	11,808	241,896	11,771	244,456	77,619	1,03,928	8,30,229	82,582	1,10,209	8,46,176

There is some increase in expenditure under all the heads. Though expenditure, both Government and local, on higher English schools has decreased, the total has increased. There is little change in expenditure on middle education, English or vernacular. Upper and lower primary have both increased. In the former case both Government and local bodies spend more; in the latter case the increase is almost entirely due to local bodies. The increase in expenditure on female education is entirely due to Government, while that in technical and special schools is almost entirely due to private beneficence. Municipalities spent Rs. 942 on primary education in 1892-93 and Rs. 2,302 in 1893-94, an increase satisfactory as far as it goes.

The table below shows the number of schools classified according to management:—

CLASSIFICATION.	1892-93.		1893-94	
	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Public institutions under public management—				
Maintained by the Department ... ..	39	2,723	39	2,808
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards ... ..	23	1,437	25	1,398
Total ... ..	62	4,160	64	4,206
Public institutions under private management—				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards ... ..	5,055	140,882	6,106	162,363
Unaided ... ..	2,757	61,091	1,866	42,752
Total ... ..	7,812	201,973	7,972	205,115
Private institutions for indigenous instruction ... ..	3,937	35,763	3,746	35,135
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	11,811	241,896	11,782	244,456

While aided schools have increased in number, unaided have decreased.

206. As reported last year, there are four institutions in this Division teaching the University course—two the B.A., and the other two the First Arts. Two of these institutions are at Dacca and two at Barisal. The result of the First Examination in Arts of pupils from these institutions held in February 1893 and 1894 are compared below:—

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	1892-93.						1893-94.					
	Number on the roll on 31st March 1893.	Number completed.	NUMBER PASSED IN—				Number on the roll on 31st March 1894.	Number completed.	NUMBER PASSED IN—			
			First divi- sion.	Second divi- sion.	Third divi- sion.	Total.			First divi- sion.	Second divi- sion.	Third divi- sion.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca College ... ..	73	78*	5	11	17	33	37	50*	...	7	9	16
Jagannath College ... ..	186	172	...	10	51	61	296	198	2	9	19	30
Brojo Mohan Institution ... ..	50	50	3	9	17	29	60	60	1	8	30	39
Raj Chandra College ... ..	34	32	...	1	12	13	43	41	...	5	10	21
Total ... ..	343	332	8	31	97	136	357	361	3	29	74	106

\* Failed students are allowed to remove their names from the roll after six months' attendance, and to compete at the ensuing examination.

The result is very unfavourable to the latter year.

Seventy-seven candidates appeared at the B.A. examination from the Dacca College, of whom only 23 passed, 4 with and 19 without honours. This is an improvement on last year.

Three candidates appeared at the M.A. examination, of whom only one passed in the third division.

Of the 16 candidates who appeared at the B.L. examination from the Dacca College, three only passed, all in the second division; this is a very poor result.

Of the 11 students sent up for the B.A. examination from the Rajchandra College, Barisal, only three passed, but this is an improvement over the last year's result. In the B.L. examination only two candidates competed from this college, both of whom passed in the second division. This is also an improvement.

207. The following table compares the success of Government aided and unaided English schools at the Entrance Examination in the last two years:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		1892-93.							1893-94.						
		Number on the roll on 31st March 1893.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN—					the re- 1894.	Num andida	NUMBER PASSED IN—				
				Third division.	Total	Merit marks.					First	Seco	Thir	T	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Collegiate and Government schools.	1,491	144	54	57	12	123	238	1,398	115	23				85	174
Madrasa ... ..	410	7	4	...	1	5	13	433	12		3			7	14
Aided schools ... ..	3,000	122	21	42	20	83	167	4,006	153	7	18	24	49		81
Unaided schools ... ..	5,315	370	67	132	02	261	527	5,194	424	35	64	78	177		311
Total ... ..	11,221	643	146	231	35	472	895	11,030	704			123			

The result was not so good as in the preceding year. The examination is said to have been harder.

The Dacca Collegiate School is the only entrance school in this Division in which drawing has been introduced as a regular branch of study.

208. Out of 142 schools which competed at the middle English examination, 122 were successful in passing 259 candidates out of 431 sent up. The result is not so good as it was in 1892-93, when out of 409 candidates, 271 were successful.

One thousand one hundred and eighty-five candidates from middle vernacular schools competed at the middle vernacular examination against 1,252 in the previous year, of whom 648 or 54.6 per cent. passed, against 639 or over 51 per cent. of the previous year—a very satisfactory result.

209. Two thousand and two candidates against 1,651 in 1892-93 appeared at the upper primary examination, of whom 164 passed in the first division, 408 in the second, and 482 in the third division. Altogether 1,054 pupils or 52.6 per cent. passed, against 825 pupils or 50 per cent. in 1892-93. In the lower primary examination altogether 5,716 candidates presented themselves, against 6,184 in 1892-93, of whom 2,266 or 39.6 per cent. passed, against 3,014 or nearly 50 per cent. of the preceding year. That there were fewer candidates, and that those who appeared did worse, is a very unsatisfactory feature.

The system of holding the reward examination under the immediate supervision of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools could not be successfully worked in the districts of this Division, and on a representation being made—*vide* my letter No. 2890J., dated 25th September 1893—orders have been issued by Government in its letter No. 911, dated 17th March 1894, to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the effect that as the system of holding the reward examination of pathshalas *in situ* is unsuited to this Division, the district authorities may continue the simultaneous examination system as at present in force.

At the reward examinations of primary schools, 20,778 pupils passed (9,154 by the A standard, 10,935 by the B standard, and 689 by the C standard, against 20,388 pupils in the previous year, viz., 8,532 by the A standard, 10,961 by the B standard and 595 by the C standard).

The increase in the number passing by standard A is highly satisfactory.

Female education.

210. The subjoined table gives the statistics of female education as compared with 1892-93 :—

DISTRICT.	GIRLS' SCHOOLS.				GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS.		TOTAL.	
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ... ..	703	2,808	211	3,023	4,740	3,308	7,648	6,421
Mymensingh ... ..	285	4,072	242	3,331	325	274	4,307	3,612
Faridpur ... ..	168	2,420	217	3,289	507	416	3,023	3,005
Backergunge ... ..	92	1,573	112	1,877	3,162	3,863	4,735	5,240
Total ... ..	748*	10,880	782†	11,523	8,804	7,355	10,863	18,478

\* Including 86 private institutions.

† Ditto 90 ditto.

Except in Mymensingh, the number of purely girls' schools and the number of girls attending them have increased in all the districts of the Division. The increase has been marked in Faridpur. But, except Backergunge, all the districts show decline in the number of girls attending boys' schools. On the whole there has been a decrease of 1,842 in the number of girls attending school, due to Dacca and Mymensingh.

The only high English school for girls in the Division is the Eden Female School at Dacca, under the superintendence of a European lady. I regret to say that this school is not making progress. The number of pupils keeps up, but the results are very bad. The school had 114 pupils against 115 in the preceding year. Two girls appeared at the last University Entrance examination, but both of them failed. No girl appeared at the middle English or middle vernacular examinations. Four girls appeared at the last upper primary examination, but all of them failed. Out of 9 girls who appeared at the lower primary examination, only 3 came out successful.

The institution is almost wholly eleemosynary; the income from fees is Rs. 72 only. And it is almost wholly supported by Government. Subscriptions amount to Rs. 352 only. The municipality contributes Rs. 120.

There is no girls' school of the middle English standard in the Division. We had two middle vernacular schools in 1892-93, one at Mymensingh and the other at Barisal, but in the year under report another has been set up at Faridpur. All these are aided from the grant-in-aid fund. Three girls appeared at the middle vernacular examination, two from the Barisal School and the third from the Alexander Girls' School at Mymensingh; all of them were successful.

The number of upper primary girls' schools rose from 27 with 792 girls to 28 with 1,041 pupils during the year, of which 25 were aided and 3 unaided. At the upper primary examination 20 pupils appeared, of whom 15 passed, 2 in Dacca, 6 in each of the districts of Mymensingh and Backergunge, and 1 in Faridpur. One girl in Mymensingh obtained a scholarship. This is a good result. At the middle and upper primary examinations girls are examined in the same paper with boys.

At the lower primary examination 288 girls appeared, of whom 261 or 90·0 per cent. came out successful. Dacca passed 86, Mymensingh 27, Faridpur 13 and Backergunge 135. This result is also good.

There are three zanana associations in this Division, one in each of the districts of Mymensingh, Faridpur and Backergunge. All these associations are examining bodies, their main object being to encourage female education in the zanana. They receive aid from the district funds.



Special education.

211. The following are the schools for special instruction :—

1	Government Medical School at Dacca.	
1	Ditto Survey School	ditto.
1	Ditto Madrasa	ditto.
1	Ditto Training School	ditto.
2	Unaided Homœopathic Schools	ditto.
1	Ditto Technical School at Barisal.	
2	Ditto Medical Schools	ditto.
1	Ditto Kashi Kishore Technical School at Nasirabad.	
2	Guru Training Schools in Dacca.	
11	Ditto ditto	Mymensingh.
7	Ditto ditto	Faridpur.
14	Ditto ditto	Backergunge.
—		
44		
—		

The number of these schools has decreased from 45 to 44. The Barisal madrasa, the Barisal night and survey schools, opened in 1892-93, have ceased to exist during the year under report. The two guru training schools and one homœopathic institution at Dacca, which were abolished in 1892-93, have again been established in that town. Three guru training schools in Mymensingh and one in Faridpur have been abolished, while in Backergunge the number of such schools has increased from 11 to 14.

The Kashi Kishore Technical School at the sadar station of Mymensingh was opened in July 1893. There were 21 boys on the roll at the close of the year, of whom 15 were Hindus and six Muhammadans. Of the Hindus, five were Brahmans, two Kayests, and the rest of lower caste. The subjects taught last year were arithmetic, geometry, drawing, and carpentry. At the last annual examination 14 out of 15 boys passed in the practical and 12 out of 14 in the theoretical subjects. There are eight scholarships of Rs. 4 and four of Rs. 2 a month tenable at the school. The institution is under the direct management of the District Board, but all the expenses are borne by Babu Jogendra Kishore Rai Chaudari of Ramgopalpur. Rupees 3,302 was spent in 1893-94 on its maintenance. The sale proceeds of the articles manufactured amounted to Rs. 300 during the year under report.

The Barisal Technical School has completed the third year of its existence. it had 43 pupils on 31st March, against 35 in the preceding year. Sixteen boys appeared at the final examination, and all passed.

212. The following table gives the number of Muhammadan pupils in each of the four districts of the Division during the last two years:—

Muhammadan education.

DISTRICT.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage on total number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage on total number of pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	4,802	78,276	40,130	51.2	4,768	79,627	41,880	52.6
Mymensingh	2,108	51,082	25,231	49.3	2,030	40,240	23,688	47.9
Faridpur	1,487	37,774	12,001	31.7	1,447	34,956	10,289	29.4
Backergunge	3,320	74,745	40,231	53.8	3,651	80,734	46,176	55.9
Total	11,817	241,880	117,599	48.6	11,782	234,456	120,898	49.4

The number of Muhammadan pupils in the Division has risen from 117,599 to 120,898, and the percentage on total number of pupils from 48.6 to 49.4. This increase in the number of pupils was in primary schools, and was contributed by Dacca and Backergunge only.

Nine hundred and seventy-two Muhammadan boys are under instruction in higher class English schools, 1,830 in middle English, and 2,235 in middle vernacular schools, or in all 5,037 are receiving secondary education. Though so many Muhammadan boys attend our primary schools, none of our Sub-Inspectors are Muhammadans. I am looking up questions of Muhammadan education in consultation with the special Muhammadan Assistant Inspector of the Eastern Circle.

The following table gives the results attained by Muhammadan candidates at the different departmental examinations:—

CLASS.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Total number of candidates.	Number of Muhammadan candidates.	Total number passed.	Number of Muhammadans passed.	Total number of candidates.	Number of Muhammadan candidates.	Total number passed.	Number of Muhammadans passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Middle English Examination ... ..	438	32	304	21	430	35	251	20
Do. Vernacular ditto ... ..	1,256	140	662	59	1,287	202	655	86
Upper Primary ditto ... ..	1,669	202	836	127	2,265	422	1,036	169
Lower Primary ditto ... ..	5,990	1,988	2,970	870	5,911	1,719	2,431	686
Total ... ..	9,352	2,462	4,768	1,077	9,893	2,378	4,402	941

The percentage of candidates who passed to those who appeared is 44·5 on the whole, and among Musalmans it is 39·5. There is no improvement to record.

The Dacca madrasa is the only institution of its kind for the higher education of the Muhammadan boys in this Division. There are 433 pupils on its rolls, against 416 at the close of the previous year. Out of 75 candidates sent up to the central examination of the Bengal madrasas, 13 passed in the first division, 16 in the second, and 15 in the third division, or 44 in all, which gives a percentage of 58·7. Twelve candidates appeared at the last entrance examination from this institution, of whom seven passed, two in the first division, three in the second division, and two in the third division.

213. There were 577 pupils belonging to the aboriginal races attending schools, against 482 in the previous year, as shown below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Dacca ... ..	23	9
Mymensingh ... ..	417	530
Faridpur ... ..	26	9
Backergunge ... ..	16	29
	482	577

There has been a loss in the number of pupils in Dacca and Faridpur. But in Mymensingh the loss sustained in 1892-93 has been more than counter-balanced by the increase obtained during the year under report. Of the 530 pupils, 492 were reading in boys' schools and 38 in schools for girls. Of the 530 pupils, 32 were Christians against 2 of the preceding year. Seven pupils attended the middle English schools, 60 the upper primary, and the remainder lower primary schools. During the year before last, one pathsala was started in a Mugh village in the Sunderbuns portion of Backergunge, and another has been established in the same part of the district during the year under report. The number of pupils has now risen to 29. One of these pathsalas has reached the examdard, while the other is in its elementary stage. Of the 9 pupils in Dacca, the ze Khasias reading in the Dacca Medical School.

Indigenous education. 214. The following table gives the statistics for indigenous education for the past two years :—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Advanced, teaching ... { Arabic or Persian ... ...	110	1,897	84	1,596
... { Sanskrit ... ...	389	3,359	434	3,605
Elementary, teaching a { With ten pupils ... For boys ...	65	1,018	70	1,099
... { and upwards. { For girls ...	1	12	...	...
vernacular only or { With less than { For boys ...	638	3,031	593	2,486
mainly. { ten pupils. { For girls ...	30	104	31	138
Teaching the Koran only ... ...	2,644	25,924	2,474	25,847
Other schools not conforming to department- { For boys ...	5	119	1	46
al standard. { For girls ...	55	299	59	318
Total ...	3,937	35,763	3,746	35,135

There has been a decline both in the number of Arabic and Koran schools and in the number of pupils attending them; while Sanskrit tols have advanced from 389 schools with 3,359 pupils to 434 schools with 3,605 pupils.

215. I visited all the zilla schools in my Division, and also the higher class English schools at Netrakona and Kishorganj in Mymensingh, at Manikganj in Dacca, Madaripur in Faridpur, and Pirojpur in Backergunge. At the City Collegiate School Branch at Nasirabad I found a *Kindergarten*, which as a new experiment interested me greatly. On the afternoon of 10th August 1893, I attended a prize-giving at the Barisal Zilla School, and met the joint-committee appointed for the management of this institution. On 2nd August I paid a visit to the middle English school at Gopalganj in the district of Faridpur. In October I visited the Dacca College, the Madrasa and the Survey School, with the Principal of the College. I also visited the Jagannath College, the Pogose School, the Collegiate School, and the Normal School at Dacca with the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle. I presided over a meeting of the Madrasa Committee in November 1893, and over one of the Eden Female School Committee in April 1894.

In March 1894 Sir Alfred Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, paid a visit to Dacca and looked into educational matters, several of which much required his attention.

Appendix XXX prescribed by Government shows the state of education in this Division during the year 1893-94.

#### XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

216. Six new dispensaries were opened during the year, two in Mymensingh and four in Backergunge.

The following statement shows the names and classes of the dispensaries in this Division :—

DISTRICT.	Names of dispensaries.	Class.	Patients treated.	How maintained.
1	2	3	4	
Dacca	1. Mitford Hospital, Dacca...	IIB	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality and endowments.
	2. Narayanganj ...	II	Ditto ...	By the local municipality.
	3. Munshiganj ...	IIIA	Out-patients only	By private subscriptions.
	4. Manikganj ...	IIIA	Both in and out-patients.	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the District Board.
	5. Joydebpur ...	IIIA	Ditto ...	By private subscriptions.
	6. Shologhar ...	IIIA	Out-patients only	Ditto.
	7. Bhagyakul ...	IIIA	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	8. Malochi ...	IIIA	Both in and out-patients.	Ditto.
	9. Baliati ...	III	Out-patients only	Ditto.
	10. Jainshar ...	IIIB	Ditto ...	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the District Board.

DISTRICT.	Names of dispensaries.	Class.	Patients treated.	How maintained.
1	2	3	4	5
Mymensingh	11. Nasirabad ... ..	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by aid from the District Board and by private subscriptions.
	12. Muktagacha ... ..	IIIA	Out-patients only	By private subscriptions.
	13. Raingopalpur ... ..	IIIA	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	14. Jamalpur ... ..	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	15. Sherpur ... ..	II	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	16. Diwanganj ... ..	II	Out-patients only	By the District Board.
	17. Hybatnagore ... ..	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	18. Bazitpur ... ..	II	Out-patients only	By the local Municipality.
	19. Bhairab Bazar ... ..	II	Ditto ...	By the District Board, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	20. Netrakona ... ..	IIIB	Both in and out-patients.	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the local municipality.
	21. Durgapur ... ..	II	Out-patients only	By the District Board supplemented by private subscriptions.
	22. Tangail ... ..	IIIA	Both in and out-patients.	By private subscriptions.
	23. Santosh ... ..	IIIA	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	24. Ambaria ... ..	IIIA	Out-patients only	Ditto.
	25. Jhawail ... ..	IIIA	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	26. Jamurki ... ..	IIIA	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	27. Korotia ... ..	IIIA	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Faridpur	28. Faridpur ... ..	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by private subscriptions and aid from the District Board.
	29. Madaripur ... ..	II	Ditto ...	By the local municipality, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	30. Lonesing ... ..	IIIA	Ditto ...	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the District Board.
	31. Goalundo ... ..	IIIB	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	32. Gopalganj ... ..	IIIB	Out-patients only	Ditto.
Backergunge	33. Bhanga ... ..	IIIB	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	34. Barisal ... ..	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by aid from the District Board and by private subscriptions.
	35. Pirojpur ... ..	II	Ditto ...	By the local municipality.
	36. Patuakhali ... ..	IIIA	Ditto ...	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the District Board and the local municipality.
	37. Bhola ... ..	II	Ditto ...	By the District Board, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	38. Daulatkhan ... ..	IIIA	Out-patients only	By the Dakshin Shulbazzpur estate under the Court of Wards.
	39. Bakal ... ..	II	Ditto ...	By the District Board.
	40. Lata ... ..	II	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	41. Bowfal ... ..	II	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	42. Motbaria ... ..	II	Ditto ...	Ditto.

In all 224,862 persons received relief during the year, against 181,209 in 1892. There was thus an increase of 43,653 patients treated during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. The percentage on the total population is now 2·2 as compared with 1·78 in 1892. Backergunge is still much behind hand with 1·6, but there is improvement compared with 1892-93 when the percentage was only 1·19. The improvement is very satisfactory, but our dispensaries can hardly yet be said to have made much impression on our large population. The percentage in 1892 in Sylhet, a district in almost all respects similar to the districts of this Division, was 7·09.

In-door relief was afforded to 5,620 persons against 5,362 in the preceding year. Of this number, 5,620, the number treated in the Mitford Hospital alone was 2,939, which shows that the in-door business in other dispensaries is very small. As I remarked last year, the dispensaries at subdivisional head-quarters, such as Jamalpur, Netrakona and Kishorganj in Mymensingh, and at Pirojpur, Patuakhali and Bhola in Backergunge, have no proper accommodation for in-door patients; makeshift accommodation is provided for persons sent in by the police in criminal cases. I am trying to make some improvement in this matter.

217. A large number of major operations were performed in the Mitford Hospital, Dacca. Hospital at Dacca during the year under report. In no previous year have so many important operations been done. The following table shows the number performed in the last five years:—

1893	...	619
1892	...	568
1891	...	465
1890	...	311
1889	...	358

This institution is becoming yearly more useful.

Two new buildings have been added to it, the European Ward and Raja Sri Nath Ray's Eye Infirmary. The former was opened in April 1893, and

11 patients were accommodated in it during the year under report. The existence of a special ward for Europeans and Eurasians is not yet generally known. The latter was opened in December last. It will accommodate 10 in-patients. It is a well-built and handsome building, and is well provided with instruments and appliances suitable for the treatment of eye-affections. A new building to commemorate Lord Dufferin's visit to Dacca in November 1888, containing four sets of rooms for native females of the upper classes, will shortly be taken in hand. There has been delay in acquiring the land.

218. I inspected the dispensaries at district and subdivisional headquarters, except Jamalpur and Bhola, and those at Santosh near Tangail and at Gopalganj in the Faridpur district, during the year.

219. The following statement shows the percentage of women and children treated in each dispensary in 1892 and 1893:—

DISTRICT.	Names of dispensaries.	Women.		Children.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	1. Mitford ...	8.6	8.9	19.	18.5
	2. Narayanganj ...	7.6	8.2	11.4	12.5
	3. Munshiganj ...	7.5	7.6	19.8	25.4
	4. Manikganj ...	10.8	10.6	21.	17.9
	5. Joydebpur ...	10.6	12.01	22.8	20.8
	6. Shologhar ...	20.3	20.1	32.1	33.9
	7. Bhagyakul ...	16.3	17.5	39.2	42.08
	8. Maluchi ...	14.2	12.3	27.6	29.1
	9. Baliati ...	18.6	18.2	29.2	25.2
	10. Jainshar ...	16.4	14.9	34.3	33.4
Mymensingh	11. Nasirabad ...	7.7	10.01	10.3	8.48
	12. Muktagacha ...	15.8	12.94	11.6	10.58
	13. Ramgopalpur ...	10.8	8.11	12.3	8.06
	14. Jamalpur ...	13.7	14.7	11.8	21.79
	15. Sherpur ...	11.1	6.7	13.	11.9
	16. Dewanganj ...	7.1	9.01	12.7	17.24
	17. Hybatnagar ...	7.6	7.8	22.8	15.1
	18. Bajitpur ...	10.5	12.6	26.2	26.8
	19. Bhairab Bazar ...	.....	5.8	.....	6.2
	20. Netrakona ...	5.1	4.8	9.4	7.8
	21. Durgapur ...	.....	18.7	.....	5.9
	22. Tangail ...	10.3	11.7	21.4	25.3
	23. Santosh ...	13.4	15.5	23.8	26.4
	24. Ambaria ...	11.7	10.5	14.6	17.9
	25. Jhawail ...	6.2	7.1	20.7	19.6
	26. Jhamurki ...	7.5	10.5	25.9	30.2
	27. Korotia ...	13.7	13.1	27.1	29.5
Faridpur	28. Faridpur ...	8.9	8.3	20.1	20.
	29. Madaripur ...	3.4	3.7	6.8	8.8
	30. Lonesing ...	17.7	17.9	38.9	40.
	31. Goalundo ...	12.2	9.2	24.6	19.7
	32. Gopalganj ...	4.5	11.8	12.7	8.7
	33. Bhanga ...	8.1	7.5	9.7	13.5
Backergungo	34. Barisal ...	5.1	4.3	10	9.1
	35. Pirojpur ...	13.0	11.5	17.3	17.5
	36. Patuakhali ...	8.	7.9	15.1	16.5
	37. Bhola ...	6.3	7.	15.	16.
	38. Daulatkhan ...	3.4	3.9	9.4	9.7
	39. Bakal ...	.....	23.7	.....	20.1
	40. Lata ...	.....	5.0	.....	10.5
	41. Bowfal ...	.....	5.3	.....	17.6
	42. Matbaria ...	.....	8.4	.....	23.1

It is curious that women and children resort to some dispensaries so much more freely than to others. The matter is well worthy of investigation on the part of the Medical Department. I note that the dispensaries at the headquarters of districts and subdivisions are less attractive to the fair sex than those in the mufassal. The non-attendance of women and children is due in some measure to the want of separate consulting accommodation for females. I do not

think native females have the same delicacy of feeling that European women have in this matter, but still they cannot like detailing their symptoms and ailments *coram publico*. I am glad to hear that in connection with the Madaripur dispensary a new ward for females has been constructed, where they can consult the officer in charge of the dispensary privately. A new masonry female ward has also been added to the Nasirabad dispensary. It is called Bidya Mayi Female Ward, after the name of its donor, Srimati Bidya Mayi Debi, a lady zamindar of Muktagacha.

220. Of the 42 institutions in the Division, 19 are supported by District Boards and municipalities aided by subscriptions, and the rest (23) by private individuals; in some cases aided by subscriptions. A statement showing the working of dispensaries is given in Appendix XXXI.

The dispensaries at Tangail and Santosh are maintained by Srimati Bindu Bashini Chaudhrani and Srimati Janhabi Chaudhrani respectively; the dispensary at Muktagacha is supported by Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjya Bahadur, and that at Netrakona by the zamindars of Gauripur. The latter institution is not worthy of its supporter.

The dispensary at Daulatkhan is maintained at the cost of the proprietors of the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate, which is under the management of the Court of Wards.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Emigration Department, and the owners of cooly depôts, subscribe for the support of the dispensary at Goalundo (Rajbari.) The Eastern Bengal State Railway, however, exacts more than an equivalent in service in the Magistrate's opinion.

#### XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

221. The office libraries at the head-quarters of districts and subdivisions are reported to be in good order. In Mymensingh

Office libraries. the catalogue was revised in January 1894 under Board's Circular No. 6 of May 1889, and useless books have been sold under my sanction both in this and the Backergunge district. The Collector's library in Faridpur was also overhauled and a new catalogue was written, but the books have not yet been arranged into separate classes. The books in these libraries are not much used.

222. Of the public libraries, the principal ones, as reported last year, are the Northbrook Hall Library at Dacca and the

Public libraries. Town Hall Library at Mymensingh. The former is resorted to both by the European and Native gentlemen of the town of Dacca. It is now in the thirteenth year of its existence. The rate of subscription was the same as in the previous year, viz., from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 per mensem. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,041 against Rs. 2,107 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,973 against Rs. 2,018, leaving a balance (including that of Rs. 2,725 at the end of the previous year) of Rs. 2,793.

One hundred and two volumes were added to the library during the year, and it now contains 4,204 volumes; 1,906 books and periodicals were issued from the library during the year, against 2,874 in the previous year.

The Mymensingh Town Hall Library, a gift of Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjya Bahadur, is managed by the municipality. It contains 1,629 volumes, besides a few weekly papers and monthly magazines. The institution is not in a flourishing condition. The number of subscribers has further fallen from 26 to 25, and the total receipts during the year were only Rs. 110, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 285-11. One hundred and seventy volumes were taken out.

There are several bar libraries and some public libraries in the Division, besides those mentioned above. Of the former, the principal are the Judge's Court Pleaders' libraries at Dacca and Mymensingh. The latter is named "The Kirkwood Bar Library."

#### XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

223. There is no museum in this Division, and no meeting of the sub-committee to the Calcutta Economic Museum was held during the year in any district.

Indigenous education.

214. The following table gives the statistics for indigenous education for the past two years :—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Advanced, teaching ... { Arabic or Persian ... ... 110 1,897 81 1,598				
... { Sanskrit ... ... 389 3,359 431 3,605				
Elementary, teaching a { With ten pupils { For boys ... 65 1,018 70 1,099				
vernacular only or { and upwards. { For girls ... 1 12 ... ...				
mainly. { With less than { For boys ... 638 3,031 593 2,486				
... { ten pupils. { For girls ... 30 104 31 138				
Teaching the Koran only ... ... 2,644 25,924 2,474 25,847				
Other schools not conforming to departmental standard. { For boys ... 5 119 1 46				
... { For girls ... 55 299 59 318				
Total ...	3,937	95,763	3,746	95,135

There has been a decline both in the number of Arabic and Koran schools and in the number of pupils attending them; while Sanskrit tols have advanced from 389 schools with 3,359 pupils to 434 schools with 3,605 pupils.

215. I visited all the zilla schools in my Division, and also the higher class English schools at Netrakona and Kishorganj in Mymensingh, at Manikganj in Dacca, Madaripur in Faridpur, and Pirojpur in Backergunge. At the City Collegiate School Branch at Nasirabad I found a *Kindergarten*, which as a new experiment interested me greatly. On the afternoon of 10th August 1893, I attended a prize-giving at the Barisal Zilla School, and met the joint-committee appointed for the management of this institution. On 2nd August I paid a visit to the middle English school at Gopalganj in the district of Faridpur. In October I visited the Dacca College, the Madrasa and the Survey School, with the Principal of the College. I also visited the Jagannath College, the Pogose School, the Collegiate School, and the Normal School at Dacca with the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle. I presided over a meeting of the Madrasa Committee in November 1893, and over one of the Eden Female School Committee in April 1894.

In March 1894 Sir Alfred Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, paid a visit to Dacca and looked into educational matters, several of which much required his attention.

Appendix XXX prescribed by Government shows the state of education in this Division during the year 1893-94.

#### XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

216. Six new dispensaries were opened during the year, two in Mymensingh and four in Backergunge.

The following statement shows the names and classes of the dispensaries in this Division :—

DISTRICT.	Names of dispensaries.	Class.	Patients treated.	How maintained.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca	1. Mitford Hospital, Dacca...	IIB	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality and endowments.
	2. Narayanganj ... ..	II	Ditto ...	By the local municipality.
	3. Munshiganj ... ..	IIIA	Out-patients only	By private subscriptions.
	4. Manikganj ... ..	IIIA	Both in and out-patients.	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the District Board.
	5. Joydebpur ... ..	IIIA	Ditto ...	By private subscriptions.
	6. Bhologhar ... ..	IIIA	Out-patients only	Ditto.
	7. Bhagyakul ... ..	IIIA	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	8. Malochi ... ..	IIIA	Both in and out-patients.	Ditto.
	9. Balint ... ..	III	Out-patients only	Ditto.
	10. Jainshar ... ..	IIIB	Ditto ...	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the District Board.

DISTRICT.	Names of dispensaries.	Class.	Patients treated.	How maintained.
Mymensingh	Nasirabad	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by aid from the District Board and by private subscriptions.
	Muktascha	IIIA	Out-patients only	By private subscriptions.
	Raungopalpur	IIIA	Ditto	Ditto.
	Jamulpur	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	Sherpur	II	Ditto	Ditto.
	Diwanganj	II	Out-patients only	By the District Board.
	Hybatnagore	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	Bazitpur	II	Out-patients only	By the local Municipality.
	Bhairab Basar	II	Ditto	By the District Board, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	Netrakona	IIIB	Both in and out-patients.	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the local municipality.
Faridpur	Durgapur	II	Out-patients only	By the District Board supplemented by private subscriptions.
	Tangail	IIIA	Both in and out-patients.	By private subscriptions.
	23. Santosh	IIIA	Ditto	Ditto.
	24. Ambaria	IIIA	Out-patients only	Ditto.
	25. Jhawail	IIIA	Ditto	Ditto.
	26. Jamurki	IIIA	Ditto	Ditto.
	27. Korotia	IIIA	Ditto	Ditto.
	28. Faridpur	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by private subscriptions and aid from the District Board.
	29. Madaripur	II	Ditto	By the local municipality, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	30. Lonesing	IIIA	Ditto	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the District Board.
Backergunge	31. Gamlundo	IIIB	Ditto	Ditto.
	32. Gopalganj	IIIB	Out-patients only	Ditto.
	33. Bhanga	IIIB	Ditto	Ditto.
	34. Barisal	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by aid from the District Board and by private subscriptions.
	35. Pirojpur	II	Ditto	By the local municipality.
	36. Patuakhali	IIIA	Ditto	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the District Board and the local municipality.
	37. Bhola	II	Ditto	By the District Board, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	38. Daulatkhan	IIIA	Out-patients only	By the Dakhin Shahbaspur estate under the Court of Wards.
	39. Bakal	II	Ditto	By the District Board.
	40. Lata	II	Ditto	Ditto.
	41. Bowfal	II	Ditto	Ditto.
	42. Motharia	II	Ditto	Ditto.

In all 224,862 persons received relief during the year, against 181,209 in 1892. There was thus an increase of 43,653 patients treated during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. The percentage on the total population is now 2·2 as compared with 1·78 in 1892. Backergunge is still much behind hand with 1·6, but there is improvement compared with 1892-93 when the percentage was only 1·19. The improvement is very satisfactory, but our dispensaries can hardly yet be said to have made much impression on our large population. The percentage in 1892 in Sylhet, a district in almost all respects similar to the districts of this Division, was 7·09.

In-door relief was afforded to 5,620 persons against 5,362 in the preceding year. Of this number, 5,620, the number treated in the Mitford Hospital alone was 2,939, which shows that the in-door business in other dispensaries is very small. As I remarked last year, the dispensaries at subdivisional head-quarters, such as Jamalpur, Netrakona and Kishorganj in Mymensingh, and at Pirojpur, Patuakhali and Bhola in Backergunge, have no proper accommodation for in-door patients; makeshift accommodation is provided for persons sent in by the police in criminal cases. I am trying to make some improvement in this matter.

217. A large number of major operations were performed in the Mitford Hospital at Dacca during the year under report. In no previous year have so many important operations been done. The following table shows the number performed in the last five years:—

1893	...	619
1892	...	568
1891	...	465
1890	...	311
1889	...	358

This institution is becoming yearly more useful.

Two new buildings have been added to it, the European Ward and Raja Sri Nath Ray's Eye Infirmary. The former was opened in April 1893, and



11 patients were accommodated in it during the year under report. The existence of a special ward for Europeans and Eurasians is not yet generally known. The latter was opened in December last. It will accommodate 10 in-patients. It is a well-built and handsome building, and is well provided with instruments and appliances suitable for the treatment of eye-affections. A new building to commemorate Lord Dufferin's visit to Dacca in November 1888, containing four sets of rooms for native females of the upper classes, will shortly be taken in hand. There has been delay in acquiring the land.

218. I inspected the dispensaries at district and subdivisional headquarters, except Jamalpur and Bhola, and those at Santosh near Tangail and at Gopalganj in the Faridpur district, during the year.

219. The following statement shows the percentage of women and children treated in each dispensary in 1892 and 1893:—

District.	Names of dispensaries.	Women.		Children.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	1. Mitford ...	8.6	8.9	19.	18.5
	2. Narayanganj ...	7.6	8.2	11.4	12.5
	3. Munshiganj ...	7.5	7.6	19.8	25.4
	4. Manikganj ...	10.8	10.6	21.	17.9
	5. Joydebpur ...	10.6	12.01	22.8	20.8
	6. Shologhar ...	20.3	20.1	32.1	33.9
	7. Bhagyakul ...	16.3	17.5	39.2	42.08
	8. Maluchi ...	14.2	12.3	27.6	29.1
	9. Baliati ...	18.6	18.2	29.2	25.2
	10. Jainshar ...	16.4	14.9	34.3	33.4
Mymensingh	11. Nasirabad ...	7.7	10.01	10.3	8.48
	12. Muktagacha ...	15.8	12.94	11.6	10.58
	13. Ramgopalpur ...	10.8	8.11	12.3	8.06
	14. Jamalpur ...	13.7	14.7	11.8	21.79
	15. Sherpur ...	11.1	6.7	13.	11.9
	16. Dewanganj ...	7.1	9.01	12.7	17.24
	17. Hybatnagar ...	7.6	7.8	22.8	15.1
	18. Bajitpur ...	10.5	12.6	26.2	26.8
	19. Bhairab Bazar ...	.....	5.8	.....	6.2
	20. Netrakona ...	5.1	4.8	9.4	7.8
	21. Durgapur ...	.....	18.7	.....	5.9
	22. Tangail ...	10.3	11.7	21.4	25.3
	23. Santosh ...	13.4	15.5	23.8	26.4
	24. Ambaria ...	11.7	10.5	14.6	17.9
	25. Jhawail ...	6.2	7.1	20.7	19.6
	26. Jhamurki ...	7.5	10.5	25.9	30.2
	27. Korotia ...	13.7	13.1	27.1	29.5
Faridpur	28. Faridpur ...	8.9	8.3	20.1	20.
	29. Madaripur ...	3.4	3.7	6.8	8.8
	30. Lonesing ...	17.7	17.9	38.9	40.
	31. Goalundo ...	12.2	9.2	24.6	19.7
	32. Gopalganj ...	4.5	11.8	12.7	8.7
	33. Bhanga ...	8.1	7.5	9.7	13.5
Backergunge	34. Barisal ...	5.1	4.3	10	9.1
	35. Pirojpur ...	13.0	11.5	17.3	17.5
	36. Patuakhali ...	8.	7.9	15.1	16.5
	37. Bhola ...	6.3	7.	15.	16.
	38. Daulatkhan ...	3.4	3.9	9.4	9.7
	39. Bakal ...	.....	23.7	.....	20.1
	40. Lata ...	.....	5.0	.....	10.5
	41. Bowfal ...	.....	5.3	.....	17.6
	42. Matbaria ...	.....	8.4	.....	23.1

It is curious that women and children resort to some dispensaries so much more freely than to others. The matter is well worthy of investigation on the part of the Medical Department. I note that the dispensaries at the headquarters of districts and subdivisions are less attractive to the fair sex than those in the mufassal. The non-attendance of women and children is due in some measure to the want of separate consulting accommodation for females. I do not

think native females have the same delicacy of feeling that European women have in this matter, but still they cannot like detailing their symptoms and ailments *coram publico*. I am glad to hear that in connection with the Madaripur dispensary a new ward for females has been constructed, where they can consult the officer in charge of the dispensary privately. A new masonry female ward has also been added to the Nasirabad dispensary. It is called Bidya Mayi Female Ward, after the name of its donor, Srimati Bidya Mayi Debi, a lady zamindar of Muktagacha.

220. Of the 42 institutions in the Division, 19 are supported by District Boards and municipalities aided by subscriptions, and the rest (23) by private individuals; in some cases aided by subscriptions. A statement showing the working of dispensaries is given in Appendix XXXI.

The dispensaries at Tangail and Santosh are maintained by Srimati Bindu Bashini Chaudhrani and Srimati Janhabi Chaudhrani respectively; the dispensary at Muktagacha is supported by Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjya Bahadur, and that at Netrakona by the zamindars of Gauripur. The latter institution is not worthy of its supporter.

The dispensary at Daulatkhan is maintained at the cost of the proprietors of the Dakhin Shahbazzpur estate, which is under the management of the Court of Wards.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Emigration Department, and the owners of cooly depôts, subscribe for the support of the dispensary at Goalundo (Rajbari.) The Eastern Bengal State Railway, however, exacts more than an equivalent in service in the Magistrate's opinion.

#### XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

221. The office libraries at the head-quarters of districts and subdivisions are reported to be in good order. In Mymensingh

Office libraries. the catalogue was revised in January 1894 under Board's Circular No. 6 of May 1889, and useless books have been sold under my sanction both in this and the Backergungo district. The Collector's library in Faridpur was also overhauled and a new catalogue was written, but the books have not yet been arranged into separate classes. The books in these libraries are not much used.

222. Of the public libraries, the principal ones, as reported last year, are the Northbrook Hall Library at Dacca and the

Public Libraries. Town Hall Library at Mymensingh. The former is resorted to both by the European and Native gentlemen of the town of Dacca. It is now in the thirteenth year of its existence. The rate of subscription was the same as in the previous year, viz., from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 per mensem. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,041 against Rs. 2,107 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,973 against Rs. 2,018, leaving a balance (including that of Rs. 2,725 at the end of the previous year) of Rs. 2,793.

One hundred and two volumes were added to the library during the year, and it now contains 4,204 volumes; 1,906 books and periodicals were issued from the library during the year, against 2,874 in the previous year.

The Mymensingh Town Hall Library, a gift of Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjya Bahadur, is managed by the municipality. It contains 1,629 volumes, besides a few weekly papers and monthly magazines. The institution is not in a flourishing condition. The number of subscribers has further fallen from 26 to 25, and the total receipts during the year were only Rs. 110, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 285-11. One hundred and seventy volumes were taken out.

There are several bar libraries and some public libraries in the Division, besides those mentioned above. Of the former, the principal are the Judge's Court Pleaders' libraries at Dacca and Mymensingh. The latter is named "The Kirkwood Bar Library."

#### XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

223. There is no museum in this Division, and no meeting of the sub-committee to the Calcutta Economic Museum was held during the year in any district.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

224. Practically we have no such institutions outside of our municipalities. There is some talk of extending the powers of the panchayats who now manage rural police affairs. District Boards are in no sense local, and Local Boards are merely agents for District Boards.

225. The number of District and Local Boards remains unchanged. These Boards are constituted for the most part of the members of the following classes:—

- (1) Government servants and pensioners.
- (2) Zamindars, talukdars, and zamindars' agents.
- (3) Legal practitioners.

Occupations other than these supply only a small portion of the members. Many of the legal practitioners have landed property in the district, so the land-holding interest is sufficiently represented both on District and Local Boards. The bulk of the people are inadequately represented, but probably Government servants watch their interests.

The subjoined table shows the number of meetings held by the District and Local Boards and the average attendance of members at each meeting:—

Names of Boards.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average attendance of members at meetings.
1	2	3	4
Dacca District Board ... ..	29	14	11·5
Sadar Local Board ... ..	12	8	5·3
Narayanganj „ ... ..	9	7	4·8
Manikganj „ ... ..	9	7	5·9
Munshiganj „ ... ..	15	6	11·3
Mymensingh District Board ... ..	25	21	10·4
Sadar Local Board ... ..	15	11	6·1
Tangail „ ... ..	12	13	5
Kishorganj „ ... ..	16	12	7·2
Jamalpur „ ... ..	9	15	4·7
Netrakona „ ... ..	13	14	6·4
Faridpur District Board ... ..	25	16	13·6
Sadar Local Board ... ..	12	11	4·8
Goalundo „ ... ..	9	7	5·4
Madaripur „ ... ..	12	13	5·5
Backergunge District Board ... ..	25	21	14·
Sadar Local Board ... ..	18	17	8·
Pirojpur „ ... ..	15	12	8·1
Patuakhali „ ... ..	10	11	4·8
Bhola „ ... ..	10	8	6·1
Total ... ..	300	244	7·4

Both Mymensingh and Barisal Boards met frequently, but the attendance is much better on the latter than on the former Board. The Local Boards have so little responsibility and so little work that no surprise need be expressed at their meetings being few and badly attended.

The Dacca District Board continued to work smoothly and satisfactorily. Most of the members took a great deal of interest in the business brought before them. The Local Board members also took interest in the affairs of the Local Boards. Mr. Earle, the Magistrate of Mymensingh, writes:—

“ The District Board continued to be a very helpful body, and on only one occasion did I find myself diametrically in opposition to them. This was in regard to the high prices which prevailed at the beginning of the rains, when the members unanimously resolved to import rice. Their want of knowledge of the interior of the district in this matter gave a rude shock to my belief in their usefulness. It is only fair, however, to them to add that when at a subsequent meeting the views of Government and the Commissioner's order were explained to them, they withdrew the resolution which they had so unadvisedly passed. The Local Boards worked as successfully as can be expected of bodies of men who are not really representatives of the people. As agents of the District

Board they administered the grants placed at their disposal for various purposes under the general control of the District Board. By far the most successful Local Board was that at Tangail, headed by a landholder and resident of the subdivision who was Assistant Surgeon in charge of the local dispensary. This gentleman, who thoroughly knows the wants of his charge, spared himself no pains in trying to meet the same. It is from such persons that the administration receives the most valuable counsel. Speaking generally, the Local Boards gave satisfaction, saving in respect of their duties in connection with primary education. Their failure in this respect was due not so much to any remissness on their part as to the system under which their hands were tied by the Education Committee of the District Board and the rules framed by them."

The Faridpur District Board worked satisfactorily and smoothly, and the members seem to have taken considerable interest in important questions which came before them for consideration. During the late scarcity the Board distributed a sum of Rs. 4,915 in the shape of loans, and also gave relief by opening dhan-husking business and by constructing several roads in the affected tracts.

In Backergunge the members of both District and Local Boards worked well during the year under report.

226. There have been elections of members of Local Boards in the districts of Mymensingh and Backergunge. The elective system is in force in all the subdivisions of the former and in two subdivisions (Sadar and Pirojpur) of the latter district.

The following statement gives an account of the election held in different thanas in the two districts. The elections were successful at all the thanas except Netrakona in Mymensingh, where the attendance of voters was insufficient. Mr. Earle reports that the election system is not understood by the people, and successful candidates cannot be called their representatives:—

DISTRICT.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana or electoral unit.	Number of persons entitled to vote.	Number of persons present and recorded their votes.	Percentage of attendance of voters who recorded their votes to the total number of voters.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mymensingh.	Sadar	Kotwali	2,115	218	10.3
		Iawarganj	2,678	286	10.6
		Fulpur	1,564	186	11.8
		Gafargaon	1,607	271	16.8
		Fulbaria	1,753	200	11.4
		Tangail	1,789	.....	More than 10 per cent. No record was kept of the number of voters present at these thanas.
	Tangail	Gopalpur	1,955	.....	
		Kalihati	519	.....	
	Jamalpur	Jamalpur	200	57	28.5
		Dewanganj	130	31	23.8
		Sherpur	21	7	33
		Nalitabari	32	6	21
		Netrakona	516	46	8.9 below 10 per cent.
	Kishorganj	Kendua	400	41	10
		Durgapur	170	15	13
		Kishorganj	673	167	23.3
	Sadar	Nikli	1,863	600	32
		Bazitpur	2,371	274	11.5
		Gaurnadi	1,964	258	13.1
		Jhalakati	1,543	373	24.1
		Kotwali	1,135	246	21.6
Backergunge.	..	Backergunge	904	157	17.3
		Nalchigi	1,087	298	27.4
		Mendigunge	883	256	28.9
		Pirojpur	1,668	428	27.2
	Pirojpur	Bhandaria	668	119	17.8
		Motbaria	2,311	1,035	44.8
		Surupkati	1,308	140	10.7

In Backergunge there was some agitation regarding the election of members for the Local Boards in the Sadar and Pirojpur subdivisions on account of private disputes among the candidates, and partly over the question whether the road cess should be levied at half rates only or at some higher rate.

No bye-elections were held during the year under report in the districts of Dacca and Faridpur.

227. The following table shows the expenditure incurred by each of the District Boards in this Division for the improvement of water-supply during the past three years, 1891-92, 1892-93, and 1893-94 :—

NAME OF DISTRICT BOARD.			1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1			2	3	4
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	...	...	232	315	994
Mymensingh	...	...	4,106	2,879	2,896
Faridpur	...	...	3,092	6,264	2,295
Backergunge	...	...	2,485	496	6,146
			9,915	9,954	13,331

Besides this, the Mymensingh District Board paid Rs. 30,000, i.e., Rs. 10,000 in 1892-93 and Rs. 20,000 in 1893-94, as contribution to the Nasirabad Municipality towards the construction of the Raj Rajeswari water-works in that town.

228. The total number of Municipalities in this Division at the close of the year under report was 17, as in the preceding year.

The constitution of the Municipal Committees is shown in the following table:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.		Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and other land-holders.	Pleaders and mukhtars.	Planters.	Merchants, traders, and money-lenders.	Medical practitioners.	Schoolmasters other than Government servants.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	7	14	21	3	18	2	11	4	...	1	1	...	1	1
	Narayanganj ...	4	4	12	3	9	12	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	2
	Nasirabad ...	3	12	15	2	13	5	...	8	...	...	2	1	...	3
	Muktagacha ...	3	6	9	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mymensingh ...	Jamalpur ...	5	10	15	...	15	2	3	9	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Sherpur ...	4	8	12	...	12	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Kishorganj ...	6	9	15	...	15	2	3	6	...	...	1	4	...	...
	Hajipur ...	3	6	9	...	9	1	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	1
Faridpur ...	Netrakona ...	16	...	16	...	16	1	1	8	...	...	...	3	...	2
	Tangail ...	11	4	15	...	15	4	3	2	...	...	...	3	...	1
	Faridpur ...	6	12	18	1	17	5	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Madaripur ...	4	8	12	...	12	1	1	6	...	1	...	1	...	1
Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	5	10	15	2	13	1	5	6	...	1	2	...	...	5
	Nalchiti ...	9	...	9	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Jhalakati ...	9	...	9	...	9	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
	Pirojpur ...	11	...	11	1	10	3	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...		110	107	220	12	214	34	46	71	...	10	9	17	3	30

As in the preceding year, the proportion of merchants, traders, and money-lenders is very small, the law is over-represented, while the landed interest has quite its fair share of members. A full report as to whether there are in this Division any municipalities which should be either abolished or curtailed was

submitted to Government with my No. 3641J., dated 8-11th December 1893. I think that until some system of general local self-government is established, our present municipalities should be neither reduced in area nor abolished.

229. The fourth general election of Commissioners of all the municipalities in this Division in which the election system is in force, that is 12, was held during the year under report. The elections were successful in all the municipalities except in ward No. II of the Tangail Municipality, which failed to return any member. This ward also failed at the previous election. The cause of this continued failure is said to be that the inhabitants have no confidence in anyone of their community. The election was hotly contested in the Barisal Municipality. Though 45·5 per cent. of the population are Musalmans, no Musalman member has been elected. The Musalman voters are in a majority in at least one ward, and could easily have elected Musalman representatives in other wards had they combined to do so. It is alleged that the leaders of the Hindu society resent recent improvements, and are thus representative of Musalman as well as of Hindu feeling. There was some agitation also about the appointment of Commissioners of this municipality. Some memorials were presented to me and to Government protesting against the Magistrate's nominations. The Magistrate's nominations were, however, accepted.

There was some friction in connection with the election of the Chairman of the Madaripur and Kishorganj Municipalities. In the former a Chairman was elected within 17 hours of the receipt of the Gazette containing the appointments of the new Commissioners, although four out of nine Commissioners present protested. At my recommendation the Chairman resigned and was again elected at a meeting formally and properly convened. In the Kishorganj Municipality a notice was duly issued by the old Chairman convening a special meeting to elect a new Chairman. The meeting took place at a late hour, and the Muhammadan Commissioners requested the Chairman to adjourn it to next day or some other day, as they had to go to prayers. The meeting was therefore postponed, and they with the Chairman left the house. But the remaining Commissioners present held a meeting and elected a Chairman. On the representation of some of the Municipal Commissioners, I directed that as only 8 Commissioners out of 15 were able to be present at the meeting, the Chairman should resign and a fresh meeting should be held for the election of Chairman. A fresh meeting was held on the 4th June 1894, when the old Chairman was re-elected.

230. In many of our municipalities the only persons of culture and enlightenment besides the Subdivisional Officer himself are the munsifs. These gentlemen naturally take an interest in the municipal affairs of the place in which they reside, and generally would be glad to undertake the duties of a Commissioner for which they are admirably fitted. As the cutcherry hours are from 11 till nightfall, mornings are usually available for out-door work, which is a pleasant relaxation from the labours of Court. But unfortunately, as I think, the judicial superiors of these gentlemen are in some cases opposed to their serving as Commissioners. One Judge says they have no time for municipal business.

231. There was but little friction in the working of municipalities during the year. A civil suit was threatened in regard to some lands taken up by the Sherpur Municipality in Mymensingh, but was averted by the mediation of the Magistrate. In the same municipality a zamindar is prosecuting a suit claiming as his private property some roads which have long been used by the public and have been declared by the Magistrate to be public property.

232. The special engineer employed for a drainage scheme in the town of Dacca has not yet succeeded in preparing a satisfactory scheme. The proposals made by him did not commend themselves to the Sanitary Board. He is preparing a revised scheme. The conservancy establishment of the town has been strengthened during the year. The rate of tax remains the same, viz., 8 per cent. It has not been changed since 1887. An increase has been suggested, but this suggestion has not been accepted by the Commissioners.

233. The following table shows the incidence of taxation per head of population in the municipalities of this Division during the year 1892-93.

The figures for 1893-94 are not available. In some cases the tax might be increased:—

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Incidence of tax per head of population.
1	2	3
		Rs. A. P.
Dacca	{ Dacca ...	1 5 8
	{ Narayanganj ...	1 13 8
	{ Nasirabad ...	1 5 11
	{ Muktagacha ...	0 13 9
Mymensingh	{ Jamalpur ...	0 6 9
	{ Shergpur ...	0 6 7
	{ Kishorganj ...	0 4 7
	{ Bazitpur ...	0 3 8
	{ Netrakona ...	0 5 3
Faridpur	{ Tangail ...	0 4 11
	{ Faridpur ...	0 13 4
	{ Madaripur ...	0 7 5
	{ Barisal ...	1 7 4
Backergunge	{ Nalchiti ...	1 1 1
	{ Jhalokati ...	1 4 11
	{ Pirojpur ...	0 6 0
	{ Patuakhali ...	0 5 2

234. The following table shows the number of Commissioners of each municipality, the number of meetings held, and the average attendance of Commissioners at meetings:—

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of Commissioners.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance of Commissioners at each meeting.
1	2	3	4	
Dacca	{ Dacca ...	21	21	42·3
	{ Narayanganj ...	12	10	53·3
Mymensingh	{ Nasirabad ...	18	23	57·7
	{ Muktagacha ...	9	10	48·8
	{ Jamalpur ...	15	16	39·1
	{ Shergpur ...	12	25	40·3
	{ Kishorganj ...	15	16	44·0
	{ Bazitpur ...	9	13	63·2
	{ Tangail ...	15	11	46·6
Faridpur	{ Netrakona ...	16	16	48·8
	{ Faridpur ...	18	12	42·2
	{ Madaripur ...	12	18	76·6
Backergunge	{ Barisal ...	15	17	65·1
	{ Nalchiti ...	9	14	72·2
	{ Jhalokati ...	9	24	49·5
	{ Pirojpur ...	11	13	55·2
	{ Patuakhali ...	10	13	59·2
	Total ...	226	272	53·1

The total in column 4 in 1892-93 was 51·3, so there has been an improvement in attendance, though the number of meetings has decreased from 304 to 272.

235. The table below shows the expenditure incurred by the municipalities in each district of this Division during the past three years on account of water supply:—

DISTRICT.	AMOUNT SPENT IN—		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	27,077	21,104	14,793
Mymensingh ...	2,311	612	1,343
Faridpur ...	629	480	185
Backergunge ...	2,218	1,316	748
Total ...	46,452	1,15,649	17,069

The water-works in the Nasirabad Municipality were opened from October 1893. The Municipal Commissioners failed to impose the necessary tax for the up-keep of the water-works in 1893-94. They proposed to pay the cost from the general funds, a proposal I felt myself compelled to veto. They are levying the tax with effect from the 1st April last.

236. The following table shows the financial position of municipalities in each district. The expenditure on primary education has been shown separately, as the subject is of much importance:—

DISTRICT.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total fund available for expenditure.		Expenditure on account of primary education.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	16,558	16,233	1,86,162	1,92,592	2,02,720	2,08,825	...	703	1,86,487	2,00,293	16,333	8,532
Mymensingh ...	28,939	13,787	1,43,389	1,02,783	1,72,328	1,16,510	499	1,079	1,68,601	1,03,603	13,727	12,507
Faridpur ...	3,489	2,763	18,039	17,714	21,508	20,477	313	304	18,745	18,454	2,703	2,023
Backergunge ...	3,273	3,481	40,824	41,530	44,097	45,011	130	491	40,616	42,014	3,481	2,397
Total ...	52,239	36,204	3,88,414	3,54,619	4,40,653	3,90,823	942	2,672	4,04,449	3,64,064	36,204	25,859

N.B.—The difference between the figures shown in columns 2, 6 and 12 of this statement, and those in columns 3, 7, and 13 of the statement of the previous year, against Mymensingh, is owing to the mistake of Rs. 1,450 which has been running into the account of the Jamalpur Municipality since 1890-91, but has been discovered at the close of the year under report.

237. Part IX of the Municipal Act, providing for latrines is in force in the following municipalities:—

Dacca.  
Narayanganj.  
Nasirabad.  
Jamalpur.  
Sherpur.

Tangail.  
Faridpur.  
Madaripur.  
Barisal.  
Pirojpur.

Part X of the Municipal Act, providing for registration of markets, has been applied to the Dacca Municipality.

238. The municipalities noted below were inspected during the year by the Magistrates of the districts in which they are situated:—

Dacca.  
Narayanganj.  
Tangail.  
Kishorganj.  
Netrakona.

Pirojpur.

Jamalpur.  
Sherpur.  
Madaripur.  
Nalohiti.  
Jhalokati.



239. I have made full inspections of the following municipalities during the year:—

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Narayanganj. | 6. Tangail.    |
| 2. Nasirabad.   | 7. Faridpur.   |
| 3. Jamalpur.    | 8. Madaripur.  |
| 4. Kishorganj.  | 9. Barisal.    |
| 5. Netrakona.   | 10. Jhalokati. |

Besides this, Nalchiti, Pirojpur and Patuakhali were visited and cursorily inspected by me. Bazitpur, Muktagacha and Sherpur remain to be inspected. I submitted to Government my inspection memoranda of the Nasirabad, Faridpur, Madaripur, and Barisal Municipalities.

240. The annexed statement shows the percentages of important items to the total expenditure of the municipalities in this Division during 1892-93, as compared with other divisions of the province. It will be seen from this statement that this Division compares favourably with other divisions in the matter of general establishment. In education we are far behind all other divisions, but probably our position is not so bad as it looks, as so many boys are provided for in higher and middle schools. In medical we occupy a middle position. In conservancy we are behind hand.

NAME OF DIVISION.	Total expenditure.	General establishment.	Lighting.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public works.	Education.	Water-works.	Other heads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.										
Burdwan ...	7,07,969	10.4	8.3	2.2	33.9	5.4	5	14.3	7.3	8.0	9.7
Presidency ...	5,57,063	11.5	5.1	3.5	20.7	7.0	7	23.1	5.3	1.0	14.8
Rajshahi ...	3,03,177	12.9	4.2	7.7	27.3	9.2	4	20.7	6.05	3.0	8.55
Tinaguri ...	3,82,501	8.0	3.2	2.0	22.5	9.4	4	16.5	1.2	30.2	5.3
Chittagong ...	72,251	10.6	4.3	4.1	22.5	15.8	7	23.0	9.5	5.6	3.9
Patna ...	4,06,656	13.8	5.3	2.4	28.3	14.6	7.6	21.8	3.4	4	22.4
Bhagalpur ...	1,98,692	12.13	2.0	3.27	27.54	14.09	1.02	24.13	3.52	0.8	6.5
Orissa ...	1,07,381	15.8	3.7	11.2	33.5	7.5	6	16.1	4.4	1.1	6.1
Chota Nagpur ...	61,330	16.4	3.0	1.4	22.0	16.8	1.9	13.2	5.0	7.1	6.8

241. I was surprised to find that the details of the population of our towns was unknown. The number of occupied houses was also unknown. I was informed that no separate census of towns had been taken. After much enquiry I found full detailed information in the census tabulation registers, not indeed for towns, but for all the villages contained in the towns. So that to get details of the population of towns we have only to add up some items of the tabulation registers.

242. I enquired of the Magistrates to what extent Act XI of 1890 (Cruelty to Animals Act), which is in force in all our municipalities, had been enforced. From the replies received it appears that in Backergunge eight persons were prosecuted during the year, all of whom were convicted and fined. In Faridpur there were no prosecutions. In Mymensingh 24 persons were prosecuted, of whom 22 were convicted. In the Dacca district there was only one prosecution in the town of Dacca under Act I of 1869. It is clear that the Act remains almost a dead-letter; no one could say for want of objects. There is much cruelty to animals on all sides, and especially in municipal areas.

#### XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

243. Statement XXXII annexed to this report gives the statistics under this head in each district.

During the year the total number of Muhammadans of all ranks employed was 1,014 against 944 in 1892-93; thus there has been an increase of 70, six of them being ministerial officers and 64 menials. The increase has taken place in all districts.

The percentage of Muhammadan ministerial officers to total number of ministerial officers are:—

Dacca	...	8.1	against 7.5 in 1892-93.
Mymensingh	...	7.2	" 4.7 "
Faridpur	...	7.7	" 5.3 "
Backergunge	...	8.03	" 9.8 "

The increase in Mymensingh was no doubt partly due to the fact that a Muhammadan Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector was, as intimated in last year's report, specially deputed to represent the claims of Muhammadan candidates on the occasion of any vacancy in the year under review, the ministerial heads of departments being all Hindus. Mr. Earle also invariably endeavoured to advance Musalmans whenever he could do so with due regard to public interests.

The Collector of Dacca, Mr. Jenkins, writes:—"Though every favour is shown to the Muhammadans in the disposal of appointments, still the proportion of Muhammadans in superior service to Hindus is low, owing to the number of educated Muhammadans not being large. Most of the Muhammadans in this district are low class men, who are agriculturists and do not therefore care to educate their children for service." But there are still many well-to-do Musalmans in this Division.

Out of 100 members of District Boards, only 14 are Muhammadans. Out of 224 members of municipal bodies, only 40 are Muhammadans. Out of 190 members of Local Boards, 35 are Muhammadans. So that under our local self-government arrangements only 17·3 per cent. of members of local self-government bodies are Muhammadans. Many of these members are elected, and the Muhammadans have themselves to thank if they do not combine to elect their co-religionists. That they do not do so is, I think, a sign that in this country religion does not play so important a part in politics as it does in Europe. Of the boys under education in my Division, 49·4 per cent. are Muhammadans. On the inspecting staff of 4 Deputy Inspectors and 21 Sub-Inspectors, there is not a single Muhammadan. There is a special Muhammadan Assistant Inspector attached to the Eastern Circle. In the Faridpur and Mymensingh zilla schools and in the collegiate school at Dacca there are no Muhammadan teachers.

I am not aware how many of the masters and teachers in middle and primary schools are Muhammadans, but I know the proportion is small. Under criminal justice I have shown to how small an extent Muhammadans are employed as jurors, assessors and as Honorary Magistrates. Far be it from me to suggest that religious opinion should weigh in these matters. It is, I think, highly to the credit of the people of my Division that religious considerations do not appear to influence them. I merely mention these matters as germane to the subject of this section, the employment of Muhammadans in Government service.

#### XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

244. There were 388 post-offices in this Division at the close of the year under report, against 381 on the 31st March 1893. The increase occurred in all the districts of the Division as shown in the annexed statement:—

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES ON THE 31ST MARCH—				
DISTRICT.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	113	114	114	117
Mymensingh ...	117	118	121	122
Faridpur ...	93	94	79	80
Backergunge ...	66	66	67	69
Total ...	380	392	381	388

Of these, 5 in Dacca, 15 in Mymensingh, 4 in Faridpur, and 6 in Backergunge, are supported by the Zamindari Dūk Fund. The increase is in Imperial offices.

Twenty-three of the Imperial offices are combined post and telegraph offices, viz. 6 in Dacca, 10 in Mymensingh, 3 in Faridpur, and 4 in Backergunge.

The number of mail lines in this Division on the 31st March 1894 was 171, aggregating 3,130½ miles, as shown in the margin. There has been increase of 5 miles in Imperial and 26 miles in zamindari in the year under report. Though most of our post offices are Imperial, our lines are largely supported from local resources. The zamindari lines are managed by the Postal Department, and letters, &c., are carried over them on the same terms as our other postal lines. But letters, &c., concerning magisterial business are carried over these lines free of service postage, and are described as "service privileged." It is perhaps time that

this distinction was abolished.

245. The following table shows receipts, expenditure, and balances in hand of the Zamindari Dāk Fund, district by district:—

DISTRICT.	Total collection, including fines, &c.	Balance at credit of the fund at the close of the previous year.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Balance in hand at the close of 31st March 1894.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dacca ...	10,944	(a) 18,269	29,213	9,254	19,959	(a) Revised figures given.
Mymensingh ...	25,259	7,311	32,570	20,728	11,842	
Faridpur ...	12,340	5,382	17,722	10,345	7,377	
Backergunge ...	19,420	(a) 17,112	36,532	16,416	20,116	
Total ...	67,963	48,074	1,16,037	56,743	59,294	

Out of Rs. 56,743 in column 6 of the above statement, Rs. 3,496 was spent for collection expenses, and the remainder Rs. 53,247 for the maintenance of postal lines and their management in the Magistrates' offices.

246. The subjoined table shows the statistics of articles conveyed by the post offices in this Division during the year under report:—

DESCRIPTION OF POSTAL ARTICLES.	NUMBER GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY.				Total.
	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Letters, paid, of all kinds	1,740,180	1,155,700	1,305,304	1,315,864	5,517,048
Do., unpaid ...	210,912	270,036	203,320	281,632	965,900
Service privileged ...	23,036	65,000	98,332	228,072	414,440
Post-cards, single and reply	2,218,684	1,300,983	1,982,448	1,943,656	7,445,776
Newspapers ...	229,580	162,500	77,090	98,176	567,346
Packets of all kinds ...	97,708	68,172	136,032	56,004	357,916
Parcels paid, of all kinds	14,768	17,732	12,331(a)	15,321(a)	69,492(a)
Ditto unpaid ...	4,524	9,316			
Total ...	4,539,392	3,044,444	3,814,857	3,969,225	15,367,918

(a) Figures not separately supplied for paid and unpaid parcels.

For the figures in the above table I am indebted to the Postmaster-General, Bengal, and the Deputy Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal. They are an estimate only taken from the transactions of a single day or of two or three days. Newspapers appear to have fallen off from 1,331,252 to 567,346, post-cards appear to have decreased from 10,461,152 to 7,445,776, and in letters, both paid and unpaid, there is a heavy fall. I do not for a moment think there has been real decrease of business.

Progress in postal matters is best gauged by the sale of postage stamps. The following statement compares the sales in 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

DISTRICT.	1892-93. Postage stamps.		1893-94. Postage stamps.	
	Ordinary.	Service.	Ordinary.	Service.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	72,272	9,157	85,160	8,809
Mymensingh ...	52,403	5,578	61,477	6,178
Faridpur ...	38,418	4,213	44,351	4,123
Backergunge ...	41,009	4,822	45,497	6,248
Total ...	204,132	23,770	236,485	25,358

In ordinary postage there has been improvement to the extent of 15·8 per cent. on the whole. The Dacca district does best with 17·8 per cent. improvement, and the Backergunge district worst with 10·9 per cent. The handsome improvement in Faridpur does not look like scarcity.

Service postage has increased 6·7 per cent. on the whole; most in the Backergunge district, 29·6 per cent. Faridpur actually shows reductions in consumption of these stamps, which is highly creditable to all the officers concerned.

247. The transactions in money-orders and in savings bank deposits have been detailed in section XXII (monetary arrangements).

The Collector of Mymensingh reports that there was one criminal prosecution in respect of postal matters during the year under report in his district. A sum of Rs. 1,101-12-8 belonging to the Kendua post office was stolen from the iron safe at the local police-station. A postman was prosecuted for the theft and was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 380, Indian Penal Code, but was subsequently acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The police, the Magistrate says, were much to blame in this matter.

The inconvenience complained of in paragraph 316 of my last year's General Administration Report in the postal service between Narayanganj and Goalundo has been removed. The mails are now carried by the India General Steam Navigation Company by a steamer leaving Narayanganj at 6-41 A.M. instead of 5 A.M. But letters for Calcutta must still be posted overnight.

We already make use of the post office for many administrative purposes, viz.—

- (1) Service of landlords' notices under rule I, Chapter V of the Government rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.
- (2) Valuation of lands, mode of assessments, section 84 (b), chapter VI, Part II of Act IX (B.C.) of 1880, Road Cess Act.
- (3) Certificate post-cards, under rule 21, section III of the rules under the Public Demands Recovery Act, VII (B.C.) of 1880.
- (4) Service of notice, section 135 (2) of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876, Estates Partition Act.
- (5) Service of notices under the Income Tax Act, II of 1886, section 46.
- (6) Section 81 (2) of Act II (B.C.) of 1882, Embankment Act.
- (7) Section 45 (3) of Act I of 1894, Land Acquisition Act.

- (8) Under Board's letter No. 57A, dated 5th February 1894, the Collector of Backergunge, making enquiries through panchayots by issuing return post-cards or letters, as to whether the persons registered as proprietors or residing in their respective villages are still in possession of the interest in respect of which their names stand registered.
- (9) Under orders of the Postmaster-General forms of application for registration of names under the Land Registration Act, VII (B.C.) of 1876, are kept at post offices for distribution to the public free of cost.
- (10) Revenue processes for service in subdivisions are now sent to subdivisions by post.
- (11) Money-orders are largely used for paying rent, revenue, and cesses.

I hope to see the post office more freely used for process-serving purposes as time goes on.

248. Some steamer lines enjoy subsidies from the District Boards or the Zamindari Dák Fund for carrying mails. The India General Steam Navigation Company received a subsidy of Rs. 200 per mensem from 1st April 1893 from the District Board of Faridpur for their steamer service between Goa-lundo and Madaripur, but the subsidy has been withdrawn from the current year on account of the irregular running of the steamers. The Company still receive Rs. 63 per mensem from the Faridpur Zamindari Dák Fund for carrying mails. The same Company run a daily steamer between Barisal and Chandpur with a branch to Madaripur, for which the Backergunge District Board pays a subsidy of Rs. 1,500 per annum. The Company also received a subsidy of Rs. 54 per mensem from the Backergunge Zamindari Dák Fund for carrying mails from Barisal to Madaripur.

The Bengal Central Flotilla Company receive Rs. 6,000 per annum from the Backergunge District Board for their mail steamer service between Barisal and Khulna. The same Company receive also a subsidy of Rs. 1,200 per annum from the District Board for steamer service between Barisal and Gulshakhali *via* Patuakhali. In addition to this the Company receive a subsidy of Rs. 167 per mensem from the Zamindari Dák Fund for carrying mails from Barisal to Pirojpur.

249. The following statement shows the telegraphic business of the combined post and telegraph offices in the Division during the year under report:—

DISTRICT.	Number of combined offices.	Number of messages sent.	Number of messages received.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ... ..	6	8,819	9,513
Mymensingh ... ..	10	8,321	8,774
Faridpur ... ..	3	3,156	3,082
Backergunge ... ..	4	6,870	6,229
Total ... ..	23	27,166	27,598

The number of offices and the business done was more than double.

The following new lines of telegraphs were opened in this Division during the year under report:—

- |             |     |  |
|-------------|-----|--|
| Dacca       | ... | { (1) Narayanganj to Munshiganj.         |
|             |     | { (2) Ditto to Taltala.                  |
|             |     | { (3) Taltala to Srinagar.               |
|             |     | { (4) Do. to Jainshar.                   |
|             |     | { (5) Ramgopalpur to Iswarganj.          |
| Mymensingh  | ... | { (6) Iswarganj to Atharabari.           |
|             |     | { (7) Atharabari to Kishorganj.          |
|             |     | { (8) Tangail to Korotia.                |
|             |     | { (9) Sherpur to Mohendraganj and Manka- |
|             |     | ohar in Assam.                           |
| Backergunge | ... | { (10) Barisal to Nalchiti.              |

The telegraph line from Sherpur to Mohendraganj mentioned in the last year's report was duly completed and extended to Mankachar, where an office has been opened since May 1893. The further extension of the line to Assam may be completed during the current year.

All the subdivisions in Dacca and Faridpur, and three out of the four subdivisions in Mymensingh and one (Pirojpur) out of three in Backergunge, are now connected by telegraph with their respective district head-quarters. Netrakona will probably be so connected with Mymensingh during the current year.

The following is a list of the new lines which it is contemplated to open in the district of Mymensingh :—

Kishorganj to Dilalpur.  
Dilalpur to Bajitpur.  
Bajitpur to Karinganj.  
Karinganj to Bhairab.

Ramgopalpur to Gouripur.  
Gouripur to Netrakona.  
Netrakona to Naraindhar.  
Naraindhar to Durgapur (Susang).

### XXXIII.—FAIRS AND POUNDS.

250. There are many annual fairs in this Division, of which the most important are (1) Kartic Barni fair, (2) Nangalband fair in Dacca, (3) Jhulan mela, and (4) Jamalpur mela in Mymensingh.

Fairs.

(1) The Kartic Barni fair is held on the bank of the Dhaleswari river, close to the head-quarters of the subdivision of Munshiganj. It was open this year on the 10th December 1893 and continued till 10th February 1894, and is reported to have been visited by 102,600 persons, against 193,025 in the previous year. Though the attendance has fallen off, the business has largely increased. The value of goods brought for sale was Rs. 15,91,768, and that of goods actually sold was Rs. 8,27,150, against Rs. 10,96,607 and Rs. 4,23,884 in 1892-93. So the decadence reported last year has been to a large extent made good in spite of the general distress reported, especially from this part of the Division.

The conservancy and sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. A Civil Hospital Assistant with suitable medicines was deputed to the fair, 16 sweepers were employed, and the streets were lighted with kerosine-oil. The cost of these arrangements is paid out of the profits of the fair by the Feringi Bazar Babus, in whose interest the mela is run. There were two deaths from cholera, but no other fatal disease occurred.

A police force consisting of 1 sub-inspector, 4 head-constables, 2 writer-constables, and 22 constables, was stationed at the fair. One theft case and 14 nuisance cases were sent up by the police, and were promptly disposed of by the Subdivisional Officer of Munshiganj.

(2) The annual Nangalband fair did not fall within the year under report.

(3) The Jhulan mela in the Kishorganj subdivision commences on the date of the Jhulan Jatra festival in July, and continues for more than two months till the Durga Puja in September or October. About 3,000 persons are said to have visited the fair daily, against 2,000 in the preceding year. The total value of goods brought for sale and actually sold is estimated to have been Rs. 5,07,500 and Rs. 5,01,835 respectively.

(4) The Jamalpur mela is held on some Government land at the sub-divisional head-quarters. It was opened on the date of the Dole Jatra festival in April, and lasted for a little over three weeks. The principal business at this fair is the sale of up-country cattle. During the year under review, 11,420 head of cattle, the estimated value of which was Rs. 3,42,600, were sold. The Committee of the fair charge  $7\frac{1}{2}$  annas per head of cattle sold. They realized this year Rs. 5,353—a larger sum than was ever realized before. The profits, after defraying the expenses of the mela, are spent by the mela Committee on some object of public utility.

Mr. Earle reports that the sanitary arrangements at the Jhulan mela and the Jamalpur mela were made in accordance with the standard rules prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner. The cost of the Jhulan mela is borne by the Kishorganj Municipality. No outbreak of disease was reported from either of the melas.

An annual exhibition was held as usual at the head-quarters of the Faridpur district. Samples of various kinds of grains, garden produce, articles of carpentry, cotton manufacture, &c., were shown, and prizes were given to the exhibitors.

Pounds. 251. The following statement shows the pound business of the year as compared with that of the preceding year:—

DISTRICT.	POUNDS UNDER THE DISTRICT BOARD.				POUNDS UNDER THE MUNICIPALITY.				REMARKS.	
	1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.			
	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Dacca	...	175	Rs. 6,689	173	Rs. (a)7,142	12	Rs. 1,865	11	Rs. (a)1,895	(a) Revised figures given.
Mymensingh	...	246	33,821	240	(a)35,958	12	4,817	(a)13	(a)4,695	
Faridpur	...	122	6,050	118	8,195	6	262	7	463	
Backergunge	...	80	15,003	82	14,288	5	698	5	747	
Total	...	623	61,563	613	65,583	35	7,642	36	7,800	

All the pounds outside the municipal limits are under the control and management of the District Board. These as well as the municipal pounds are farmed out at public auction to the highest bidders. Only one pound at Narayanganj is held under direct management.

The incomes from pounds outside municipalities in Dacca and Mymensingh have decreased, although new pounds have been established during the year. Similarly, in Faridpur the opening of four new pounds has resulted in a deficit of Rs. 2,845 as compared with the preceding year. The profit in Backergunge has increased from Rs. 14,288 to Rs. 15,003, though two pounds have been abolished during the year. There has been a total decrease of Rs. 4,020 in this Division, which is reported to be due to (1) bad harvests, (2) stricter supervision by inspectors, (3) general distress amongst the people, (4) mortality among the cattle.

There has been a fall also in the rental of municipal pounds in the districts of Dacca, Faridpur, and Backergunge. In the Faridpur Municipality one pound has been closed.

It is reported from Mymensingh that cattle are often kept by the pound-keepers in a very disgraceful manner without proper shelter and without food or water. The District Boards are making necessary arrangements for providing pounds with suitable sheds and troughs for food and water. The inspecting officers will be directed to bring to notice cases in which these requirements are not supplied.

#### XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS. STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Political institutions. 252. The principal political institutions in this Division are—

- (1) The East Bengal Landholders' Association at Dacca.
- (2) The Zamindars' Association at Mymensingh.
- (3) The Landholders' Association at Sherpur in the Jamalpur sub-division.
- (4) The Branch Indian Association at Mymensingh.
- (5) The Peoples' Association at Dacca.
- (6) Ditto at Faridpur.
- (7) Ditto at Bhanga.
- (8) Ditto at Barisal.
- (9) The Standing Congress Committee at Dacca.

That is, there are four Associations whose object is to promote the landlords' interests, four whose object is to promote general interests, and one is more specially political. The Landholders' Association at Dacca is composed chiefly of the zamindars of the Dacca Division, with the Honorable Nawab Ahsanullah Bahadur, C.I.E., as its President. Its object is, in the words of its Secretary, "to protect the interests of landlords against any unjust land laws, and generally to make known to Government their grievances from whatever cause arising." It is not apparently the object of the Association to promote education, sanitation or other public good. The Dacca Standing Congress Committee convened two public meetings and four Committee meetings during the year. It is reported that the Committee now works directly under the instruction of the British Committee.

The Branch Indian Association and the Zamindars' Association at Mymensingh have given but little evidence of vitality during the year. The Landholders' Association at Sherpur is a branch of the Indian Association at Calcutta. It has 51 members on its roll, and met three times during the year. Rai Radha Ballab Chaudhri Bahadur is the Secretary of the Association. None of these Associations seem to take much interest in public affairs. I presided at a meeting held at Dacca in August last, the object of which was to secure punctuality in the passenger steamer service between Goalundo and Narayanganj, and to protest against the absurdity of running the Dacca Mymensingh Railway 41 minutes behind local time. The meeting was promoted by private gentlemen in Dacca and Narayanganj. None of the above Associations moved in the matter. The Dacca Peoples' Association has not given much evidence of vitality in the course of the year. The Peoples' Association at Faridpur, whose object is the promotion of the interests of all classes, has, as reported last year, much life in it. It has held five meetings to consider various subjects, such as Mr. Paul's motion in Parliament on simultaneous examination for the Civil Service, the extension of the jury system to Faridpur, hook-swinging on the occasion of the Hindu festival Charak Puja, a vote of condolence on the death of Nawab Abdul Latif, relief of distress, the election of delegates to the Congress, &c. From this list of objects it would appear that this Association does little in the cause of sanitary and other reforms. The Peoples' Association at Bhanga practically exists in name only, and has done very little work during the year. The institution of the same name which exists in Backergunge has not, it is stated, given much evidence of life during the year.

253. There are now two social institutions in Dacca, viz. (1) The Students' Welfare Association, and (2) The Total Abstinence Society; two in Mymensingh, viz. (1) The Anjumania

Social institutions.

Islamia, and (2) The Saraswat Samiti; and two in Faridpur, viz. (1) The Surhid Sabha, (2) The Band of Hope; and none in Backergunge. The object of the Dacca Students' Welfare Association is to promote the general well-being of the student community at Dacca. Lectures are delivered on such subjects as conduct and purity. This is chiefly a Brahmo Association. The aim of the Total Abstinence Society is the promotion of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks and drugs. The Society met in October last in connection with the Hemp Drugs Commission, and when that Commission came here on the 19th of February last, its Secretary, the Revd. Mr. Kerry, and one of its members, gave their evidence before it. Neither of these Associations is supported by the influential sections of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities of the town. The Anjumania Islamia in the Mymensingh district, though classed as such, is not a purely social institution. It is a branch of the Calcutta Central Muhammadan Association, and has for its object the social, political, educational and religious advancement of the Muhammadan community. The Saraswat Samiti of Mymensingh has for its nominal aim the development of agricultural industries, but in fact the Collector states it promotes what is nothing more than an annual festivity, the expense of which is borne by the local zamindars and residents of the town of Nasirabad. The Surhid Sabha at Faridpur did good service with reference to the distress in that district, and in promoting female education. The Faridpur Band of Hope is an active and harmless institution, the object of which is the promotion of temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors.



254. The deficiency in the budget, the exchange compensation allowance granted to European officers, and the exclusion of imported cotton goods from the Tariff Act, were subjects of much adverse comment. The Municipal and Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bills elicited much discussion. The educated classes of the native community were not a little exercised by the appointment of the Opium Commission, the Ganja Commission, and the Resolution passed by the House of Commons on the subject of simultaneous examination both in England and India for admission into the Civil Service of this country.

Mr. Jenkins, Collector of Dacca, reports that the partial failure of the *aus* crop, and the consequent high prices, caused some excitement which has since subsided. There was a little agitation about the kine-killing question when the riots in the North-Western Provinces took place, and at one time a raid by the lower classes of the Musalman population of the town of Dacca upon their Hindu brethren was apprehended; but the good sense of the leaders of the Muhammadan community prevailed, and the firmness displayed by the authorities removed all cause of alarm. Sriman Swami, the well-known agitator for the protection of kine, visited Dacca and Mymensingh towards the beginning of the year in order to collect funds. He gave two lectures at Mymensingh, which created some enthusiasm. His was not a secret mission, and he requested both the District Magistrate and the District Judge to be present at his lectures. At Dacca he addressed a meeting which was held on the 19th April 1893 in the premises of Jagannath College, under the presidency of Babu Kali Prasanna Ghosh, the chief Manager of the Raja of Joidebpur. The following resolutions were passed at this meeting, viz.—

- “(I) That in the interest of the agricultural welfare of India and the commercial prosperity of England, this meeting thinks it expedient, and as a matter of urgent agricultural necessity, to record its sympathy with the aims and objects of the Central Association of the cattle-protecting movements, in their agricultural, commercial, sanitary, economic and political aspects, involving, as they do, the national well-being of the Indian Empire.
- (II) That a Standing Committee be formed to co-operate with the Central Association referred to, and to support and strengthen the hands of Sriman Swami.”

Not a single meeting of the Sabha has been held since the departure of Sriman Swami; nor has any branch association been opened in the interior of the district. No picture or pamphlet has been issued by the members of the Association. The Sabha has made no progress up to date, and no one appreciates its value. No subscriptions have been collected for the central association. This gentleman called on me and informed me he was engaged in lecturing on the improvement of agriculture. I gave him some account of the methods pursued in China and Japan, especially with reference to the return of all sewage to the fields. I asked him to advocate these methods, proving to him that the output of agricultural produce would be enormously increased by them. I rather wasted my breath. To my surprise, this gentleman said that Government might order the people to return all sewage to their fields.

Mr. Morgan Browne, LL.D., a Congress delegate, visited Dacca and Mymensingh in the month of February last for the purpose of raising subscription for the support of the Home Branch of the Indian Congress, and increasing the circulation of *India*, an organ of the National Congress. I unfortunately had not an opportunity of meeting this gentleman.

In Faridpur there was no display of public feeling of much importance on any subject.

In the town of Barisal towards the latter part of the year there was some agitation regarding the municipal election, but its motive power was, the Collector says, “private rather than public.”

Mr. Savage writes: “The election of members for the Local Boards in the Sadar and Pirojpur subdivisions also created some stir, partly on account of private disputes among the candidates, and partly over the question whether the road cess should be levied at half rates only, or at some higher rate; but

although the latter question is one which affects the pockets of the voters, votes as a rule were given not because of any predilection for cess or no cess on the part of the voters, but because of the opinions of influential gentlemen in their neighbourhood, many of whom are convinced that the increase in the rate of cess is necessary to supply the District Board with funds for the proper performance of their duty. Hence the elections were not the one-sided affair which *primâ facie* might have been expected, and the Local Board elected members are many of them in favour of an increase in the rate of cess."

255. At the close of the year under report there were nine newspapers and four periodicals published in this Division, against seven newspapers and seven periodicals on the 31st March 1893.

State of Public Press.

#### Newspapers.

Dacca	...	1.	<i>Bengal Times</i>	...	English	...	Bi-weekly.
		2.	<i>The East</i>	...	Do.	...	Weekly.
		3.	<i>Dacca Gazette</i>	...	English and Bengali.	...	Do.
		4.	<i>Dacca Prakash</i>	...	Bengali.	...	Do.
		5.	<i>Saraswat Patra</i>	...	Do.	...	Do.
		6.	<i>Bharatbasi</i>	...	Do.	...	Do.
		7.	<i>Vicrampur</i>	...	Do.	...	Do.
Faridpur	...	8.	<i>Faridpur Hitaishini</i>	...	Do.	...	Monthly.
Backergunge	...	9.	<i>Kasipur Nibasi</i>	...	Do.	...	Fortnightly

#### Periodicals.

Dacca	...	1.	<i>New Light.</i>
		2.	<i>Bangabandhu.</i>
		3.	<i>Asa (New).</i>
		4.	<i>Santi (New).</i>

Two new newspapers, the *Bharatbasi* and the *Vicrampur*, have sprung up during the year—the former in Dacca town and the latter in the sub-division of Munshiganj. The *Charubarta* of Mymensingh died, but the *Faridpur Hitaishini*, which was reported to have ceased to exist in last year's report, has reappeared as a monthly journal.

Of the periodicals, five, viz., the *Sevaka* and the *Prakriti* in Dacca, and *Akbar Islamia*, *Uddesya Mahat* and *Hitakari* in Mymensingh, ceased to exist, while two, *Aśa* and *Śanti*, have been newly started at Dacca. The Magistrates report that the newspapers published in this Division are not conspicuous for their ability. None of them appear to be popular or to command a wide circulation. Their tone is generally moderate and loyal. Though the tone of the local vernacular press is generally moderate and loyal, I find the editors both of that press and of the outside press are occasionally misled by their informants. I give a few instances of such accidents. It is curious that people should be so anxious to show that they have not been able to prevent deaths from starvation. The periodicals are chiefly religious papers with limited circulation.

I have not had an opportunity of studying the local press personally, as no newspapers, local and other, are taken in my office. The Government supplies me weekly with a "Report on Native Papers," which contains extracts from the vernacular, but not from the English, newspapers, published in my Division, as well as from those published in other Divisions, in which I do not take much interest. I have thought that Commissioners should have nearer access to the local press, whether English or vernacular. I am a little surprised that publishers do not send me copies of their publications free of cost. As noted in my report last year, there is little enterprise among the editors and publishers of the local press. They seem hardly to realize what their position as reformers and teachers might be. Last year I recommended as an example that very enterprising person, the Editor of the *Review of Reviews* in London. "If Christ come to Dacca" would be an incomparable title from the advertiser's

point of view, and might be made a basis for much enlightenment on social and economic questions.

Newspapers.	Allegations.	Explanations.
1	2	3
<i>Samay</i> , dated 11th November 1892.	Serious distress in Attia in Mymensingh district, and suicides and deaths from starvation.	No deaths from starvation, but there is distress. There were deaths from bowel-complaints induced by insufficient or unwholesome food.
<i>Sudhakar</i> , 10th February 1893.	An attempt on the part of some zamindars' amilas, accompanied by 30 or 40 men and 10 elephants, to realize rents, mufassal expenses, and other illegal cesses from the raiyats by force.	No such occurrence.
<i>Dacca Prakash</i> , 14th June 1893.	Desertion of children by one Pitamber Gope of Govindapur, thana Nawubganj, on account of scarcity.	No man of that name ever lived in the village.
<i>Bangabasi</i> , 17th June 1893.	Five deaths from starvation, quoted from <i>Dacca Prakash</i> .	No deaths owing to distress.
<i>Sanjibani</i> , 9th September 1893.	Death from starvation in Mymensingh ...	The statement is not true.
<i>Kasipur Nirasi</i> , 14th September 1893.	Death of a Sankhabanik, of Kirtipasha, from starvation.	No such death from starvation. One Ram Bishnu Sankhabanik committed suicide, as he was suffering from colic.
<i>Bangabasi</i> , 23rd September 1893.	Death of Bhimrishi Muchi of Sengair in Mauikganj, found by Subdivisional Officer on enquiry to be caused by starvation.	Death from fever and not from starvation.
<i>Kasipur Nirasi</i> , 30th September 1893.	Excess of dacoities and ruffianisms in Backergunge in consequence of prevailing distress, with two instances:— (1) Certain Musalmans attacked a washerman's house and forcibly carried away a quantity of straw. (2) One Gopal Chandra Nag, of Kasipur, assaulted by dacoits.	Statements not true.
<i>Dacca Prakash</i> , 1st October 1893.	Severe distress in Gossair Hat in Faridpur, and deaths from starvation.	Distress not very severe, and no deaths from starvation.
<i>Sanjibani</i> , 14th April 1894.	Distress in Faridpur. Death of one Iswar Chandra Das of Jamulia from starvation, with another young widow about to, and in the same house suicide by a gentleman on account of starvation, and the walking about of women almost naked.	All the facts stated are untrue.

The Sub-divisional Officer of Madaripur, Maulvi Fazlal Karim, who met a delegate of the Faridpur Suhrid Sabha gratuitously distributing rice to the destitute women in Kotalipara from the funds of the Association, writes as follows in his diary under date the 7th of May 1884:—

"This gentleman showed me what he had written about the distress in the *Bangabasi* of the 5th instant; after reading it, I found he had very much exaggerated the facts, and had mentioned many things which are not correct. I drew his attention to these facts, and requested him not to misrepresent facts in this way."

#### SECTION XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

256. I annex a statement in which I have recorded the Collectors' and my own opinion, where I have anything to add, of the gazetted officers employed in this Division.

According to the instruction contained in paragraph 36, section IV, chapter IX of the Board's Rules, 1888, I have, in paragraphs 167 and 168 of my Report on the Land Revenue Administration for 1893-94, given some account of the services of the District Officers of my Division. As Mr. Savage has left Backergunge, I take this opportunity of recording my high appreciation of his services during his incumbency of the onerous and difficult post of Magistrate-Collector of that district.

Mr. Savage joined the Backergunge district in the year 1887-88. The land revenue then amounted to Rs. 14,79,188. In 1893-94 it was Rs. 15,62,590. While the general result of Mr. Savage's administration has thus been eminently successful, this officer has been equally happy in details. He has, to use a hackneyed phrase, "evolved order out of chaos." At the end of 1887-88 the arrears of land revenue were Rs. 1,50,864; at the end of 1893-94 they were Rs. 60,071. Salt, an important subject in a seaboard district, has had Mr. Savage's careful attention. Though in charge of this very important district, where the protection of person and property alone is enough to occupy one man's time, Mr. Savage has found time to supervise the administration of a large Court of Wards' estate, Dakhin Shahbazpur, in a very efficient manner.

One of this gentlemen's latest contributions to administrative improvement is a scheme for enforcing the registration of possessing titles under Act VII (B.C.), 1876, which bids fair to be a success.

Mr. Savage succeeded in persuading the Backergunge District Board to vote an addition of 50 per cent. to the rate of road cess.

In the administration of criminal justice and of the police, I can hardly say more than that Mr. Savage has succeeded in maintaining order in spite of the difficulties which our unoriental, somewhat elaborate, and perhaps over-scrupulous, system places in a District Officer's path.

257. I would also invite attention to the excellent work done by Mr. A. Earle since he has been in charge of the Mymensingh district. Mr. Earle had a hard task to perform in reforming and restoring the administration. He has been untiring in his efforts, which have been almost uniformly successful. I regret to say that his efforts, though of so much value to the district or to Government, have been disastrous to himself. I trust that his indisposition, brought on by overwork, is but temporary.

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#### XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

259. The district of Dacca is fortunate in some of its principal landed proprietors. The names of Nawab Sir Abdul Gani Bahadur, K.C.S.I., his son, Nawab Askanullah Bahadur, C.I.E., Raja Rajendra Narain Bahadur of Bhowal, Raja Srinath Rai of Bhagyakul, are known far beyond the limits of the district and of the Division. The Collector now adds the zamindars of Teota to the list of exceptionally public-spirited landed proprietors. I am glad to be able to report that the long-standing disputes between the Raja of Bhowal and the zamindar of Kasimpur have at last been terminated by the intervention of the Collector.

The disputes between the several zamindars of Baliati in the Manikganj subdivision, referred to in last year's report, I regret to say, continued during the year. The two young zamindars of Dhankora are also at feud. The two families of the Pal Babus of Lohajang in the Munshiganj subdivision have been fighting for a char throughout the year under review. Some of the minor zamindars are reported to be on bad terms with their tenants.

Among the zamindars most favourably noticed as liberal and peaceful landlords, are Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjya of Mymensingh, Muktagacha and Babu Jogendra Kishore Rai Chaudhri of Ramgopalpur. The names of Hafiz Muhamed Ali Khan of Korotia and Rai Radha Ballab Chaudhri of Sherpur are also prominently mentioned. Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjya Bahadur has of late shown in every possible way his wish to secure the good-will of the District Officer, and has on more than one occasion sought his help in averting impending disputes; while Babu Jogendra

Kishore Rai Chaudri of Ramgopalpur is reported to be an example to most landlords for the careful management of his estate.

Speaking generally, the resident landlords of this district have given little or no trouble during the year under review, while the evil effects of landlord absenteeism has been conspicuous in a few cases. It is generally the amla who, in order to benefit themselves at the expense of their masters, foment and keep alive quarrels between proprietors and between tenants and their landlords. This class naturally possess greater powers and cannot be kept under adequate control when their masters live far away from their properties.

Most of the large zamindars are non-resident, and with the exception of Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Thakur, K.C.S.I., and Babu Kali Krishna Thakur of Calcutta, are said to manage their estates badly. Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Thakur, Babu Kali Krishna Thakur, the Narail Babus, Maharani Svarnamayi of Kasimbazar, Barnamayi Dasya of Calcutta, and Kumar Pran Sankar Chaudhri of Teota, though non-resident, subscribed money for the relief of the distressed people of the district. The resident landlords are generally well spoken of. Babu Rajendra Chandra Rai Chaudhri of Chandya Russi distributed a considerable quantity of rice to the people in distress during the months of September and October last. He and his cousin, Babu Mahim Chandra Rai Chaudhri, also subscribed handsomely for the completion of the annual agricultural exhibition and mela buildings at Faridpur.

In general the conduct of the zamindars of this district has not during the year been such as to call for special praise or blame. No prominent acts of liberality have distinguished any member of the landed interest. Here and there loans have been granted to tenants to relieve them during the hard times caused by partial failure of crops in the Bil country, and in some places zamindars and talukdars distributed rice free to those of their tenants who suffered most from the distress; but the expenditure was in no case such as to call for special notice. On the other hand, with the exception of certain zamindars, whose quarrels are interminable, the zamindars of the district have during the year not given much employment for the police, and have shown a disposition to live at peace with their neighbours.

The District Board having reduced the rate of road cess from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 pies, enquiry was made as to the rate at which this and the Public Works cess were levied from the raiyats by the landlords. It was proved that they levy the full rate of one anna per rupee at least, and that two annas, two annas six pies, and even three annas, are not unknown rates, while legally they are only entitled to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pies. I confess to some surprise, not that the landlords should make these cesses an excuse for further illegal exactions, but that the peasantry of Backergunge, reported to be so independent, should submit to them.

#### XXXVII.—STATIONERY AND FORMS.

260. Of recent years the subject of the increase in expenditure on and in consumption of stationery has received attention. I have had returns prepared showing the consumption in 1892-93 and 1893-94. Only in Mymensingh is there decrease. This is creditable to Mr. Earle, or discreditable to his predecessor, under whose régime there was increase. The increase in Dacca is attributed to the police sub-inspectorship examination. In Backergunge and Faridpur scarcity is said to be answerable. There is increase in all these districts in foolscap and draft paper. In Dacca there is increase in quills. It must be remembered that officers are not entirely responsible for consumption of stationery any more than they are for telegrams. They are obliged to answer letters.

In consumption of forms, too, special care is now taken since the issue of the Government orders No. 1460J., dated 6th March 1894, circulating Board's Resolution No. 2235B., dated 20th December 1893. Regular account books of forms issued have been opened and the forms have been kept under the charge of a special clerk or muharrir.

The Magistrate of Backergunge raised a discussion regarding the use of quills both in English and vernacular offices. All the Magistrates were of

opinion that goose quills should be supplied instead of steel nibs. Mr. Savage found on enquiry that with steel nibs the amla are not able to write as rapidly as they do with quills, and that the decrease of speed, which is a serious matter in a hard-worked office, is not merely a temporary result of the change of pen, but is certain to be permanent unless better paper be supplied. He added that in deciding the question the Government seem to have lost sight of the fact, known to every writer, that for coarse paper quills are better than steel nibs; and as better paper is not used except for fairing letters, it is necessary that quills should be supplied for writing on ordinary paper. All the other Collectors agreed entirely with Mr. Savage. I used to use goose quills, but some 15 years ago I found, according to the office register, I consumed many quills a day. I accordingly took to steel nibs, and did not find that I wrote slower. I have tried all the different kinds of paper used in the Dacca and Backergunge offices. So far as the writing of English is concerned, my experience does not corroborate the statement made by the Collector of Backergunge regarding the fact known to every writer. In schools I find steel nibs commonly used. I am inclined to agree with my Collectors in the view that the transfer from quills to steel pens has to a certain extent retarded work, especially in vernacular offices. But I differ from them altogether when they assert that this retardation is irremediable as long as steel pens are used. I think experience will teach clerks to write with facility, at any rate English, on rough paper with steel pens, as it has taught me.

#### XXXVIII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

261. The year has been a most unprosperous one. With short crops, amounting in some parts of the Division to absolute failure, we have had general depression. We have actually had to import food. Compared with ordinary times, there has been what may be called scarcity, though in less prosperous countries our depression would hardly be so entitled. In face of this general depression, that the administration has been so generally successful as is shown in the above paragraphs is, I think, creditable to the officers responsible for it. In my report for 1892-93, I was obliged to make Mymensingh an exception to my record of success. This district, under the able conduct of Mr. A. Earle, is now rapidly recovering. The police, especially the rural police, are better supervised; partition cases are more promptly disposed of. I would refer especially to paragraphs 12, 44, 47, 48, 50, 55, 130, 132, 133, 136, 144 above. I am sorry that I must again make an exception this year. Faridpur comes out very badly. The administration of this district has been weak from almost all points of view, as is amply shown in paragraphs 18, 35, 37, 42, 46, 49, 52, 53, 58, 59, 130, 132, 133, 134, 136, 141, above. In a less degree I have found occasion for criticism in the case of Dacca in paragraphs 7, 114, 134, 135, 147, above. Neither in Dacca nor in Faridpur have we made as much progress in rural police matters as we ought to have done. Backergunge is terribly behind-hand in the matter of Honorary Magistrates. In other respects this district comes out very well. Generally, if we have made any progress during the year under report, it has not been such as we might have made. My apology is that the seasons have worked against us.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Darjeeling, the 12th September 1894.*

RESOLUTION—No. 245T.—F.

READ—

Letter No. 620B., dated the 31st July 1894, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for the year 1893-94.

The following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts and issues of the Stationery Office for the year under review with that for the two preceding years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year ... ..	6,23,856	5,12,445	5,60,515
Value of stores received and credited during the year ... ..	21,55,719	24,63,500	25,02,217
Total ... ..	27,79,575	29,75,945	30,62,732
Deduct value of stores issued during the year ... ..	22,67,130	24,15,430	23,75,259
Value of balance in stock at the close of the year ... ..	5,12,445	5,60,515	6,87,473

2. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was an advance of Rs. 38,717 in the value of stores received, while the value of stores issued declined by Rs. 40,171. This occasioned a rise in the value of the stock in hand from Rs. 5,60,515 to Rs. 6,87,473. Referring to the amount of stationery in reserve, which is said to be slightly in excess of three months' consumption calculated on the average monthly consumption of the past year, the Board observe that most of the articles in stock are necessarily of country manufacture, and, if they could be promptly supplied by the local contractors, any increase in the reserve would not only represent loss of interest on the price paid, but also unnecessary occupation of space in the warehouses. They add, however, that most of the contractors are "small dealers who cannot be expected to keep large stocks always ready to hand against the demands of Government." This remark is scarcely correct, as the Bally, Titagar and Bengal Mills, which have each contracted for the supply of over 1,000 tons of paper in 1894-95, cannot be called small dealers, and may be expected to be able at short notice to meet promptly such demands as are made upon them by the Stationery Department. The increase in the value of the closing balance of the year is stated to be due partly to the fall in exchange and adjustments made during the year on account of variation in the rates of 1892-93 and 1893-94, and partly to the receipt during March 1894 of certain articles imported and locally manufactured, required for consumption during 1894-95. The portion of the increase attributable to the rise in the nominal rupee value of imported goods since they were received, amounting apparently to Rs. 14,012, is unavoidable. The true increase in the value of the closing stock appears to be Rs. 1,12,946 (Rs. 1,26,958—Rs. 14,012), and this, after allowance for the higher value in rupees of the articles imported during the year, indicates a considerable growth in actual stock since the beginning of 1892-93. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that this growth should be checked and the balance kept within reasonable limits.

3. It is satisfactory to notice that there was a decrease in the quantity of stores imported, and also in the expenditure on English articles purchased locally. The value of country-made paper purchased was also slightly less, but that of other articles of local manufacture rose by Rs. 5,640, the increase being ascribed to larger supplies of sealing-wax, tags, wax-cloth, &c., for the Central Provinces, Burma, State Railways, and the Postal Department. The issues to

Local Governments show a net decrease of Rs. 95,819 in value. In Bengal there was a very satisfactory reduction of Rs. 1,55,684, which was due to smaller demand from the printing presses and the substitution to a large extent of country-made for imported articles.

4. The Board refer to the difference in the rates at which water-marked paper is sold to the public in Bengal and the Punjab, which has formed the subject of correspondence. The advisability of having a uniform rate for all Provinces is unquestionable. It seems impossible to sell at less than a pice per sheet, and, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, this rate should be maintained.

5. *Out of 4,817 reams of hand-made paper which were obtained for the use of the High Court and the Inspector-General of Registration, but were not issued to them owing to the general substitution of machine-made foolscap paper, and which the Superintendent of Stationery was authorised to dispose of to the best advantage, 3,415 reams are reported to have been utilized for Government purposes, a balance of 1,402 reams being left in hand.* The paper was received at the end of 1892-93, and should have been entirely disposed of before this. The balance should be utilized as soon as possible, as the paper cannot improve by keeping.

6. The income and expenditure of the Stationery Office, the former consisting of commission on the value of locally-purchased articles and on sales for cash to public officers who are not entitled to free supplies, sale-proceeds of unserviceable stores and petty miscellaneous items, and the latter of the cost of establishment, packing cases, freight and other items, amounted to Rs. 97,833 and Rs. 1,01,998 respectively, against Rs. 1,14,876 and Rs. 95,068 in the previous year. The falling off in the receipts is said to be due to the fact that charges for packing and coolies were excluded during 1893-94 from the value of stationery supplied on payment, and that a smaller quantity of unserviceable and surplus stock was sold. No reason has been assigned for the omission to make any charge for packing and coolies, and the discontinuance of the practice should be explained. The increase in expenditure is mainly accounted for by heavier charges for packing cases and freight, which were unavoidable.

7. The total value of the different articles of stationery issued during the year, exclusive of adjustments, was Rs. 23,73,060, against Rs. 23,72,973 in 1892-93. The issues of quill pens rose in value from Rs. 8,820 in 1892-93 to Rs. 9,163, this being due, as the Superintendent explains, not to a larger number of quills supplied, but to a rise in the price. In his General Administration Report the Commissioner of the Dacca Division refers to a remark made by the Magistrate of Backergunge, that with steel nibs the amla are not able to write as rapidly as they do with quills, particularly on inferior paper, and that this decrease of speed is a serious matter in a hard-worked office. The Commissioner differs from this view, and thinks that experience will teach clerks to write with facility. The Lieutenant-Governor is in accord with him, and also agrees with the Board that it is possible to effect great economy by the substitution of steel pens for quills. The special attention of the Superintendent of Stationery should be given to the matter. An important step, and one which entirely meets with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, was taken during the year in entrusting the manufacture of the full supply of cream-wove note and foolscap-size envelopes required by the Stationery Office to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, the necessity of indenting for these articles from England in future being thus dispensed with. Economy demands that the policy of substituting stationery obtained in India for supplies from England should be steadily pursued.

8. The Superintendent has reported fully on the administration of the Form Branch of the Stationery Office. The details furnished relate almost entirely to Bengal, and, as already suggested in the Government order No. 1454 of the 14th March 1893, they should appear in the report on the Bengal expenditure of the Department. They will, therefore, be reviewed when that report is received. It is sufficient to notice here that during the year stringent orders were issued to secure a check over the consumption of printed forms. Heads of Departments had power previously to introduce a new form or alter an old one at any time, and it was found that this added largely to the expenditure in stationery and printing. It has, therefore, been ruled that no form shall be revised nor any new form introduced except at or



before the time of the annual indent, save with the special sanction of Government. The attention of Government having also been drawn to the large average cost of forms for each indenting office, orders have been issued impressing on all officers the necessity of strict economy in the expenditure of forms. As an additional safeguard against waste, a register has been prescribed, in which an account of the stocks and issues of every kind of form in use is to be kept in all offices, one clerk in each office being held personally responsible for keeping up the register. It is difficult to conceive how the offices could have hitherto got on without such a register. Another source of waste is the practice which obtains in many offices of opening a new book or register every year, and leaving the greater part of the closed book blank. The attention of inspecting officers has been drawn to the standing orders enjoining that a register should be used until it is full. These measures contain the elements of a much-needed reform, and should result in an appreciable saving to Government.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with satisfaction the remarks recorded by the Superintendent regarding the manner in which his office establishment have discharged their duties. The energy and spirit of economy evinced by Mr. Beames encourage the hope that he will carry out considerable reforms in the administration of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information and necessary action on points noticed.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the report, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

# **RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.**

## **FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.**

*Darjeeling, the 13th September 1894.*

**RESOLUTION—No. 259T.-F.**

**READ—**

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Salt Department for the year 1893-94.

The receipts and charges of the Salt Department during each of the last six years were—

HEADS.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94 compared with 1892-93.	Decrease in 1893-94 compared with 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<i>Imperial—</i>								
Import duty on salt ... ..	2,27,28,686	2,25,83,826	2,30,66,667	2,30,31,019	2,40,16,650	2,36,63,992	.....	3,52,688
Excise ditto ... ..	3,22,987	1,98,310	3,21,044	46,437	2,01,678	61,232	.....	1,46,446
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,30,50,773</b>	<b>2,27,92,136</b>	<b>2,33,87,701</b>	<b>2,30,80,456</b>	<b>2,42,18,328</b>	<b>2,37,25,194</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>4,93,134</b>
<i>Provincial—</i>								
Rent of warehouses ... ..	53,998	90,100	69,545	83,210	53,634	43,056	.....	10,540
Miscellaneous ... ..	34,197	36,069	35,800	(a) 28,893	(a) 46,033	30,408	.....	7,225
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>88,195</b>	<b>1,27,069</b>	<b>1,23,444</b>	<b>1,12,103</b>	<b>1,00,267</b>	<b>82,468</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>17,774</b>
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS ...</b>	<b>2,31,38,968</b>	<b>2,29,00,205</b>	<b>2,35,17,145</b>	<b>2,40,92,559</b>	<b>2,43,18,595</b>	<b>2,38,07,697</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>5,10,908</b>
<b>CHARGES.</b>								
<i>Imperial—</i>								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compensation paid under convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
Refunds of customs duty on salt.	2,28,413	2,56,190	2,09,364	2,01,109	1,54,442	1,84,658	30,216	.....
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,46,413</b>	<b>2,56,190</b>	<b>2,29,364</b>	<b>2,21,109</b>	<b>1,74,442</b>	<b>2,04,658</b>	<b>30,216</b>	<b>.....</b>
<i>Provincial—</i>								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	21,223	46,521	68,258	51,608	1,24,895	25,778	.....	97,817
Refunds other than customs and excise duty.	.....	.....	.....	5	53	.....	.....	53
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>21,223</b>	<b>46,521</b>	<b>68,258</b>	<b>51,613</b>	<b>1,24,928</b>	<b>25,778</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>97,860</b>
<i>Imperial—</i>								
Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	.....	1,07,294	1,10,496	1,33,003	(b) 1,51,553	1,29,277	.....	22,276
<b>TOTAL CHARGES ...</b>	<b>2,67,636</b>	<b>4,10,005</b>	<b>4,08,118</b>	<b>4,05,725</b>	<b>4,50,623</b>	<b>3,60,713</b>	<b>30,216</b>	<b>1,20,126</b>
<b>Approximate net revenue ...</b>	<b>2,28,71,332</b>	<b>2,24,90,200</b>	<b>2,31,09,027</b>	<b>2,36,86,834</b>	<b>2,33,67,972</b>	<b>2,34,46,974</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>4,20,908</b>

(a) Includes the cost price of salt manufactured under the direct management of Government in Orissa.  
(b) Details are given in the statement in paragraph 48 of the Report.

2. After a steady rise for four years, the receipts last year showed a decrease amounting to Rs. 5,10,908, or 2·1 per cent. as compared with those of 1892-93. The decrease is due to smaller clearances from shipboard, owing to a considerable advance in the price of salt, and also to a falling off in the local manufacture. The imports, however, rose from 93,83,308 maunds in 1892-93 to 1,03,58,803 maunds, and it is apparent from this that importations sometimes depend more on the state of the shipping trade than on the immediate demand for salt. The charges of the year show a decrease of Rs. 89,910 as compared with 1892-93, but this is mainly accounted for by two heavy and exceptional items having been paid in the latter year.

3. The following statement illustrates the fluctuations of the salt trade in Bengal during the last two years:—  
The salt trade.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4
Opening stock	Mds. 24,97,492	Mds. 14,52,226	Mds. 7,19,316
... { Sea-imported salt in bond ...	59,299	37,938	20,159
... { Excise salt in bond ...	25,56,791	14,90,164	7,39,475
Import and manufac- ture.	90,52,997	93,81,887	1,03,61,985
... { Sea-imported ...	8,985	67,202	15,430
... { Manufactured or added ...	91,61,982	94,52,089	1,03,77,415
Clearances	59,00,244	63,47,425	60,65,233
... { Sea-imported salt from ship board ...	41,33,501	37,10,170	39,01,968
... { Sea-imported salt from bond ...	18,866	81,329	24,460
... { Excise salt from bond ...	1,00,52,611	1,01,38,924	99,91,661
Closing stock	14,52,226	7,19,317	10,66,459
... { Sea-imported salt in bond ...	37,938	20,158	10,197
... { Excise salt in bond ...	14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,656

The stock of salt in the godas at the close of the year, though larger than in the previous year, was still much below that of the four preceding years. In addition to this stock, however, there were 4,50,909 maunds afloat in the port of Calcutta ready to be sold direct to purchasers.

4. The combined imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net increase of 9,75,495 maunds, or 10·3 per cent. over those of 1892-93, but Chittagong had a decrease of 34,679 maunds. The shipments were received from the following countries:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1891-92.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1892-93.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. United Kingdom	Mds. 55,27,327	Mds. 59,40,724	Mds. 66,04,081	61·0	68·3	62·8
II. { Hamburg	16,55,709	9,38,190	7,40,700	18·3	9·8	7·8
... { Trieste	...	...	53,370	...	...	...
III. { Fougies (Asiatic Turkey)	56,070	...	126	...	...	...
... { Adelaide	...	...	14,807	...	...	...
IV. { Rio de Janeiro	...	1,59,573	4,71,390	...	...	...
... { Ras Rawayah	...	7,27,451	4,30,317	...	...	...
V. { Jeddah, Muscat and Saliff	2,90,203	9,50,718	13,50,654	13·1	20·5	24·0
VI. { Aden	8,79,841	...	2,27,589	...	...	...
... { Linga	...	73,940	47,355	...	...	...
V. Madras	43,118	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Bombay	5,91,103	5,43,683	5,03,514	6·6	5·7	4·9
Total	90,51,276	93,83,308	1,03,58,903	100·0	100·0	100·0

Chittagong received cargoes from the United Kingdom only in the past year. There were larger importations into Calcutta from the United Kingdom, Ras Rawayah and Aden, and for the first time shipments also came from Trieste, Adelaide, Rio de Janeiro and Linga. Hamburg, Muscat, Madras and Bombay, however, sent smaller consignments. The increase shown under group IV shows that the production of salt in those parts is cheap, and the trade with India increasingly profitable.

5. The total clearances of salt of all kinds fell from 1,01,38,924 maunds in 1892-93 to 99,91,661 maunds in the past year. Deducting from these clearances the excess of exports by land and river over the imports by the same routes,

amounting to 4,93,539 maunds, and adding 27,182 maunds of saltpetre salt brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption in the Province was 95,25,304 maunds, against 94,33,923 maunds in 1892-93. The increase occurred mainly in the saliferous tracts, and was due to greater prosperity, as those parts were free from the disastrous floods which did serious damage to crops elsewhere in the province. The consumption of the saliferous tracts, excluding Orissa, was 10·52lbs. per head, while in Orissa and the rest of the province the average rates were 10·54 and 10·26 respectively.

6. The total imports by land and river—such salt having paid duty in the provinces from which it was brought—rose from 4,23,188 maunds in 1892-93 to 5,52,228 maunds.

Inland trade.

This increase is attributed partly to reduction in local manufacture in Orissa, which led to larger importation from Madras, and partly to the higher price of sea-imported salt, which stimulated importation from Rajputana and the Punjab. The latter cause operated at the same time to reduce exports from Bengal to other provinces, and these fell from 11,62,549 maunds to 10,45,767 maunds, giving an excess over the imports of 4,93,539 maunds, against 7,39,361 maunds in 1892-93.

7. Prices were generally higher than in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to a rise in the price of Liverpool salt, which is attributed to the coal strikes in England. The wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt ranged from Rs. 96-10-2 to Rs. 55-6-11, against a variation from Rs. 68-12 to Rs. 57-8 in 1892-93.

8. Including the Orissa districts, the total number of seizures of contraband salt fell from 2,015 to 1,124 during the past year, and the quantity attached from 1,671 to 693 maunds. In Midnapore there were 176 seizures

Working of the salt laws and rules.

to 12 unsuccessful searches, against 441 and 363 respectively in 1892-93. While the very high proportion of unsuccessful searches to seizures in the previous year indicated haste and want of judgment on the part of the police, it is evident from the figures of the past year that they have, as the Board remark, gone from one extreme to the other, and have practically given up making searches for illicit salt, except when the evidence is complete and the case is ready. It is obvious, however, that the prevention and suppression of offences against the law and rules demand prompt action on reliable information and reasonable suspicion, and if the police proceed with discretion, such action will seldom afford ground for complaint. There were altogether 1,005 prosecutions, chiefly for illicit manufacture and possession, against 1,472 in the previous year, and 932 persons were convicted out of 1,042 apprehended. The rewards disbursed amounted to Rs. 4,608. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that rewards should be granted on a more liberal scale than they have been, and he will be prepared to raise the allotment sanctioned for 1894-95, if necessary, on receipt of a separate representation from the Board.

9. The receipts of the Orissa Salt Department fell from Rs. 2,17,409 to Rs. 66,353 during the year, the decrease being due to the failure of local manufacture. The expenditure (Rs. 1,29,277) was nearly twice the revenue, the percentage of the charges to the receipts being 194·8. The Madras salt authorities claim that the Department should get credit for the duty realised elsewhere on salt consumed in Orissa, on the ground that but for the existence of the preventive establishments, this revenue would not have been realized. On this calculation the total receipts would amount to Rs. 19,03,496, and the percentage of the charges on the receipts would be 6·79. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot, however, accept this argument. Revenue was realised elsewhere on salt imported into Orissa before the preventive establishments came into existence, and although the amount has increased largely since, its growth has been counterbalanced by a reduction in the receipts from local manufacture, and is, in the main, the

Salt in Orissa.

		Rs.
* 1885-86	...	6,84,133
1886-87	...	7,44,420
1893-94	...	7,59,317

outcome of the great falling off in such manufacture. The total sales\* of all descriptions of salt in Orissa before the Madras authorities took charge of the Department were nearly the same as now, and the consumption per head of the population was greater, being 10·73

in 1885-86 against 10·54 in 1893-94. The Government thus obtained almost the same revenue when the preventive work was in the hands of the police. The Board in their 52nd paragraph state the indictment against the Madras management in clear and forcible terms. Though the transfer of the salt administration to Madras was decided on for the express purpose of developing the local industry and making excise salt cheaper and more plentiful, they show that only 15,000 maunds of salt were produced last year, against several lakhs in former years, that the salt is bad and dear, that the consumption per head is slightly less than in 1885-86, that the retail price has remained stationary and is not much below the prices that prevail in the rest of Bengal, that the *malangis* who make salt at the factories are in debt to Government, and that not a single case of illicit wholesale manufacture was detected during the year. The charges, on the other hand, even after credit is given for the entire amount of duty realized on Ganjam, Madras and Liverpool salt, have been out of all proportion to the receipts, the cost for levying less than 20 lakhs of revenue having been 1½ lakhs, while in the rest of Bengal a revenue of Rs. 2,36,63,962 was collected at a cost of Rs. 26,778. In the presence of these facts, there can be no room for doubt that the Madras system has not been successful in Orissa. The view expressed by Sir Charles Elliott in the Resolution on the annual report for 1891-92 has been confirmed, and he is constrained to reiterate his conviction that the system pursued is a mistake, and that, though it may be desirable to place under Madras control the making of salt on the Chilka lake, the establishment entertained to prevent and detect the illegal manufacture of salt has been a waste of money.

10. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are again due to the Board for their careful supervision of the department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**RESOLUTION ON THE STATISTICAL INFORMATION FURNISHED BY  
THE BOARD OF REVENUE REGARDING THE STAMP  
DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.**

**FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.**

*Darjeeling, the 14th September 1894.*

**RESOLUTION No. 272T.F.**

**READ—**

A memorandum No. 668B., dated the 15th August 1894, from the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, submitting statistical information regarding the Stamp Department for the year 1893-94.

The memorandum shows the receipts, charges and net revenue in 1893-94 under both the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 and the Court-fees Act VII of 1870 to have been respectively Rs. 1,59,71,845, Rs. 6,70,998, and Rs. 1,53,00,847, against 1,55,45,461, Rs. 6,58,937, and Rs. 1,48,86,524 in the preceding year. It appears, however, from the latest figures supplied by the Accountant-General, Bengal, that the approximate receipts and charges in 1893-94 were Rs. 1,59,76,000 and Rs. 6,32,000 respectively. The probable net revenue of the year was therefore Rs. 1,53,44,000.

2. The increase in the receipts occurred under both judicial and non-judicial stamps. According to the return furnished by the Superintendent of Stationery, which will have to be reconciled with the final figures compiled by the Accountant-General, judicial stamps show an increase of Rs. 2,98,523, the largest contributions to which were made by Mymensingh (Rs. 47,970), Calcutta (Rs. 45,242), Bhagalpur (Rs. 25,935), Midnapore (Rs. 22,809), Cuttack (Rs. 20,407), Burdwan (Rs. 18,854), and Saran (Rs. 17,310). Fluctuations in the districts are not unfrequently due to the institution of one or two suits of high value (for instance, in Calcutta Rs. 45,000 are reported to have been paid as probate duty on a single estate), but a steady advance in the revenue under this head is observed from the figures for the Province as a whole for the past five years. In sales of non-judicial stamps, marked improvement occurred in fewer districts, but there was an increase in the majority of districts. The largest increases were in Mymensingh (Rs. 26,637), Muzaffarpur (Rs. 20,791), and Patna (Rs. 11,225), while in Faridpur there was a decrease of Rs. 12,737. These fluctuations were doubtless due to special local circumstances, which should have been explained.

3. The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied during the year was 4,375 against 3,902 in the preceding year, and the amount of duty and penalty realized amounted to Rs. 37,727 as compared with Rs. 34,353 in 1892-93. Prosecutions were instituted in 710 cases against 803 persons: in 1892-93 the numbers were 667 cases and 703 persons. The increase in cases does not necessarily indicate greater care in checking the stamp duty on the documents which came before the officers and Courts, for the number of insufficiently stamped documents detected must vary from year to year. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that vigilance will be steadily maintained in this matter in all districts. In 11 districts the sale of receipt stamps declined, and the Board are not satisfied that in some districts sufficient care is always exercised in the examination of account books and receipts produced before the income-tax assessors and other officers.

4. Rewards were paid for the detection of evasions of the Stamp Law in 14 districts against 11 in 1892-93 and 9 in 1891-92; but the amount paid was only Rs. 1,455 against Rs. 1,563 in the year before. As observed in the Resolution on the Report of the Stamp Department for the three years ending on the 31st March 1893, detection of infringements of the Stamp Law must largely depend on the encouragement afforded by a liberal distribution of rewards; and although the past year shows some improvement as compared with the preceding two years, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that sufficient attention has not yet been paid to this important subject.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT  
CINCHONA PLANTATION AND CINCHONA FACTORY IN  
BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.**

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Darjeeling, the 14th September 1894.*

RESOLUTION—No. 266T.—F.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Government Cinchona Plantation and Cinchona Factory in Bengal for the year 1893-94.

Read also—

The Report for the year 1892-93 and the Resolution recorded on it.

1. The number of trees uprooted during the year was 698,850, against 466,430 in 1892-93; these comprised 260,000 red (or febrifuge-producing) barks and 438,850 yellow (or quinine-producing) barks. The policy steadily observed for several years past has been to reduce the trees which yield the febrifuge, and to plant out only the quinine-producing varieties. No trees of the former kind were, therefore, planted out during the year, and their number fell from 1,020,000 on the 31st March 1893 to 760,000 on the 31st March 1894. The renewals, which numbered 183,700, consisted mainly of the "Calisaya Ledgeriana," with about 7,000 hybrids. The result of the year's operations was that the total number of cinchona plants in the plantation at the close of the year (excluding the nursery stock, which amounted to 84,000), was 3,572,501, as compared with 4,087,651 trees at the close of the preceding year.

2. The crop collected during the year amounted to 330,025 lbs. of dry bark, against 304,390 lbs. in 1892-93. It consisted of 92,605 lbs. of red bark and 237,420 lbs. of yellow bark. The whole of this crop, with the exception of 1,594½ lbs., which were supplied to medical institutions and sold to the public, was made over to the Cinchona Factory. The quantity of bark was small compared with the number of trees uprooted, but the majority of the trees are stated to have been dwarfed and feeble, being the residue of the harvests of former years.

3. The outturn of the Factory was 4,765 lbs. of sulphate of quinine, the produce of 230,100 lbs. of yellow bark and 3,848 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, for the manufacture of which 91,800 lbs. of red bark were required. The outturn of 1892-93 amounted to 5,242 lbs. and 3,481 lbs. respectively. The falling off of 477 lbs. in the outturn of quinine was due partly to the suspension of manufacture during additions and alterations to the Factory, and partly to a decrease in the proportion of quinine produced from the bark. Regarding this diminution in produce, Dr. King has explained that the percentage of quinine in cinchona bark varies very much, and vegetable physiologists have not yet been able to explain the cause of the variation.

4. The Government purchased during the year the Bhutan Cinchona Association's plantation at Nimbhong, together with a stock of dry bark and manufactured quinine, at a cost of Rs. 1,57,336, payable in three annual instalments, and Rs. 15,763 for the prepared quinine. The latter amounted to 1,157 lbs., the whole of which was disposed of during the year. The number of quinine-producing trees on the plantation exceeds 1,000,000, and Dr. King proposes to gradually cut them down and utilize the bark. When cleared of cinchona, the land can be utilized for other purposes.

5. The following table compares the issues of the past two years:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Sulphate of quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.	Sulphate of quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.
1	2	3	4	5
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
To Medical Department, Calcutta ...	1,150 0	500 0	1,300 0	500 0
To Medical Department, Mian Meer ...	1,270 0	500 0	1,500 0	900 0
To Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal (for District Medical Officers, Bengal).	.....	200 8	.....	295 8
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for jails and lock-ups in Bengal).	6 12	52 4	7 0	51 0
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for making into pice packets).	475 0	.....	1,490 0	.....
To Inspector-General of Jails (for compensation for loss of weight in conversion into pice packets).	.....	.....	14 12	.....
To Surgeon-General with the Government of India.	.....	2 0	.....	.....
To Commissariat Department for Port Blair	50 0	.....	50 0	.....
Sold to Government officers ...	2,558 13½	.....	2,552 10½	.....
Ditto ditto and to the general public.	.....	2,390 14	.....	2,453 11
Given as samples ...	7 10½	1 6	2 6½	0 5
Total ...	5,518 3½	3,647 0	6,916 13½	4,200 8

The consumption of the year exceeded the quantity manufactured during the year by nearly 1,200 lbs. of quinine.

The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals was supplied with no quinine during the year for issue to District Medical Officers, and the Inspector-General of Jails took a very small quantity for the jails and lock-ups in the Province, but both officers received supplies of the cinchona febrifuge. They will be asked to explain why, in the one case, there was no indent for quinine; and in the other only so small an amount was taken. Details of the sales to Government officers are given in Appendix I attached to the report. The Panjab was the chief customer, taking 1,047 lbs. of quinine against 653 lbs. in the previous year. The demand for Bengal dispensaries rose from 137 lbs. to 186 lbs., but it was exceeded by that of the dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, and Native States.

6. The following statement exhibits the revenue derived from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
By sale for cash ...	64,454	65,808
By credit from the Medical Depôts and the Commissariat Department ...	43,305	54,370
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal ...	2,005	2,955
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal—		
For jails ...	631	622
" pice packets ...	6,333	19,930
By credit from the Surgeon-General with the Government of India ...	20	.....
Total ...	1,17,768	1,43,684



7. The expenditure on the plantation, excluding the sum of Rs. 50,000, which was paid on account of the first instalment of the purchase-money of the Nimbong Cinchona Plantation, and the expenditure on the Factory, including the price of the quinine taken over from the Bhutan Cinchona Association, amounted to Rs. 73,235 and Rs. 54,013 respectively, against Rs. 68,650 and Rs. 36,697 in the previous year. The increase in the Factory expenditure was partly due to the renewal of machinery. For the plantation there were higher charges on account of the establishment.

8. The result of the year's working (allowing for the value of the stock sold) was a net profit of Rs. 1,117 against Rs. 3,171 in 1892-93. As stated in previous Resolutions, it is not the object of the Government to make a profit out of this industry, but to provide the people of the country, at the lowest possible rate, with an efficient remedy for fever, the most prevalent of all the diseases of the country. The financial result of the year must therefore be considered satisfactory. It was, however, accompanied by a very serious decrease in the stock of quinine, which fell from 2,379 lbs. to 1,384 lbs., and stood at the end of the year at about one-fifth of the year's consumption. This is much too low, and the Lieutenant-Governor understands that Dr. King has taken measures not only to manufacture during the present year a quantity equal to the demand, but also to increase the reserve.

9. The scheme for the extended sale of Government quinine in Bengal through the medium of the Postal Department has, as stated by Dr. King, proved a most gratifying success. During the year under review, 1,490 pounds of quinine were issued to the Inspector-General of Jails to be made up into pice packets. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, as the arrangement becomes more widely known amongst the people, the demand for Government quinine will largely increase.

10. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Dr. King and to Mr. Gammie for the efficient management of the Department during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 15th September, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan Sept. 15, '94	0.05	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>aman</i> and sugarcane good. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Burdwan ... 11 to 15 Kulna ... 9 to 13 Katwa ... 13½ Raniganj ... 11½ } per rupee.
	Kulna ...	1.16	
	Katwa ...	0.05	
	Raniganj ...	0.01	
	2 Birbhum „ 15, '94	0.83	Weather—seasonable. Paddy being weeded and thriving. Sugarcane doing well in Rampur Hât and Rajnagar; elsewhere doing badly. Common rice sells from 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply good and sufficient.
	Rampur Hât ...	0.21	
	3 Bankura „ 15, '94	1.72	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of early rice has commenced. Prospects of all crops good. Coarse rice sells at— Srs. Bankura ... 17 Vishnupur ... 16½ } per rupee.
	Vishnupur ...	1.52	
	4 Midnapore „ 15, '94	0.44	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops continue bright except in Contai. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Sadar ... 14 Contai ... 13 Tamluk ... 13 Ghatal ... 13 } per rupee.
	Contai ...	0.31	
	Tamluk ...	1.34	
	Ghatal ...	1.72	
	5 Hooghly „ 15, '94	0.03	Weather—bright and hot. Prospects generally good except in Serampore. Want of rain is beginning to be felt. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Sadar ... 11 Serampore ... 10 to 11½ Jahanabad ... 13 } per rupee.
	Serampore ...	0.18	
	Jahanabad ...	0.66	
	6 Howrah „ 15, '94	0.36	Weather—cloudy with south wind. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute continues. Transplantation of winter rice practically completed. Prospects favourable. Prices continue normal. Rice sells at— Srs. Howrah ... 10 Ulubaria ... 9½ to 12 } per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	Ulubaria ...	0.15	
PRESIDENCY DIV.	7 24 Parganas „ 15, '94	0.25	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute going on. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> completed. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at— Srs. c. Sadar ... 11 to 13 0 Barasat ... 10 10 Basirhat ... 12 0 Diamond Harbour ... 11 0 } per rupee.
	8 Nadia „ 15, '94	0.05	Weather—close and cloudy. Prospects of all crops good. Common rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	0.13	
	Meherpur ...	0.19	
	Chundanga ...	0.57	
	Ranaghat ...	1.44	
	9 Murshidabad „ 15, '94	0.57	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of jute and hemp continues. Some damage to <i>bhadai</i> and <i>aman</i> paddy caused by floods. The water is gradually subsiding. Fodder sufficient for cattle. About 34 head of cattle died of small-pox in thana Nabagram in the Kandi subdivision. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.
	10 Jessore „ 15, '94	0.62	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and steeping of jute continues. <i>Aman</i> plants look healthy. Lands under preparation for the <i>rabi</i> crops. Rivers falling slowly in the Narail and Magura subdivisions and rising rapidly in the Bangaon subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at— Srs. c. Sadar ... 11 to 12 0 Jhenida ... 13 8 Magura ... 13 8 Narail ... 13 0 Bangaon ... 10 to 14 0 } per rupee.
	Jhenida ...	1.72	
	Magura ...	0.34	
	Narail ...	0.93	
	Bangaon ...	0.62	
	11 Khulna „ 15, '94	1.43	A break in the rains. Crops doing well. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute goes on. Common rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Bagerhat ...	0.07	
	Satkhira ...	0.06	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BENGAL—<i>consold.</i></b>			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.	12 Rajshahi Sept. 15, '94	0.38	Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops good, but a little more rain is needed in the Nanguaon subdivision. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute in progress. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Nator ...	Nil	
	Nanguaon ...	0.09	
	13 Dinajpur „ 15, '94	1.91	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> still going on. Prospects of standing crops fair. Common rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease.
	Thakurgaon ...	5.30	
	14 Jalpaiguri „ 15, '94	14.22	Weather—seasonable. The rainfall has been sufficient and has facilitated transplantation of <i>haimanti</i> seedlings. Prospects favourable. Rice selling at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Alipur Duar ...	12.47	
	15 Darjeeling ...	...	Report not received.
	16 Rangpur „ 15, '94	5.81	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Steeping of jute continues. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> not yet finished. Good rain fell on the 14th instant. Price of rice 9 to 11 seers per rupee.
	Kurigram ...	1.35	
	Gaibanda ...	0.47	
	Nilphamari ...	1.42	
Dacca DIVN.	17 Bogra „ 15, '94	0.30	Weather—sultry with occasional rain. Reaping of jute and <i>aus</i> continues. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> not yet finished. Price of common rice stationary (11½ seers per rupee). Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	Sherpur ...	0.20	
	Naukhila ...	0.71	
	18 Pabna „ 15, '94	0.54	Weather—hot. Prospects continue good. More rain wanted at Sirajganj for the <i>aman</i> crop. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute in progress. Common rice selling at 11 to 12 seers per rupee at Sadar and also at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	19 Dacca „ 15, '94	0.41	Weather—hot. Harvesting of jute and <i>aus</i> partly nearly completed. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
	20 Mymensingh „ 15, '94	0.55	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
	21 Faridpur „ 15, '94	0.38	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Price of rice 11½ seers per rupee.
	Goulundo ...	0.55	
	Madaripur ...	0.69	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Backergunge „ 15, '94	1.12	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> rice still going on. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Perojpur ...	0.61	
	Patuakhali ...	0.10	
	Bhola ...	2.52	Report not received.
	23 Tippera ...	...	
	24 Noakhali ...	...	Ditto.
	25 Chittagong ...	...	Ditto.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BIHAR.</b>			
PATNA DIVISION.	26 Patna Sept. 15, '94	0.79	Weather—hot and clear with occasional showers. Prospect of rice continues favourable. Prices normal. Common rice selling at—
	Bihar ...	0.84	
	Barh ...	0.09	
	Dinapore ...	0.13	
			Srs. 15½ } per rupee.
			Sadar ... 12½
			Barh ... 16½
			Bihar ... 11 to 14½
			Dinapore ...
	27 Gaya „ 15, '94	0.58	Weather—cloudy and hot. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> crops still going on. Paddy doing well. Common rice sells at—
	Jahanabad ...	0.19	
	Aurangabad ...	0.02	
	Nawada ...	Nil	
			Srs. 13½ } per rupee.
			Sadar ... 13
			Jahanabad ... 16
			Nawada ... 15
			Aurangabad ...
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Shahabad „ 15, '94	0.40	Weather—cloudy and hot. East wind prevailing. Transplantation of paddy nearly completed. The excessive rainfall is reported to have done some damage to the <i>bhadoi</i> crop in the Bhabua subdivision. The crop is also poor in the Buxar subdivision. Prospects of other standing crops continue good.
	Buxar ...	0.49	
	Bhabua ...	1.93	
	Sasaram ...	0.10	
	29 Saran „ 15, '94	0.23	Weather—seasonable. <i>Bhadoi</i> and paddy doing well and prospects good. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	0.16	
	Gopalganj ...	1.6	
			Srs. 12½ } per rupee.
			Chapra ... 12
			Siwan ... 12½
			Gopalganj ... 12
	30 Champaran „ 15, '94	0.27	Weather—cloudy with occasional sunshine. More rain wanted to finish transplantation. Prospects of <i>bhadoi</i> crops fair. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	31 Muzaffarpur „ 15, '94	1.27	Weather—hot and cloudy at intervals. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops, being harvested. Prospects continue good and favourable. No disease among cattle. Fodder and water abundant. Prices falling. Common rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	0.24	
	Sitamarhi ...	0.45	
	32 Darbhanga „ 15, '94	1.50	Weather—generally sunny with occasional clouds and showers. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> crops continues. Transplantation of rice nearly completed except in the Bahera thana, where more rain is wanted for the purpose. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices falling.
	33 Monghyr „ 15, '94	0.50	Weather—very hot with slight showers. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> crop still going on. <i>Urid</i> and <i>kurthi</i> are being sown in some places on the diara lands. Chilly is being transplanted. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Much damage has been caused to the standing crops by the floods. Water plentiful. Fodder sufficient save in the diara lands. Small-pox among cattle towards Chakui in Jamui subdivision. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	Nil	
	Jamui ...	Nil	
			Srs. 11 to 13 } per rupees.
			Sadar ... 12
			Begusarai ... 13½
			Jamui ...
	34 Bhagalpur „ 15, '94	0.27	Weather—some days hot, but generally cool for the time of year with showers. <i>Aghani</i> rice has been planted out and sown on the full normal area. Transplantation is practically completed. <i>Marua</i> and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy are being harvested. <i>Kalai</i> and <i>kurthi</i> are being sown. Prices normal. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Bauka ...	Nil	
	Madhipura ...	0.53	
	Supaul ...	0.94	
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	35 Purnea „ 15, '94	3.59	Weather—wet and cool. Transplantation of <i>aghani</i> on low lands finished. <i>Bhadoi</i> harvest and jute steeping progressing satisfactorily. Rivers falling. Average price of rice 16 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	9.04	
	Araria ...	4.26	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BIHAR—conold.</b>			
BHAGALPUR DIVN.—conold.	86 Malda Sept. 15, '94	0.57	Weather—hot and bright up to 13th; since then cloudy with a little rain. <i>Bhadoi</i> paddy being harvested; estimated outturn not more than 12 annas. Transplanting of winter rice finished. Steeping of jute still continues. Price of common rice varies from 11½ to 15½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.
	Shibganj ..	0.65	
	87 Southal Parganas „ 15, '94	1.15	
	Deoghur ...	0.02	
	Godda ...	Nil	
ORISSA.	Jamtara ...	0.33	Weather—dry, but it rained last night (14th). Last night's rain probably saved the crops which wanted rain badly.
	Pakour ...	Nil	
	Rajmahal ...	Nil	
	38 Cuttack „ 15, '94	1.35	
	Balasore „ 15, '94	1.60	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	40 Puri „ 13, '94	1.07	Weather—hot; cloudy with occasional showers. Weeding and some transplantation still going on. Crops thriving well everywhere. The Bhadrak subdivision reports prospects of an average outturn of 13 annas. Prices are falling except at Chandbally, where they are still stationary. Rice sells at—
	Khurda ...	1.79	
	Banpur ...	1.45	
	41 Hazaribagh Sept. 15, '94	1.20	
	Giridi ...	Nil	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVN.	42 Lohardaga „ 15, '94	0.82	Weather—hot and cloudy. Reaping of <i>gora dhan</i> and sowing of <i>sirguja</i> continue. Prospect of winter paddy good. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	43 Palamau „ 13, '94	0.02	
	44 Manbhum „ 15, '94	Nil	
	Gobindpur ...	Nil	
	45 Singhbhum „ 15, '94	0.50	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,  
The 18th September, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

# Meteorological Report of the Province of

			STATION OBSERVATIONS.												
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	AIR PRESSURE.					WIND.		TEMPERATURE.					
			Highest, 8 A.M., corrected to sea-level.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer read.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to constant pressure, 30 in., Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	of Highest month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.680	29.402	29.529	29.671	-.025	SSE	67	01.7	70.7	67.8	78.9	83.3	-.07
		Ranikunt	29.440	29.169	29.204	29.570	-.017	S18E	54	01.2	74.4	67.7	77.3	82.6	-.09
		Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura	29.164	29.108	29.313	29.561	-.013	S14E	70	01.1	75.6	67.8	77.6	82.7	-.01
		Midnapore	29.640	29.360	29.442	29.586	-.010	S2W	84	02.3	74.1	69.0	77.3	83.1	-.01
		Hoochly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Calcutta	29.772	29.481	29.615	29.682	-.014	S28W	90	00.6	75.2	66.1	77.0	82.0	-.06
		Nadia	29.743	29.457	29.598	29.653	-.010	S3E	122	00.8	75.2	67.8	78.0	83.0	-.06
Presidency	Murshidabad	Berhampore	29.718	29.443	29.568	29.683	-.021	S17E	65	00.1	75.8	66.5	78.3	82.3	-.11
		Jessore	29.740	29.450	29.600	29.680	-.021	S9E	70	02.0	74.9	67.4	77.3	82.3	-.14
		Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajahmali	29.701	29.427	29.561	29.583	-.013	S27E	117	00.1	75.6	66.1	78.3	82.2	-.07
		Dinajpur	29.657	29.398	29.531	29.610	-.005	S55E	7	00.0	74.7	67.3	77.8	82.6	-.10
		Jalpaiguri	29.535	29.243	29.386	29.626	-.006	S82E	75	01.4	73.1	66.7	76.0	81.7	-.03
		Darjeeling	29.019	22.789	22.885	—	-.028	S72E	75*	64.1	55.7	64.3	57.3*	60.8*	—
		Ghatong	19.327	19.149	19.232	—	—	S33E	94	48.9	41.1	51.5	44.2	49.4	—
		Kuch Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur	29.672	29.397	29.535	29.611	-.019	S65E	63	02.3	73.7	67.8	77.4	82.0	-.07
Dacca	Dacca	Rangpur	29.730	29.457	29.587	29.600	-.004	S50E	66	02.2	73.7	67.6	77.7	82.6	-.04
		Hogra	29.740	29.467	29.603	29.602	-.020	S41E	67	00.3	74.2	65.7	78.0	81.9	-.09
		Fabna	29.780	29.493	29.634	29.615	-.015	S20E	203	00.6	75.7	66.1	78.0	82.1	-.12
		Naryanganj	29.750	29.465	29.608	29.614	-.018	S54E	90	01.2	74.1	65.7	77.8	81.6	-.09
		Mymensingh	29.775	29.479	29.623	29.617	-.018	S29E	124	00.5	74.9	65.0	78.1	81.6	-.10
		Faridpur	29.797	29.506	29.615	29.603	-.019	S11E	86	02.5	74.4	65.4	77.0	81.2	-.09
		Backergunge	29.780	29.504	29.646	29.630	-.015	S54E	134	01.3	72.8	65.7	75.0	80.8	-.10
		Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali	29.774	29.498	29.638	29.628	-.013	S41E	151	01.5	71.8	64.6	76.2	80.4	-.08
		Chittagong	29.758	29.501	29.624	29.659	-.015	S43E	112	00.7	73.1	65.1	75.6	80.3	-.03
Chittagong	Chittagong	South Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna	29.505	29.315	29.432	29.560	-.021	S71E	117	01.5	75.7	67.0	78.7	82.9	-.15
		Gaya	29.390	29.123	29.255	29.555	-.016	S70E	13	02.0	73.3	68.2	77.9	82.8	-.15
		Denri	29.429	29.156	29.290	29.592	-.000	S11E	305	03.5	74.0	67.4	78.0	83.7*	-.06
		Shahabad	29.522	29.216	29.365	29.558	-.018	S81E	100	02.0	72.8	66.8	77.1	82.0	-.15
		Arrah	29.564	29.290	29.412	29.552	-.013	N71E	62	02.0	75.5	68.5	78.5	83.5	-.07
		Narain	29.584	29.316	29.429	29.562	-.007	S68E	129	01.8	75.6	67.8	78.3	83.1	-.09
		Champaran	29.561	29.281	29.493	29.583	-.006	N69E	136	02.0	74.9	67.2	77.2	82.2	-.14
		Muzaffarpur	29.605	29.334	29.469	29.559	—	S71E	114	02.2	74.2	67.6	78.2	82.9	—
		Darbhanga	29.619	29.353	29.455	29.574	-.027	S62E	105	02.0	73.7	66.6	77.9	82.3	-.15
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagalpur	29.608	29.339	29.456	29.567	-.012	S46E	92	01.7	73.6	68.1	77.4	82.8	-.09
		Purnea	29.651	29.380	29.511	29.589	-.012	S86E	95	01.2	76.7	69.0	78.5	83.2	-.03
		Malda	29.736	29.465	29.551	29.555	-.018	S36E	92	02.1	76.9	69.0	78.0	83.3	-.12
		Southal Parganas	29.278	29.001	29.125	29.569	-.014	S85E	98	01.1	73.9	68.4	78.6	81.5	-.09
		Outtack	29.711	29.435	29.567	29.579	-.022	S56W	73	03.2	73.8	69.0	78.0	83.5	-.03
		False Point	29.784	29.509	29.653	29.598	-.006	S52W	231	00.0	75.1	60.4	77.5	82.0	-.07
		Balasore	29.741	29.469	29.675	29.675	-.015	S36W	128	00.4	75.3	67.2	77.7	82.4	-.01
		Puri	29.773	29.498	29.629	29.581	—	S79W	266	01.7	74.1	64.0	70.2	83.6	—
		Gopalpur	29.773	29.503	29.631	29.592	—	S50W	285	00.7	75.0	68.0	78.3	83.2	—
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	27.765	27.489	27.621	29.503	-.028	S10W	178	07.7	67.8	63.1	72.8	78.0	-.03
		Lohardaga	27.056	27.383	27.509	29.565	-.017	S20W	100	06.5	64.4	62.2	72.0	77.1	-.04
		Palamau	?	?	?	?	?	S93W	57	08.9	72.0	67.2	76.3	81.6	—
		Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sinbhum	29.018	28.737	28.853	29.557	-.014	S82W	43	01.9	71.2	68.0	76.7	81.9	-.08
		Sibnagar	29.422	29.217	29.362	29.540	-.022	S22W	50	03.2	75.9	67.3	77.1*	82.2*	-.10
		Gonpara	29.604	29.410	29.556	29.685	-.012	S60E	83	06.2	70.1	65.5	77.5	81.5	-.09
		Cachar	29.734	29.471	29.605	29.666	-.013	0	60	08.5	74.3	68.7	70.3	82.5	-.06
		Bilchar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

al for the month of August 1894.

## DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

DITY.	CLOUD.		Rain-fall.	RAINFALL.										DISTRICT.
	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.		Of month.				Since 16th May 1894.						
				Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
+1	9.3	+0.7	10.54	13.63	12.48	+1.15	20.75	15.76	36.74	35.00	+1.74	55.00	4.70	Burdwan.
-	6.6	-	18.93	17.58	12.94	+4.64	19.67	16.74	45.10	38.31	+6.79	51.00	48.84	Birbhum.
-	7.0	-	12.41	12.74	13.73	-0.99	17.75	17.34	41.31	39.37	+1.94	50.00	50.83	Bankura.
-	4.7	-	7.25	13.52	13.87	-0.35	16.50	15.20	47.01	38.60	+8.41	49.25	41.45	Midnapore.
-				8.13	13.43	-5.30	15.33	17.20	30.51	37.65	-7.14	45.00	50.00	Toughly.
-				7.31	12.80	-5.48	14.50	18.16	32.00	37.07	-5.07	48.83	52.24	Howrah.
-1	9.3	+1.0	17.20	9.60	3.17	-6.43	14.17	17.23	36.86	39.07	-2.21	41.54	51.08	4-Paraganas.
+1	8.9	+0.1	4.82	4.82	13.51	-8.69	16.00	18.40	26.65	39.68	-13.03	53.00	51.84	Caleutta.
-	7.2	-	10.04	11.44	12.03	-0.59	18.60	15.17		35.36			47.00	Nadia.
+6	9.5	+0.3	16.10	11.77	11.88	-0.11	19.17	15.58	31.44	54.97	-3.53	51.34	46.97	Murshidabad.
+2	8.8	-0.4	8.18	10.12	11.72	-1.60	16.40	15.26	37.69	36.95	+0.74	63.46	49.07	Jessore.
-				11.78	12.35	-0.57	17.67	16.95	37.71	41.38	+3.67	62.33	55.15	Khulna.
-	6.7	-	13.67	11.27	10.60	+0.28	18.00	15.70	31.13	37.27	-7.14	44.00	47.61	Rajshahi.
-	8.6	-	17.30	12.59	11.72	+0.87	16.30	16.97	36.63	41.58	-4.95	43.60	48.35	Dumjpur.
-	8.0	-	37.10	37.36	24.94	+12.42	21.00	18.89	82.06	86.46	-3.50	62.00	61.08	Jalpaiguri.
+1	9.8	+0.9	28.61		27.15			22.08		97.90			73.98	Darjeeling.
-	7.7	-	31.70	19.64	21.83	-2.29	19.75	17.11	60.08	81.82	-21.74	56.75	61.91	Kuch Bihar.
-	7.6	-	15.10	14.28	13.07	+2.21	17.25	15.74	36.75	54.45	-17.70	49.25	52.87	Rangpur.
-	6.8	-	15.34	16.79	11.63	+5.16	18.00	15.12	41.00	41.66	-0.66	47.00	48.47	Bogra.
-	9.7	-	12.41	10.32	12.00	-1.68	20.00	14.93	43.43	37.42	+4.01	51.00	48.07	Palna.
+1	9.0	+0.8	15.06	12.78	13.11	-0.33	18.00	17.48	47.25	44.37	+2.88	60.25	54.78	Dacca.
-	8.3	-	23.86	13.71	13.88	-0.17	15.00	17.33	54.08	49.63	+4.46	55.20	50.26	Mymensingh.
-	7.8	-	13.95	15.28	12.08	+3.20	20.67	16.10	45.48	40.60	+4.88	56.34	52.15	Faridpur.
-	9.0	-	16.64	17.10	16.61	+1.40	21.50	20.10	54.58	56.52	-1.94	65.52	64.04	Backergunge.
-	7.9	-	15.52	16.38	15.97	+0.41	18.75	18.36	54.43	57.50	+3.07	60.25	58.17	Tippera.
-	5.4	-	36.36	34.56	21.67	+9.89	24.00	22.12	101.32	79.79	+11.53	73.59	67.11	Noakhali.
+1	8.9	+1.0	15.08	22.45	23.45	-1.00	20.00	19.00	101.62	89.11	+12.51	74.00	64.00	Chittagong.
-				14.59	18.14	-3.85	20.00	21.15	64.00	60.55	+4.05	70.00	6.00	South Hill.
+2	9.6	+1.4	8.00	19.85	10.18	+9.37	16.25	12.43	30.63	31.62	+0.91	39.50	35.18	Patna.
+7	6.6	-2.3	15.58	10.29	11.73	+4.56	20.50	13.24	40.54	30.91	+9.63	45.50	35.47	Gaya.
-	8.7	-	20.21											
-	8.5	-	16.02	17.97	11.51	+5.86	17.60	13.23	41.06	28.94	+12.10	45.00	35.81	Shunabadi.
-	8.2	-	12.66											
-	9.6	-	12.03	13.10	10.29	+2.81	17.00	12.31	36.65	24.98	+6.67	38.95	34.97	Saran.
-	7.3	-	17.83	18.93	11.94	+6.99	19.50	12.19	33.47	32.98	+0.49	41.14	34.62	Chumpran.
-	6.9	-	8.61	12.67	10.68	+2.59	15.67	13.59	27.73	30.22	-2.49	39.36	35.32	Muzaffarpur.
+3	7.7	+1.8	19.08	17.67	10.75	+6.92	19.67	13.28	29.67	31.65	-1.98	32.17	36.45	Darimang.
-				12.08	11.35	+0.73	18.67	13.53	36.91	31.31	+5.10	41.38	38.88	Monangy.
-	8.9	-	12.77	13.97	11.35	+2.62	17.25	14.69	36.82	32.72	+4.10	37.33	41.63	Biagant.
+2	7.9	+0.4	11.70	16.74	14.77	+1.97	19.33	10.14	41.70	46.82	-5.12	19.41	47.00	Purora.
-	7.6	-	12.69	11.14	12.02	-0.88	18.50	14.83	38.84	38.64	+0.20	48.49	45.62	Malda.
-	8.1	-	16.06	13.00	11.92	+1.74	21.17	16.04	41.29	36.66	+4.63	49.29	47.35	southl Paraganas.
-3	7.3	-0.1	6.53		11.63			15.16		34.93			43.20	Cuttack.
+1	8.1	+0.1	14.59											
-	5.1	-	6.59		11.41			15.50		35.31			44.36	Balaore.
-	6.7	-	5.16	10.28	11.88	-1.60	15.33	16.66	31.36	31.20	-0.84	41.08	41.70	Puri.
-	3.1	-	3.42											
+5	10.0	+0.6	15.07		13.59			17.82		36.79			49.68	Hazaribagh.
-	8.8	-	22.29	17.62	14.76	+2.86	20.59	18.70	45.15	27.97	+17.18	56.59	52.43	Iskardaga.
-	7.3	-	21.19	21.19	11.56	+9.63	22.00	15.30	45.10	31.21	+13.89	48.00	45.53	Palnau.
-				21.82	13.20	+8.62	23.50	16.88	59.26	34.88	+24.38	57.68	48.01	Manbhum.
-	9.6	-	14.98	14.98	13.83	+1.15	17.00	17.29	37.06	38.82	-1.77	43.61	49.37	Singbhum.
+3	9.3	+0.3	24.06											S'nsagar.
-1	9.2	+1.8	12.39											Gualpura.
0	9.4	+1.0	20.50											Cachar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at station

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	0.30	1.65	...	0.20	0.11	0.05	...	0.07	0.34	0.50	...	0.32	0.40	...	0.23	0.20	0.10	0.85	0.11	...
		Burdwan	0.05	...	0.16	0.26	...	...	0.07	0.47	0.34	...	...	0.34	1.55	0.15	0.21	0.10	0.15	0.04	0.72	0.05
		Katwa	0.05	...	0.47	0.18	1.27	...	0.51	0.12	0.48	...	...	0.31	1.08	0.62	0.19	0.08	0.04	0.37	0.16	0.83
		Raniganj	0.43	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.01	4.80	0.72	0.01	...	...	...	0.24	0.91	1.51	0.75	0.19	0.09	0.24	0.13	0.61
		Mankur	1.59	...	0.10	...	...	2.13	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.20	1.07	0.05	0.87	0.10	1.31	0.80	0.67
	Birbhum	Buri	0.03	0.27	0.55	1.45	1.74	2.05	...	0.07	...	...	...	0.08	0.80	0.80	1.01	2.74	0.05	0.80	1.04	1.55
		Hatampur	0.19	0.45	0.34	0.45	1.00	1.78	1.18	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.70	0.37	0.21	0.17	0.73	0.71	0.05	0.91
		Hatampur Hat	0.08	0.42	0.45	1.05	0.30	0.71	...	0.13	0.37	...	...	0.13	1.21	0.20	0.07	0.26	0.15	0.31	0.35	0.25
		Bolpur	1.58	0.76	0.08	1.52	0.06	...	0.13	1.10	...	...	...	0.35	3.35	...	0.11	0.50	0.52	0.08	3.70	...
		Haripur	...	...	...	0.29	...	...	...	0.78	...	...	...	0.54	0.19	...	1.45	0.09	0.25	0.47	0.11	0.50
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Haripur	0.30	0.31	...	1.15	...	...	0.18	2.10	0.44	...	...	0.35	1.35	0.71	0.58	0.15	0.40	0.28	...	...
		Haripur	0.46	0.70	0.15	0.07	...	0.11	...	1.00	0.46	...	0.15	...	0.28	0.63	1.05	0.17	2.11	0.07	0.31	0.15
		Vishnupur	0.37	0.05	0.03	0.09	...	...	...	1.00	0.46	...	0.15	...	0.14	0.63	0.71	0.21	0.17	0.73	0.71	0.05
		Malai	1.42	0.08	0.37	...	...	0.82	1.08	0.27	0.21	...	...	...	0.10	2.75	2.12	0.58	2.05	0.42	1.43	0.31
		Khatra	0.78	0.58	...	3.28	0.12	0.32	0.14	...	...	...	...	0.61	0.05	0.95	0.25	...	0.12	0.64	0.04	0.05
	Midnapore	Indas	1.05	...	...	3.30	...	...	...	0.73	...	...	...	...	1.58	1.18	...	...	...	0.42	0.17	...
		Kotalpur	0.19	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	0.20	0.13	...	...	1.04	0.30	0.23	0.42	0.68	...	...	...
		Onda	1.83	0.30	...	0.40	...	0.28	0.51	...	...	...	...	2.52	0.81	0.55	...	4.09	1.00	0.82	2.72	...
		Gangajaghri	...	...	...	...	...	3.18	1.35	...	...	...	...	...	2.72	2.14	0.05	...	0.32	1.70	0.36	...
		Raipur	0.16	1.07	...	0.07	...	0.14	0.06	...	0.09	...	...	0.06	0.14	0.25	...	...	0.32	1.70	0.36	...
Burdwan.	Midnapore	Sonamukhi	0.42	0.11	0.05	...	...	0.14	0.06	...	0.15	...	...	0.03	0.24	...	0.23	...	0.32	1.70	0.36	...
		Cuttack	0.44	0.74	0.21	...	...	0.20	...	0.15	...	...	...	0.03	0.24	...	0.23	...	0.32	1.70	0.36	...
		Tamluk	0.78	0.06	...	0.31	0.52	0.17	0.15	0.07	...	...	...	0.15	2.24	0.05	...	0.40	0.62	0.74	0.21	...
		Midnapore	0.40	1.84	0.02	0.10	2.49	...	0.12	0.02	...	...	...	0.35	0.04	0.19	...	0.16	0.71	0.39	0.50	0.03
		Chatal	0.32	...	0.21	0.27	0.38	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	0.35	0.32	2.30	2.40	1.03	1.03	0.76	0.31	...
	Hooghly	Kurakhata	0.36	...	...	0.40	0.56	...	0.07	...	0.03	...	...	0.21	1.70	...	...	1.39	2.46	1.21	0.13	...
		Barhata	2.24	0.14	0.56	1.00	...	0.10	0.30	...	...	...	...	0.21	2.30	...	1.75	...	0.16	0.14	0.59	...
		Panskura	0.53	...	...	0.83	0.45	...	0.18	...	...	...	...	0.54	0.08	0.35	0.68	0.31	0.04	0.22	0.05	...
		Dauloo	1.87	0.17	...	0.02	0.14	...	0.03	0.27	...	...	...	0.54	0.08	0.35	0.68	0.31	0.04	0.22	0.05	...
		Serampore	0.29	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.32	0.05	0.72	0.17	...	...	...	0.54	0.08	0.35	0.68	0.31	0.04	0.22	0.05	...
Burdwan.	Hooghly	Hooghly	0.11	0.20	0.33	0.58	0.74	0.61	0.93	0.02	...	...	...	1.10	0.28	0.13	0.07	0.33	0.42	...	...	...
		Jahansabad	0.34	0.06	0.21	0.03	...	0.22	...	...	...	...	...	0.52	0.01	...	0.03	0.08	...	...	...	...
		Howrah	2.75	0.28	0.23	0.54	0.02	...	0.44	...	...	...	...	0.52	0.01	...	0.03	0.08	...	...	...	...
		Mohoreka	0.66	0.03	0.04	0.02	...	...	0.22	0.01	...	...	...	0.52	0.01	...	0.03	0.08	...	...	...	...
		Ulubaria	0.44	0.02	0.08	...	...	...	0.22	...	...	...	...	0.52	0.01	...	0.03	0.08	...	...	...	...
	24 Parnan.	Sankor Island	0.31	0.34	0.21	...	...	...	0.81	...	0.09	0.03	0.06	...	0.03	0.21	0.06	...	...	1.31	0.85	0.09
		Diamond Harbour	0.05	...	...	0.02	0.58	...	0.59	...	...	...	...	1.37	...	1.07	...	0.33	0.02	...	0.49	0.21
		Canning Town	0.09	0.27	0.13	0.02	0.36	...	0.59	...	0.31	0.01	0.14	0.21	0.21	0.17	0.20	0.33	0.02	...	0.49	0.21
		Alipore (Observatory)	2.32	0.31	...	...	0.15	0.13	...	0.25	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.42	0.08	0.59	...	0.08	0.32	0.08	...
		Dum Dum	0.45	...	0.46	...	...	0.17	...	1.00	...	1.15	1.17	...	0.41	0.08	0.59	...	0.08	0.32	0.08	...
Burdwan.	Nadia	Barnout	0.71	1.24	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.13	0.61	0.10	2.22	...	0.06	...	1.11	...	0.10	0.61	...	...
		Barisal	0.88	0.07	...	0.27	...	...	...	...	0.32	...	...	...	0.37	...	0.53	0.37	0.07	0.54	0.10	...
		Ranukhat	0.23	2.08	...	...	0.08	...	0.51	...	0.45	0.13	...	0.08	1.54	1.05	0.23	0.37	0.07	0.54	0.10	...
		Krishnapur	0.12	0.53	0.07	0.05	0.76	...	0.11	...	0.45	0.13	...	0.08	1.54	1.05	0.23	0.37	0.07	0.54	0.10	...
		Chandanga	0.02	0.54	0.07	0.05	0.76	...	0.11	...	0.45	0.13	...	0.08	1.54	1.05	0.23	0.37	0.07	0.54	0.10	...
	Murshidabad	Melherpur	0.10	0.65	0.04	0.08	0.91	...	0.02	0.55	0.05	0.30	...	1.27	0.08	0.16	0.16	0.37	0.12	0.06	0.21	0.05
		Kushia	0.20	0.35	0.03	0.05	0.80	1.00	...	0.12	0.07	0.05	...	1.03	0.16	0.16	0.37	0.12	0.06	0.21	0.05	...
		Kandi	0.12	0.08	...	0.13	1.34	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.09	0.14	1.51	0.02	0.37	0.12	0.06	...
		Berhampore	0.05	0.06	...	0.10	0.20	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.09	0.14	1.51	0.02	0.37	0.12	0.06	...
		Lalouah	0.50	...	0.10	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.09	0.14	1.51	0.02	0.37	0.12	0.06	...
Burdwan.	Jessore	Anganaj	0.06	0.50	0.10	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.09	0.14	1.51	0.02	0.37	0.12	0.06	...
		Jangipur	0.30	0.09	...	0.20	0.30	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.09	0.14	1.51	0.02	0.37	0.12	0.06	...
		Lakota	1.10	1.50	1.10	4.06	2.53	...	0.43	0.10	...	...	...	0.12	0.09	0.14	1.51	0.02	0.37	0.12	0.06	...
		Akhigari	0.17	0.70	0.12	0.30	1.10	...	0.54	0.30	0.15	0.06	0.13	0.45	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	...
		Palkabari	0.50	...	0.30	...	...	...	0.54	0.30	0.15	0.06	0.13	0.45	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	...
	Khulna	Narail	0.03	0.09	0.05	...	...	...	0.05	0.01	...	...	...	0.18	0.45	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	...
		Jessore	0.18	0.28	0.05	...	...	...	0.05	0.01	...	...	...	0.18	0.45	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	...
		Jhondah	0.35	0.17	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.04	...	...	...	0.18	0.45	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	...
		Mugura	0.25	0.48	...	0.12	1.12	...	0.57	0.30	0.17	0.08	1.30	0.03	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Satkhira	...	0.23	...	0.20	1.18	...	0.57	0.30	0.17	0.08	1.30	0.03	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan.	Rajshahi	Bagerhat	0.12	1.45	0.04	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.09	0.14	1.51	0.02	0.37	0.12	0.06	...
		Khulna	0.12	1.45	0.04	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.09	0.14	1.51	0.02	0.37	0.12	0.06	...
		Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.09	0.14	1.51	0.02	0.37	0.12	0.06	...
		Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.09	0.14	1.51	0.02	0.37	0.12	0.06	...
		Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.09	0.14	1.51	0.02	0.37	0.12	0.06	...
	Dinajpur	Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.09	0.14						



mgal in August 1894.

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from May 1894 to 31st August 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological division.	
0.78	0.45	0.15	4.00	...	0.37	0.16	0.24	0.29	...	21	18.30	12.18	11.44	4.00	37.02	32.61	Kalna	Burwan.			
0.52	0.17	0.00	0.16	0.03	...	...	...	0.13	...	18	17.45	10.54	12.50	3.04	33.35	33.03	Burdwan.				
0.33	0.51	0.54	0.24	2.29	0.06	...	0.02	...	...	21	16.45	12.80	12.03	2.29	32.30	34.61	Katwa.				
0.04	1.06	0.20	1.06	2.30	0.16	0.10	0.50	...	1.50	23	16.85	18.04	13.60	4.80	43.03	37.70	Raniganj.				
0.40	...	...	1.27	...	0.14	...	...	...	...	14	...	10.27	...	2.13	34.23	...	Mankur.				
0.04	1.40	0.30	0.31	0.02	...	...	...	0.75	...	10	17.05	18.35	13.65	2.11	41.05	34.08	Sari	Birbhum.			
1.40	0.80	0.20	0.41	0.05	1.30	0.04	...	...	0.07	20	15.80	23.40	12.44	3.00	40.31	40.32	Hosampur.				
0.20	0.14	0.01	0.70	0.50	0.05	...	...	...	1.20	20	16.47	11.58	12.72	1.20	40.37	35.62	Rampur Hat.				
0.41	0.62	0.08	0.30	0.75	...	...	0.50	...	...	18	...	10.55	...	1.18	38.72	...	Bhopore.				
1.60	...	...	3.30	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	12	...	13.60	...	3.35	35.00	...	Mari.				
0.27	1.41	...	0.22	0.44	0.17	...	1.16	0.52	...	10	...	13.08	...	3.10	34.12	...	Lahpur.				
0.56	...	0.30	0.12	0.55	0.20	0.10	...	...	1.40	22	17.70	12.41	14.35	2.10	38.07	34.31	Bunkura	Bankura.			
1.03	0.23	...	0.72	2.06	...	...	0.06	...	...	14	16.80	12.08	14.02	2.06	42.53	36.80	Vishnupur.				
1.31	0.57	...	0.19	...	...	0.37	...	...	2.05	16	10.00	9.80	13.26	2.05	37.30	35.07	Maliara.				
0.84	0.01	...	0.05	0.14	...	...	0.58	...	...	19	18.25	16.08	13.27	2.75	47.34	41.05	Khatra.				
...	0.26	...	0.02	1.37	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	12.25	...	3.24	50.71	...	Indos.				
...	...	...	1.80	...	...	1.45	0.08	...	...	8	...	10.35	...	3.00	36.55	...	Kotampur.				
0.31	0.45	0.02	...	2.05	0.16	0.21	...	...	1.22	18	...	9.00	...	2.05	34.08	...	Onda.				
0.75	1.00	...	0.10	...	0.34	0.31	...	...	2.52	15	...	16.77	...	4.50	40.42	...	Gangajalghati				
0.16	0.56	...	0.21	...	0.81	...	...	...	...	16	...	21.06	...	4.09	47.6	...	Raipur.				
0.51	0.13	...	0.18	0.30	0.54	0.84	1.28	...	0.18	15	...	16.11	...	2.72	32.75	...	Sonamukhi.				
0.40	...	...	0.13	0.88	0.25	0.01	...	...	0.08	14	15.05	8.05	13.60	1.70	50.00	40.24	Contai.	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	0.02	8.50	1.70	0.76	...	...	2.00	16	13.21	17.03	13.80	8.50	50.29	37.24	Tamluk.				
...	...	...	0.03	0.06	0.81	0.10	0.53	0.32	...	12	17	16.35	7.49	12.53	0.92	28.45	35.83	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	2.21	0.10	...	1.06	0.98	...	...	17	15.57	19.71	15.46	3.27	49.50	41.08	Chhat.				
0.12	...	...	3.20	...	0.27	...	...	...	...	16	...	9.00	...	3.20	38.94	...	Kakradhaty.				
...	0.62	...	1.06	1.35	...	0.48	0.31	...	...	22	...	14.37	...	2.40	41.34	...	Garobeta.				
...	...	0.31	6.32	3.65	...	0.34	...	...	1.20	19	...	24.30	...	6.92	62.14	...	Panskura.				
...	...	0.77	0.18	0.03	...	0.43	...	...	...	14	...	9.00	...	2.85	38.51	...	Dadoun.				
0.07	0.01	0.23	0.35	0.03	...	...	...	0.02	...	15	18.26	6.00	12.34	1.87	25.00	36.87	rampore	Hooghly.			
0.12	0.13	...	0.37	0.3	0.02	...	...	...	...	13	10.00	4.27	11.91	0.53	25.49	35.74	coogily.				
...	0.46	0.04	2.26	0.35	0.04	...	...	...	...	18	17.00	13.21	16.03	2.61	41.15	40.31	thumabul.				
0.44	0.11	...	0.25	0.00	0.70	...	...	...	...	16	8.05	5.00	12.21	1.10	27.78	36.77	owrah	Howrah.			
...	...	...	0.03	0.61	0.04	0.55	0.04	...	0.02	13	18.37	9.01	13.77	2.75	34.16	38.66	lohorecka				
...	...	...	1.11	0.04	0.05	0.06	...	0.18	0.05	10	...	8.03	...	2.74	33.77	...	Anguria				
0.53	0.56	...	0.58	1.43	0.83	0.08	...	...	1.07	18	17.15	17.20	15.06	3.00	52.60	43.08	Angur Island	24 Parganas.			
...	...	...	1.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	18.20	6.64	14.17	1.33	43.94	40.51	Hamond Island				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
0.13	0.02	...	0.55	...	...	0.80	...	...	...	16	...	4.82	13.51	0.77	26.60	39.08	Angang Tola				
...	...	...	0.16	...	...	0.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lip re (Observatory).				
0.11	...	...	0.51	...	0.03	...	...	...	1.00	...	13	16.35	7.42	12.07	2.32	21.52	36.00	Barackpore			
0.41	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	17.55	9.05	12.09	1.17	34.29	37.27	Barabhum.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	7.00	8.10	11.94	1.21	24.76	35.04	Barab.			
0.44	...	...	0.56	...	...	1.43	...	...	...	13	17.15	9.12	13.08	2.22	30.88	40.27	Barab.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15.10	11.01	12.56	2.08	30.01	35.09	Barab.				
0.51	0.03	0.03	0.37	0.87	0.30	0.28	0.01	...	0.06	22	14.40	19.04	11.23	1.05	40.45	32.72	Barab.				
0.75	0.54	0.06	0.70	1.18	0.20	0.04	0.42	0.11	0.42	21	17.75	11.56	12.11	2.18	53.88	35.90	Barab.				
0.10	0.20	0.13	0.61	3.58	0.31	0.12	0.13	...	0.01	21	15.00	15.79	12.31	3.28	38.08	35.03	Barab.				
0.35	0.02	0.05	0.50	...	0.56	...	...	...	0.39	18	16.00	9.02	11.00	1.27	28.57	38.10	Barab.				
0.50	0.26	1.20	0.36	0.06	1.15	...	...	...	0.20	19	14.08	8.14	11.53	1.29	36.29	34.92	Barab.				
1.31	0.21	0.22	1.41	0.25	1.58	0.78	1.50	...	0.08	22	16.35	16.10	12.18	1.92	32.11	34.06	Barab.				
1.05	...	0.47	0.80	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.20	...	...	20	16.15	9.41	12.28	1.85	28.16	35.78	Barab.				
0.06	...	0.38	0.51	1.50	0.15	...	...	...	...	15	16.88	18.5	12.70	1.90	27.08	34.20	Barab.				
1.04	0.09	0.28	0.78	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	16	14.84	9.82	11.70	1.55	27.08	34.20	Barab.				
0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	6.50	...	...	...	24	14.35	17.00	11.02	2.00	33.30	35.25	Barab.				
0.05	0.41	0.27	0.60	0.32	...	0.15	...	...	1.07	21	...	18.00	...	4.06	38.54	...	Barab.				
0.30	0.30	0.20	0.50	0.80	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	6.00	...	1.10	22.00	...	Barab.				
0.02	0.09	0.12	0.90	0.19	0.87	...	...	...	0.63	19	13.74	9.03	10.47	1.12	30.78	33.65	Barab.				
0.43	...	...	0.04	0.17	...	...	...	...	0.16	13	17.00	8.18	12.38	2.00	30.21	30.85	Barab.				
1.40	0.07	0.04	0.13	0.56	0.30	0.08	0.17	...	0.16	17	10.32	13.76	12.72	2.65	38.00	38.62	Barab.				
0.42	0.11	0.04	0.34	0.00	...	0.30	0.15	0.08	1.12	17	14.26	7.92	9.88	1.35	35.67	35.70	Barab.				
0.74	1.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14.40	11.73	12.98	3.10	31.38	36.00	Barab.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16.80	9.41	12.41	1.66	34.50	40.26	Barab.				
0.40	1.18	1.04	1.04	1.23	0.30	...	...	...	0.60	22	10.84	14.03	12.47	1.64	35.35	44.06	Barab.				
0.50	0.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.72	18	17.21	11.31	12.17	3.04	38.07	30.22	Barab.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	13.94	...	2.30	40.48	...	Barab.				
0.70	0.40	0.50	2.30	1.10	...	0.31	0.15	...	...	24	...	16.71	...	2.30	29.04	35.45	Barab.				
0.64	0.03	0.09	2.32	0.50	0.08	...	...	...	0.05	19	15.45	12.60	12.05	2.92	33.30	37.81	Barab.				
0.73	0.26	0.30	0.81	0.45	0.25	0.35	0.40	...	0.04	19	16.95	10.00	12.16	2.32	33.30	37.81	Barab.				
0.74	0.80	0.90	1.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14.71	10.25	8.75	1.84	27.07	37.53	Barab.				
0.74	0.50	0.30	0.60	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	11.00	...	2.08	32.55	...	Barab.				
0.31	2.41	0.31	0.24	0.14	...	...	...	...	0.54	15	...	12.32	...	2.51	29.74	...	Barab.				
0.24	0.28	1.77	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16.25	14.66	13.54	3.00	34.61	41.45	Barab.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16.01	14.10	10.55	3.26	45.78	...	Barab.				
0.14	1.00	0.70	1.70	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	17	15.03	12.05	12.74	1.90	38.20	...	Barab.				
0.55	0.53	0.61	3.31	3.16	0.02	0.45	1.00	...	0.05	17	16.25	15.61	12.17	3.31	37.68	...	Barab.				
0.35	0.54	0.56	1.10	0.52	0.47	0.24	0.17	...</													

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE. SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	1.06	0.43	...	0.23	0.41	...	0.44	0.21	0.23	1.13	0.19	0.04	0.24	...	0.09	0.29	0.10	...	0.35	0.06
		Dacca	0.10	0.09	0.28	0.57	0.08	0.21	0.32	0.89	...	0.18	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.29	0.21	0.30	0.03	0.07	0.23	
		Narain-anj	1.30	0.22	0.15	0.14	0.05	0.29	0.06	0.29	0.18	2.01	0.06	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.14	0.22	0.04	0.19	
		Manikganj	2.13	0.23	0.07	0.02	1.01	...	0.18	...	...	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.28	...	0.73	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.16	
		Jaylāpūr	0.73	0.27	0.31	0.12	0.11	0.26	0.42	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.21	0.08	0.20	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.31	0.02	...	
	Mymensingh	Kahoreganj	0.22	0.11	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	0.42	...	...	...	0.90	...	0.25	0.01	...	...	0.37	
		Asin (Ranpali)	...	0.31	...	...	...	2.10	...	...	...	...	0.75	...	...	4.00	0.25	...	...	...	0.43	
		Mymensingh	1.07	0.23	0.05	0.02	0.44	3.85	2.25	0.61	0.28	0.23	0.15	0.00	0.52	0.02	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.14	
		Jamālpur	...	...	1.97	...	...	2.70	0.17	0.22	...	...	0.08	...	...	...	1.05	0.22	...	...	0.31	
		Netrokona	0.85	0.15	0.19	...	...	0.70	0.05	...	1.75	0.46	...	...	2.95	0.13	...	3.13	1.05	0.05	1.47	
Chittagong.	Faridpur	Subarnachali	...	0.23	...	0.50	0.06	1.61	1.09	...	0.31	0.11	0.03	0.44	1.07	0.03	0.11	0.20	0.21	0.30	0.30	
		Durgapur	1.60	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.30	3.00	0.31	0.41	2.10	0.40	0.31	0.40	0.51	0.10	0.40	0.20	0.21	0.30	0.30	
		Sherpur Thon	1.25	0.10	...	0.05	...	1.70	0.10	0.40	0.12	...	0.29	...	0.23	0.63	0.15	0.53	0.05	0.05	0.00	
		Deccanjanj	...	...	...	...	1.80	...	...	...	...	1.80	...	...	0.95	...	0.55	...	...	...	...	
		Madaripur	0.07	0.07	...	0.95	...	0.13	0.12	0.05	0.11	0.30	0.00	1.86	0.50	0.03	0.74	2.08	0.13	0.10	0.07	
	Bagerganj	Faridpur	0.38	0.00	0.34	0.06	0.23	0.10	0.41	...	...	0.51	0.79	2.12	0.30	0.10	0.27	0.37	0.40	0.39	0.03	
		Gaolundo	0.43	0.50	0.05	0.19	...	1.31	...	...	...	0.08	2.10	0.46	0.45	...	0.15	...	0.30	0.08	...	
		Patuakhali	0.21	0.09	0.29	0.05	2.10	0.16	0.16	...	0.02	1.50	1.53	0.74	0.27	0.31	1.78	1.64	0.10	0.27	0.16	
		Faridpur	0.03	0.23	0.19	0.84	0.52	0.00	0.21	...	0.18	1.50	0.42	0.29	...	...	0.52	...	0.29	0.49	0.27	
		Gournadi	0.08	0.00	...	...	1.10	0.91	2.13	0.07	1.21	0.54	0.04	0.47	...	0.32	1.55	0.76	0.21	0.25	0.05	
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Gournadi	0.13	0.02	0.14	2.04	0.16	0.47	0.14	0.11	0.33	0.51	1.21	2.40	0.92	0.44	0.84	3.30	0.25	0.15	0.16	
		Chola	0.31	0.51	0.06	0.03	1.28	0.09	0.04	0.62	0.08	0.06	1.32	0.37	0.03	0.13	1.21	0.32	0.24	0.41	1.02	
		Daulatkhan	0.85	0.45	0.51	0.10	1.35	0.27	0.07	0.53	2.87	1.76	2.20	0.30	0.20	0.80	1.10	0.74	0.12	0.43	1.77	
		Bauphal	...	...	0.30	...	0.20	1.50	0.03	0.13	...	2.50	2.25	1.63	0.31	...	1.50	0.95	0.24	0.70	...	
		Agartola	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.59	0.31	...	1.30	...	1.50	...	0.10	0.40	...	...	...	
	Tippera	Comilla	0.07	...	0.11	0.21	1.00	0.35	0.12	0.00	0.75	1.00	1.41	0.21	0.25	0.02	0.16	1.21	0.14	0.03	...	
		Chandpur	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.59	1.43	...	0.26	1.70	0.48	1.76	2.13	0.40	...	0.27	0.42	0.80	0.40	0.12	0.22	
		Brahmanbaria	2.00	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.51	0.22	0.38	0.18	0.25	0.00	0.63	0.08	0.74	...	0.04	0.10	0.42	0.01	0.06	
		Ramchandrapur	...	...	0.09	...	...	...	...	0.90	...	...	3.80	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.50	
		Narainagar	...	1.20	0.20	0.40	0.40	...	0.51	0.79	0.81	0.51	0.15	0.19	...	0.89	0.90	0.30	0.81	0.53	0.35	
Chittagong.	Nonkhali	Daukandi	0.19	0.03	0.00	0.59	0.19	0.06	0.23	0.40	2.25	0.40	0.15	0.25	0.06	0.22	0.48	0.01	0.02	0.2	0.30	
		Kasba	0.10	0.35	0.15	1.10	...	...	...	1.19	0.45	0.05	0.83	0.55	0.49	...	0.74	0.46	...	...	0.54	
		Lakham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nonkhali	2.35	0.48	0.10	0.16	0.86	0.10	0.08	0.24	0.36	2.28	2.50	2.94	0.46	0.18	2.06	1.78	1.80	0.04	1.18	
		Fenny	0.55	0.14	0.16	0.30	0.32	0.42	0.45	1.10	0.80	3.51	3.40	1.15	3.56	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.30	0.18	0.20	
	Chittagong	Faridpur	1.92	0.05	0.00	0.37	1.06	0.83	0.10	0.53	0.18	3.55	3.55	4.20	0.87	1.34	0.30	...	0.40	0.31	0.34	
		Chittagong	1.75	0.04	...	0.59	1.85	0.17	...	...	1.28	0.93	1.32	0.06	0.01	0.55	...	...	1.61	...	0.31	
		Gok's bazar	4.34	0.87	2.70	1.00	0.35	...	0.70	0.35	0.53	3.14	0.06	0.01	...	1.07	1.44	0.33	0.07	0.85	0.10	
		Chittagong	1.00	0.45	0.32	0.30	...	0.07	0.25	0.10	0.09	1.00	3.04	3.04	2.03	0.24	0.31	0.33	0.78	0.12	...	
		Kutubdia	1.91	...	0.18	2.41	0.58	...	0.18	0.35	0.80	1.59	1.05	2.50	1.50	0.31	0.91	...	0.17	...	0.00	
Chittagong.	South Lushai Hills.	Narainagar	0.62	...	0.25	1.02	...	0.15	...	...	1.01	2.16	0.54	2.41	0.06	0.54	0.17	0.77	...	0.12	0.02	
		Koila	...	0.03	0.12	0.39	0.12	1.10	0.05	0.06	1.50	2.85	2.32	1.24	0.43	0.13	0.15	0.35	0.28	0.10	...	
		Fenny	0.03	0.22	...	0.2	...	0.35	0.21	0.55	3.39	5.00	6.11	2.82	4.77	0.70	...	0.04	0.21	0.10	0.06	
		Misra	3.15	...	0.11	0.09	1.09	...	0.52	0.14	1.35	1.20	3.40	2.55	0.55	0.51	...	0.17	0.10	0.05	0.14	
		Chandpur	0.12	0.08	0.40	...	...	...	0.35	0.09	0.11	3.40	1.16	0.35	0.01	0.03	0.21	...	0.31	0.00	0.12	
	Patna	Kandhamari	0.12	0.04	0.11	0.21	0.22	0.08	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.34	1.41	2.41	0.91	0.06	1.06	0.04	0.05	...	
		Handarban	0.70	...	1.23	0.18	0.18	0.24	0.56	1.10	1.89	1.57	1.54	0.73	0.08	...	0.42	...	0.12	0.28	0.53	
		Denaguri	0.30	0.02	...	0.00	1.14	0.08	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.63	0.04	0.41	...	...	0.10	0.05	0.09	
		Dimpore	0.77	0.08	...	...	0.40	0.07	0.29	...	...	...	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.15	...	0.05	0.08	0.19	0.65	
		Bihar	0.54	...	...	0.11	...	...	...	...	...	1.47	2.02	0.07	0.12	0.27	0.07	...	0.01	0.01	0.65	
Chittagong.	Gaya	Barn	0.18	...	0.37	0.10	2.12	0.20	0.10	0.22	...	...	0.07	0.75	1.00	1.04	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.46	
		Bickram	0.70	0.12	...	1.00	1.10	0.34	0.33	...	...	...	0.41	2.10	0.89	0.24	0.19	...	...	0.50	0.14	
		Bila	0.72	0.15	...	...	0.31	...	0.75	2.44	...	0.09	0.72	0.55	...	3.14	0.73	0.12	0.14	0.40	...	
		Aurangabad	0.13	...	...	0.48	5.13	0.51	0.75	0.30	...	0.60	1.93	0.04	1.18	0.47	0.12	0.31	0.62	0.08	0.51	
		Gaya	0.12	0.25	0.09	0.27	0.82	1.20	0.03	0.40	...	0.15	2.05	1.58	0.23	0.84	1.02	0.03	0.3	0.1	0.23	
	Shahabad	Nawala	0.25	0.08	...	...	0.51	...	0.71	0.07	...	0.65	2.47	2.41	0.54	0.18	0.13	...	...	0.10	2.01	
		Jahanabad	2.85	0.51	0.01	...	0.11	...	...	...	...	0.17	0.41	...	...	0.52	0.71	...	...	0.02	0.08	
		Awal	0.07	...	...	0.28	1.10	1.14	...	0.04	...	0.19	0.87	0.37	2.81	0.03	0.52	2.27	0.34	0.02	0.08	
		Daudnagar	0.17	...	...	...	1.49	2.22	0.74	...	...	0.32	1.25	0.07	2.21	0.09	0.12	...	0.30	0.59	...	
		Sherghat	...	...	...	1.50	1.04	...	0.11	...	...	0.50	0.44	0.70	...	1.05	0.20	0.44	0.11	...	...	
Patna.	Shahabad	Rajauli	...	...	0.31	0.20	...	0.13	...	...	...	0.10	1.54	0.49	0.17	0.45	0.10	...	0.13	0.09	...	
		Patni Bara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.20	0.02	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.03	0.59	0.68	
		Buxar	0.95	0.06	0.06	0.12	1.22	2.84	0.92	...	...	...	2.50	0.28	0.53	3.11	0.02	0.08	1.50	2.00	...	
		Dehri	0.81	...	...	0.08	3.40	1.42	0.32	0.56	...	0.71	0.00	0.83	4.32	0.27	0.17	1.30	2.10	...	0.03	
		Rhabhna	0.24	...	0.03	0.29	0.40	0.48	...	...	0.16	...	...	1.31	0.41	0.05	...	0.75	0.73	...	0.06	
	Saran																					

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

engal in August 1894 -continued.

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bhagalpur - concluded.	Bhagalpur	Vadhipura ...	0.40	0.00	...	0.84	1.70	1.94	1.75	...	...	...	1.09	...	0.24	...	0.15	0.10	0.45	...	0.33	...
		Bongson (Syabad) ...	0.43	0.20	...	...	0.85	1.45	0.44	...	...	...	0.13	0.30	1.70	0.07	...	0.04	0.20	...	2.62	...
		Supaul ...	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.27	4.00	1.04	1.17	0.38	1.44	0.08	0.70	0.00	0.19	0.01	0.13	0.28	...	0.25	...	0.53
		Protabganj ...	1.30	0.72	0.31	0.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.03
		Bhagalpur ...	0.03	...	...	0.00	0.45	2.11	1.47	0.01	...	0.07	1.40	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	...	0.14	0.00	0.01	
	Purnea	Banka ...	...	0.08	...	...	...	...	1.80	...	...	...	1.43	0.08	0.15	...	0.33	0.05	0.15	0.01	...	0.11
		Colpang ...	0.01	0.80	0.18	...	0.23	0.05	1.72	...	...	0.06	0.21	...	0.21	...	0.02	0.05	0.15	0.01	...	0.35
		Kishanganj ...	0.08	0.15	0.58	2.97	0.70	0.83	0.40	...	0.30	0.00	0.21	...	0.58	0.23	0.08	0.24	0.23	...	...	...
		Araria ...	0.07	0.60	0.50	0.00	...	...	0.78	0.40	0.37	0.04	0.70	3.04	...	0.15	...	0.45	...	...	...	...
		Purnea ...	1.43	0.22	0.63	...	0.82	...	0.57	0.18	0.07	0.06	0.01	1.28	0.05	0.25	0.3	0.14	0.00	0.23	0.10	0.34
	Malda	Gondwara (Korah) ...	...	0.10	...	...	0.20	0.80	2.35	...	...	...	...	...	0.57	...	0.17	0.24	0.00	...	0.80	0.30
		Baraee ...	0.35	0.38	0.04	0.4	2.40	0.01	...	0.03	0.20	0.14	0.21	1.08	0.26	0.25	0.14	...	...	0.67	...	0.47
		Forbesganj ...	0.45	0.50	2.80	1.2	0.10	...	0.07	2.01	...	...	0.34	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	...	0.12
		Malda ...	1.20	1.50	0.70	1.25	3.10	1.50	1.61	...	0.05	0.50	0.44	0.37	0.10	...	0.18	0.40	...	0.14	1.67	...
		Chanchal ...	0.15	0.34	1.22	0.02	1.28	0.04	...	0.13	...	0.11	0.83	0.73	0.25	...	0.33	0.73	0.40	0.16	0.02	0.00
	Sonthal Parganas.	Oajol ...	0.07	0.70	0.15	0.15	0.44	...	...	...	0.05	0.19	0.20	1.40	0.13	0.45	...	0.35	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.24
		Nigamj ...	0.27	0.07	0.10	...	1.20	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.00	...	0.00	...	0.80	...	0.35	...	...	0.30
		Kajmahal ...	...	0.33	0.21	...	0.45	0.00	...	0.37	...	0.07	0.13	...	0.26	...	0.22	0.27	0.15	0.18	...	0.16
		Godda ...	0.70	0.22	0.17	0.20	0.85	0.20	0.21	0.13	...	0.05	0.15	1.45	...	0.05	...	0.5	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.06
		Pakour ...	...	0.08	0.01	0.28	...	...	1.14	...	0.26	...	...	2.00	...	...	0.71	1.56	0.37	...	...	0.88
Orissa.	Balasore	Naya Danka ...	0.12	1.78	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.42	0.07	0.03	...	0.36	1.09	0.98	0.11	0.20	0.03	0.03	0.45	0.00	0.22	...
		Deochur ...	0.03	0.83	0.27	0.5	0.16	0.19	0.80	0.12	...	0.29	0.13	0.50	0.40	0.09	0.20	0.54	0.48	0.33	...	0.23
		Jamtara ...	0.19	2.70	1.27	...	0.35	0.36	0.88	1.40	...	...	0.31	0.51	3.11	0.12	0.26	0.60	0.31	0.05	0.84	0.24
		Belbada ...	...	...	0.80	2.90	0.85	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	0.53	...	0.73	0.60	...	...	...	...
		Namhat ...	...	1.20	0.80	0.10	2.20	...	0.25	...	...	3.50	1.00	1.90	1.50	0.15	0.55	2.80	2.50	1.20	0.50	0.50
	Balasore	Asenbani ...	...	0.79	0.10	...	0.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50	1.27	0.35	...	1.30	...	...
		Katikund ...	...	0.31	0.03	...	0.45	0.00	0.05	0.16	...	...	0.11	0.50	1.77	0.00	1.37	0.10	0.56	0.25	1.14	...
		Medhapur ...	...	0.80	...	1.20	0.23	0.10	...	...	...	0.25	1.14	0.4	0.13	0.10	0.30	0.37	0.75	0.00	0.2	0.17
		Sarais ...	0.93	0.30	0.84	...	0.02	0.26	0.25	0.07	...	0.24	0.20	0.94	1.4	0.68	0.20	0.17	0.48	0.30	0.61	0.60
		Sarath ...	...	0.10	0.72	0.70	0.00	0.60	0.08	...	...	0.00	0.15	0.05	0.12	0.33	0.62	0.38	0.13	0.31	0.13	...
	Balasore	Darwey ...	0.23	...	0.69	0.00	0.33	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	...	0.25	0.12	0.20	0.08	0.47	...	...
		Bhagya ...	...	1.73	1.02	0.03	1.01	...	0.0	...	...	0.37	1.58	1.06	...	0.10	...	0.20	...	2.00	...	...
		Mohaspore ...	...	0.14	0.42	0.21	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.70	...	0.04	0.10	0.08	0.28	0.29	0.21	0.57	2.71	0.52	0.13	1.57
		Borhara ...	0.02	0.74	0.30	...	0.01	...	0.10	...	...	0.07	...	0.50	...	...	0.17	0.40	0.70	0.28	...	...
		Sukhijanj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puri	Jagatsingpur ...	0.04	...	...	1.30	0.00	1.53	...	0.86	0.54	1.28	...	0.7	0.25	0.26	0.48	0.06	0.00	0.07	0.20	...
		Banki ...	0.08	0.05	...	...	0.07	...	0.12	0.20	...	...	0.07	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.32	0.47	...	0.03	...	...
		Outback ...	0.42	0.50	0.20	...	0.40	...	0.45	...	...	0.05	...	0.22	0.67	0.17	0.15	0.53	...	...	...	...
		False Point ...	0.02	0.55	0.40	...	0.34	0.20	0.47	0.10	1.51	0.57	...	0.08	0.50	0.10	1.14	1.73	0.47	0.60	0.23	...
		Kendrapara ...	0.02	1.10	0.03	...	0.71	...	0.04	0.16	0.77	0.92	0.10	...	0.33	0.02	0.07	0.36	0.36	0.02	0.04	0.41
	Puri	Jaipur ...	0.32	0.57	...	1.10	0.55	...	0.31	...	...	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.40	0.41	0.07	0.45	0.48	...	...	...
		Dharmasala ...	0.20	...	2.00	1.20	...	...	0.30	0.10	...	0.40	0.40	0.10	0.40	0.10	0.20	0.40	0.0	0.30	...	...
		Saltore ...	0.17	0.41	...	0.40	0.07	...	0.30	0.17	0.30	...	0.30	...	0.50	...	1.55	0.00	0.0	0.13	...	0.10
		Pal Lahara ...	3.12	...	0.16	0.12	0.30	0.32	0.28	...	...	0.24	0.05	1.80	0.44	0.25	0.00	0.21	0.20	...	0.23	...
		Akhyapada ...	0.00	0.10	...	1.81	1.14	...	2.20	0.05	...	0.31	0.32	0.08	0.08	0.18	...	0.00	0.76	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Chandul ...	0.05	3.89	0.17	0.31	0.80	...	0.20	...	0.80	0.35	0.48	...	0.75	...	0.10	0.42	0.10	...	...	...
		Udhadrak ...	...	0.48	0.21	0.02	...	...	1.06	...	...	0.20	...	0.05	...	...	0.25	0.00	0.00	...	...	...
		Koro ...	...	0.28	0.02	1.25	...	0.28	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	0.06	0.37	...	...	...	...	...
		Balasore ...	...	0.13	0.12	0.11	2.18	...	0.09	0.18	...	0.02	1.78	0.04	0.07	0.17	...	0.05	0.18	...	...	...
		Jalaspore ...	...	1.13	1.75	0.30	...	...	0.08	0.12	2.75	0.16	0.61	0.33	3.23	0.12	0.05	2.00	0.30	0.06	...	0.44
	Puri	Haripada ...	...	0.10	...	0.21	0.19	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.16	0.61	0.33	3.23	0.12	0.05	2.00	0.30	0.06	...	0.44
		Prari ...	0.10	...	...	...	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.16	0.61	0.33	3.23	0.12	0.05	2.00	0.30	0.06	...	0.44
		Khurda ...	0.00	0.14	0.22	0.77	0.57	1.40	0.55	1.05	...	0.70	0.52	0.10	0.05	0.16	0.05	0.59	0.53	0.53	0.04	0.04
		Bompu ...	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.30	0.19	0.45	0.13	0.05	0.30	0.12	0.73	0.30	2.54	1.20	0.33	0.7	0.23	0.71
		Gop ...	0.60	0.25	0.27	0.14	...	0.50	0.76	0.50	0.10	0.30	0.85	0.13	0.55	1.27	2.98	1.96	0.60	0.27	2.18	0.36
	Hazaribagh	Satpara ...	...	0.20	...	0.32	0.30	0.30	1.40	0.37	1.13	0.90	0.15	1.10	0.13	1.10	0.07	0.10	0.52	0.70	1.13	...
		Pipli ...	...	0.72	...	0.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.31	0.00	...	3.45	...	...
		Nagpur ...	0.36	...	...	1.30	...	0.33	0.43	...	0.28	0.00	...	0.30	0.23	1.30	1.77	0.36	0.93	0.12	0.52	
		Kumala ...	0.28	...	...	5.00	...	3.18	0.58	0.19	0.51	...	...	0.40	...	1.35	1.36	0.54	0.03	...	0.10	...
		Pachamba (Giridih) ...	...	0.08	0.07	0.23	1.57	0.52	0.24	0.09	...	...	2.54	0.17	1.13	0.50	0.07	0.27	0.03	0.42	0.70	0.66
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ...	0.02	0.77	...	0.05	1.05	0.15	0.76	0.31	...	...	3.82	0.27	0.80	0.14	0.20	1.04	0.20	0.41	0.08	0.28
		Semtaurgh ...	...	...	...	3.08	0.25	1.03	0.40	...	...	2.13	0.12	...	0.80	0.56	0.17	0.12	0.20	0.07	0.47	0.50
		Mahuli Hill ...	0.15	0.10	0.19	1.15	0.27	1.55	0.18	...	...	0.45	0.12	0.25	0.75	...	0.55	0.60	0.50	...	0.35	...
		Jhoomar Hill ...	0.30	...	...	2.00	0.10	0.60	0.50	...	...	0.60	...	0.40	1.40	0.20	0.80	0.60	1.10	...	0.80	0.70
		Barth ...	0.11	...	0.38	0.03																

in August 1894—concluded.

	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 18th May 1894 to 31st August 1894.	Average rainfall from 18th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.	Metereological Division.
7	1.50	0.60	2.02	1.74	1.17	...	0.00	...	16	14.45	10.40	11.70	2.02	31.84	34.23	Madhipura Bongaon. (Sylhet).	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Punjab—concluded.
8	0.40	0.06	0.18	0.53	0.80	...	...	...	15	...	13.70	12.32	4.00	32.57	34.77	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
9	0.72	0.90	1.50	0.80	0.54	...	0.20	...	23	14.00	18.50	12.32	4.00	32.57	34.77	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
10	0.47	0.44	0.24	0.83	0.02	0.02	1.12	0.02	10	13.70	12.77	10.15	2.41	37.73	30.61	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
11	0.10	0.44	0.61	0.88	...	...	...	...	10	13.70	12.77	10.15	2.41	37.73	30.61	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
12	0.03	0.02	1.46	0.05	...	...	...	...	10	13.70	12.77	10.15	2.41	37.73	30.61	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
13	0.53	1.54	2.00	1.39	0.60	...	...	...	20	16.61	22.16	16.21	4.70	49.27	51.90	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
14	0.09	0.50	1.70	1.45	0.67	0.42	...	...	18	14.08	16.36	13.66	3.04	42.44	45.76	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
15	0.52	1.10	1.86	0.70	0.33	0.18	...	...	20	17.11	11.70	14.44	1.66	33.41	42.72	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
16	1.00	0.30	1.00	0.29	...	...	...	...	15	...	11.12	...	2.35	29.10	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
17	1.35	1.80	3.20	0.25	0.30	...	...	...	18	...	13.84	...	3.20	34.47	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
18	0.08	0.00	1.01	1.00	...	...	...	...	15	...	15.08	...	2.60	38.61	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
19	3.22	1.00	1.83	1.35	1.32	1.00	...	...	23	...	25.32	...	3.22	57.29	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
20	0.58	0.00	1.12	2.51	...	0.40	0.01	0.02	18	14.33	12.09	9.91	1.45	37.36	34.00	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
21	0.25	0.02	1.00	0.06	...	...	1.21	...	10	15.31	9.69	14.03	3.50	30.01	42.27	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
22	0.50	0.75	0.82	3.50	0.22	...	0.05	...	17	...	14.34	...	3.19	32.82	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
23	0.06	1.12	0.85	1.22	0.06	...	0.15	2.10	19	14.33	10.41	9.88	2.30	32.81	36.10	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
24	0.27	0.25	0.02	1.40	0.16	...	0.05	...	20	14.71	10.20	11.70	1.90	31.05	31.89	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
25	...	...	1.20	2.62	0.32	...	0.75	0.19	4	18.83	13.66	13.85	2.45	42.80	37.70	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
26	0.85	0.84	1.25	2.46	0.32	...	0.75	0.19	4	18.83	13.66	13.85	2.45	42.80	37.70	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
27	0.80	2.42	0.20	0.31	0.61	0.57	...	...	1.20	23	15.95	13.01	12.27	2.42	46.74	36.04	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea	
28	1.10	...	0.46	0.15	0.25	0.12	0.74	...	0.65	25	17.12	17.74	12.01	3.11	45.04	36.80	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea	
29	0.80	...	0.54	0.31	0.52	...	...	...	...	11	...	8.96	...	3.50	32.34	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea	
30	...	...	0.73	0.44	...	...	0.44	0.14	10	...	5.82	...	1.25	24.40	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
31	0.20	2.00	2.00	...	0.00	0.01	2.10	...	23	...	25.83	...	3.50	...	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
32	...	...	2.40	0.20	...	...	2.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
33	0.15	3.12	0.21	1.04	0.17	0.08	0.18	0.65	21	...	14.21	...	3.12	40.00	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
34	1.66	0.17	1.05	0.20	0.55	0.60	...	...	...	...	10.44	...	1.65	40.05	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
35	0.87	1.74	0.45	1.18	0.44	...	0.50	...	...	...	14.10	...	1.34	38.05	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
36	0.24	0.41	1.50	1.25	0.40	...	0.30	...	...	...	10.23	...	1.30	...	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
37	...	0.78	1.07	1.01	0.33	0.02	1.05	0.20	1.04	19	...	12.82	...	2.07	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
38	0.30	1.14	1.83	2.60	0.12	...	1.32	0.70	17	...	21.23	...	2.09	...	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
39	2.15	...	1.03	0.93	0.52	0.03	...	1.12	23	...	17.20	...	2.71	...	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
40	0.18	0.02	2.31	0.91	0.52	0.03	...	1.12	23	...	17.20	...	2.71	...	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
41	0.04	0.4.	1.58	0.04	0.00	...	...	1.43	15	...	8.82	...	1.48	27.86	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
42	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.00	13	13.50	8.87	10.12	1.85	...	29.79	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
43	...	...	0.07	...	0.22	...	0.05	9	15.72	3.84	10.71	1.07	30.86	35.25	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nandit. Asenbani. Kailasund. Madhupur. Saran. Sarath. Barokpa. Danrey. Bhagya. Poneshipur. Bahon. Sahibganj.	Purnea		
44	...	...	0.05	1.30	...	...	0.05	20	17.05	14.33	13.72	1.75	42.85	39.13	...	Supni. Protapganj. Bhagalpur. Banka. Golaghat. Kishanganj. Araria. Purnea. Gondwana (Korah). Rayone. Bongaon. Kalyanpur. Malda. Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Belahali. Gidda. Pakour. Naya Umka. Deoghur. Jamtara. Belhadda. Nand			

# SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1894.

THE meteorology of the month of August has been in rather striking contrast with that of July. During the former month there was a succession of storms formed in the Bay, each one exceeding the former one in intensity, and towards the end of the month two very severe storms advanced to the head of the Bay. Also during July the distribution of the rainfall was exceptionally irregular, and particularly heavy rain was received in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal, and very light rain in North Bengal. In August, on the other hand, not a single storm of importance has been formed, and only two very feeble barometric depressions have been generated, one of which was formed over the north-west angle of the Bay and advanced westwards into the Central Provinces, while the second, which, however, existed for no less than eight days, was formed over the land in the south-east of the province, and gradually advanced in a north-westerly direction to Nowgong, where it filled up, but throughout its existence it was an extremely feeble storm and gave rise to only light to moderate winds, though it brought with it a rather heavy burst of rainfall. Also in August, Orissa and South-West Bengal, which had received rather large excess falls in July, received somewhat scanty falls, the falls varying from 18 to 11 per cent. in defect of the normal; while again North Bengal, which received a fall 20 per cent. in defect of the normal in July, received an excess of 11 per cent. in August. The two months, therefore, have been rather opposite in their character. August, however, has been on the whole a month of well-developed monsoon character, except perhaps during the last week when the rainfall became light and local, and a slight and partial break in the rains set in, but generally the rainfall of the province for August has been above the normal by about eight per cent.

At the end of July the meteorological conditions over Bengal were fairly normal, except that on the 30th of that month a feeble barometric depression accompanied by a distinct cyclonic circulation of winds had formed near Dinajpur. On the 31st the feeble depression had moved in a westerly direction, and was lying along the foot of the hills from about Purnea westwards, and on the 1st of August it had practically ceased to exist as a definite depression, and had become merged into the monsoon trough of low pressure which was lying almost along the foot of the hills. The low pressure area remained in this position for several days, and for the first few days of August also the pressure over Bengal continued below the normal. With the slightly increased indraught towards this low pressure, conditions remained favourable for a rather strong monsoon to blow over the province, and good general rainfall was received up till the 6th of August, when the first feeble barometric depression which was formed in this month occurred.

*Feeble barometric depression of August 6th to the 9th.*—On the 6th instant pressure rose slowly except at the extreme southern stations, and it became decidedly low over the centre and north of the Bay and over Orissa, while winds round the north-west angle of the Bay showed a very distinct indraught towards the sea area. It was thus clear a feeble depression had formed off the Orissa Coast on the 6th. On the 7th pressure had again fallen slowly in the south of Orissa, but had risen elsewhere, and the feeble depression which had formed in the Bay on the 6th had become more definite, and was lying off the South Orissa Coast with a centre to the south-east of Puri. It was still a feeble disturbance, and had not intensified since the 6th. It passed inland during the afternoon of the 7th, the centre crossing the coast near Puri, and at 8 A.M. of the 8th the centre was a little to the south of Sambalpur, and had therefore moved in a west-north-westerly direction. It was still a very shallow depression, but it was of large extent and affected a large part of North-Eastern and Northern India, and a fairly heavy wave of monsoon winds advanced over Bengal in connection with it. On the 9th the feeble depression had again advanced in a west-north-westerly direction in the Central Provinces, but it had become very feeble, and had practically ceased to exist.

On the 9th and 10th, pressure fell rather briskly over the greater part of Bengal and Assam, and on the 10th it was in defect by from 0·06" to 0·08". This again caused an increase in the strength of the monsoon winds blowing from the Bay over Bengal, and at this time very strong monsoon winds were reported. On the 11th an inrush of westerly and north-westerly winds commenced in the west of the province, partially driving back the strong southerly and south-easterly winds which were flowing in over Bengal from the Bay. By the interaction thus produced, heavy rain was precipitated over the western districts. Pressure also began to fall briskly to rapidly, the fall equaling a tenth of an inch at some of the south-eastern stations, and by the opposing north-westerly and westerly winds with the south-easterly and easterly winds a distinct cyclonic circulation began to set up over the south and south-east of the province.

*Feeble barometric depression of August 11th to the 19th.* The feeble low pressure area with the cyclonic circulation of winds, which had commenced on the 11th, developed into a definite barometric depression on the 12th, for on this date pressure had fallen over the eastern half of the province and at some of the central and northern stations, while it was rising in the west of the province. Hence the barometric depression which had been forming on the previous day had become more prominent, and pressure was in defect by

amounts ranging up to 0·17" at Faridpur and 0·162" at Barisal and Narayanganj. A distinct circulation of winds also set up round the low pressure area, and by the indraught towards the depression, winds became rather strong at the head of the Bay. General and rather heavy rain was also being received in connection with the depression. On the 13th the feeble depression had moved in a west-north-westerly direction into West Bengal, and the centre was a little to the north of Raniganj. It had not, however, intensified in any way and was still very feeble, though it was giving good general rain over the whole province. Hence on the 13th with the movement of the depression pressure had fallen at the western and south-western stations, while it was rising at the eastern, northern and central stations. It was also accompanied by an almost perfect cyclonic circulation of winds, though the wind force was light. On the 14th the depression had again moved away in a west-north-westerly direction, and the centre was probably near Hazaribagh, but it was a very extensive and shallow depression, and was giving moderate winds only with general and fairly heavy rain. On the 15th the barometric changes in Bengal were particularly small, and the very feeble depression had continued to drift very slowly westwards and covered Baghelkhand and part of Chota Nagpur, so that conditions in Bengal remained unchanged, and moderate general rain with a moderately strong monsoon prevailed. On the 16th pressure was rising slowly at all except a few of the eastern stations, and the feeble depression had moved slightly westwards, and was mainly over the North-Western Provinces with a centre perhaps to the south of Benares, so that it had practically little effect on the conditions in Bengal. A fairly strong monsoon, however, continued to blow over Bengal towards the depression, and rainfall continued general. On the 17th pressure continued to increase very slowly over the greater part of Bengal, and the feeble depression had again extended slightly in a westerly direction, but the general weather conditions in Bengal were quite unchanged. On the 18th, pressure had again risen moderately to rather briskly over Bengal, though it was falling in Assam, but notwithstanding the steadily increasing pressure, a defect usually ranging from 0·05" to 0·08" was still registered over the province. The feeble depression had again moved westwards, and the centre was near Nowgong, but it was unchanged in general character, and was a very shallow diffused depression extending over a large area and accompanied by a distinct cyclonic circulation of winds. From the 18th to the 19th, however, the depression appears to have felled up rather rapidly, for on the latter date it had practically ceased to exist. As before, moderate monsoon winds were blowing over Bengal into the depression, and hence fairly general rain continued to be received up till the 19th instant.

After the disappearance of the depression pressure began to rise moderately to briskly, and by the 26th pressure had become considerably above the normal, the excess ranging up to more than a tenth of an inch at many stations. Hence the pressure distribution became decidedly unfavourable for the free flow of the monsoon current over Bengal. From the 20th to the 26th good general rainfall continued to be received, but from about the latter period the rainfall began to fall off decidedly in amount, and conditions became those which usually precede a slight and partial break in the rains. From the 27th to the 30th August, however, pressure again began to fall in Bengal, so that on the latter date pressure had again become in defect, though on the 31st a moderate to brisk increase of pressure again occurred, so that up to the end of August the monsoon current was still influencing the whole of Bengal to a moderate extent, though the rainfall in the last week was very much lighter than it had been in the previous part of the month.

On the other hand, certain changes occurred in the Bay towards the close of the month which were important. Up till nearly the 23rd of August the strength of the monsoon in the extreme south of the Bay, as judged by the wind velocities at the Ceylon stations, was rather small. From the 24th instant, however, a considerable increase occurred, and a strong monsoon current was blowing in Ceylon up till the end of the month. This strong advance gradually passed on the Bay, and from about the 30th instant a barometric depression of a feeble diffused nature appeared to form in the centre of the Bay. This feeble depression moved slowly towards the North Madras coast, and on the 1st September it was lying almost over the North Madras coast. The diffused depression was giving strong winds and squally weather in the east and south of the Bay, but by the indraught towards it the monsoon current was also partially prevented from flowing up to the north of the Bay and over Bengal.

*Pressure.*—The variations of pressure during the month have been of little practical importance. The mean pressure for the whole month has been in defect at all stations, the defect usually equalling about 0·015", and ranging between only 0·028" at Dacca and 0·027" at Darbhanga, and about 0·05" to 0·010" at some of the eastern and south-western stations.

*Temperature.*—The variations of temperature during the month have also been small, and of comparatively little importance. The averages of the maximum or day temperatures during the month have shown temperature to be usually between 1° and 2° below the normal, the greatest defect being 2·3° at Bankipore, while nearly normal temperatures have been registered at Chittagong, Balasore, and Pulo Point. In the case of the night or minimum temperatures, also, the averages for the month show a defect of usually less than a degree. One or two stations, on the other hand, near the foot of the hills, such as Purnea, Jalpaiguri, and Darjeeling itself, have shown slight excess minimum temperatures.

The mean temperature of the whole of Bengal has been in defect by 0·7°, and the largest defects, averaging 1·1°, have been registered in Bihar.



**Rainfall.**—The general rainfall for the month has equalled about nine inches in Orissa, eleven inches in South-West Bengal, fifteen inches in Bihar and North Bengal, and about seventeen to eighteen inches in Chota Nagpur and East Bengal. Excess falls of from one and-a-half to three and-a-half inches have hence been recorded in North Bengal, East Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur, and defects of one to two inches in South-West Bengal and Orissa. In the case of the number of rainy days, that is, days on which at least a tenth of an inch of rain fell, excess numbers were recorded in every district except Orissa, and even in South-West Bengal, where the rainfall was defective, rain fell on one day more than usual in the month. In such districts as Bihar and Chota Nagpur, indeed rain fell during August on nearly five days more than the average number. This would seem to point to the falls themselves being rather lighter than usual, though decidedly more numerous.

The comparison of the actual rainfall in the various large divisions of the province with the normal is most accurately and conveniently shown in the form of a percentage. The figures representing the rainfall for the month, calculated in this way, are included in the table below under the heading of August. This table really gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first eight columns giving the actual average rainfalls in each division in each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the ninth column gives the total rainfall for the first eight months expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Actual rainfall of first eight months of 1894 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	0	55	42	97	58	104	121	89	95
North Bengal ...	0	61	16	177	83	77	80	111	88
East Bengal ...	0	87	164	79	70	95	118	112	101
Bihar ...	3	163	24	98	29	121	108	126	109
Orissa ...	30	19	27	128	20	137	154	82	108
Chota Nagpur ...	3	110	4	144	31	149	138	126	124

The falls in August, it will be seen, have been decidedly defective in both Orissa and South-West Bengal which show defects of 18 and 11 per cent. respectively, while all other divisions have received rather abundant rainfall, the excess ranging from 11 to 26 per cent., and the general excess rainfall for August for the whole province has equalled eight per cent. In the case of the rainfall for the year up to the end of August also the average fall for the whole province has been four per cent. in excess, and the only divisions which show any considerable variation from the normal are North Bengal with a defect of 12 per cent., and Chota Nagpur with an excess of 24 per cent.

Considering the rainfall of August more in detail, the falls have varied from amounts of 30 to 40 inches in parts of South-East Bengal and in and near the Darjeeling Hills to falls of less than 10 inches in the centre and south of the province, as is the case of parts (or in some cases the whole) of the following districts:—Howrah, Hooghly, Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Jessore, Faridpur, Pubna, Murshidabad, Malda, Dinajpur, Southal Parganas, Gaya, and Monghyr. Generally the province has received falls of between 15 and 20 inches. One band of rather heavier rainfall than usual stretches in a north-westerly direction from Saugor Island towards Panna, and probably was partly produced by the second of the barometric depressions previously described.

Compared with the normal, the areas which show considerable defect embrace a large part of Orissa, parts of Midnapore, Howrah, Hooghly, Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Jessore, parts of Pabna, Murshidabad, Malda, and Dinajpur and Kuch Bihar. Here the defects in many cases exceed five inches of rain. On the other hand, by far the larger part of Bengal has received an excess fall, and over a large area the excess has been more than five inches of rain.

The following table gives full data for comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of August in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means gives in the weekly and monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 15 years; the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district; the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage; the fourth column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall of the month varied from the normal:—



Percentage Table for August 1894.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Normal district rainfall for August.	Actual district rainfall for August 1894.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+) or defect (-).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	12.36	13.20	107	+ 7
	Birbhum	13.67	14.01	103	+ 3
	Bankura	13.78	12.64	91	- 9
	Midnapore	13.25	9.62	73	- 27
	Hooghly	14.21	8.21	58	- 42
	Howrah	14.28	7.66	54	- 46
	24 Parganas	13.02	7.93	61	- 39
	Calcutta	13.51	4.82	36	- 64
	Nadia	12.19	11.48	94	- 6
	Murshidabad	11.79	11.27	96	- 4
	Jessore	11.54	9.79	85	- 15
	Khulna	12.48	11.78	94	- 6
North Bengal	Rajshahi	11.48	11.83	103	+ 3
	Dinajpur	11.87	12.59	106	+ 6
	Jalpaiguri	24.94	37.36	160	+ 50
	Darjeeling	25.45	28.61	112	+ 12
	Kuch Bihar	20.04	17.77	89	- 11
	Rangpur	12.35	13.96	113	+ 13
	Bogra	11.81	16.51	140	+ 40
	Pabna	11.95	10.32	86	- 14
	Dacca	12.38	12.05	97	- 3
	Mymensingh	14.07	18.67	133	+ 33
	Faridpur	12.08	16.00	132	+ 32
	Backergunge	16.14	17.22	107	+ 7
East Bengal	Tippera	16.37	18.45	113	+ 13
	Noakhali	23.49	35.64	152	+ 52
	Chittagong	23.48	20.33	89	- 11
	South Lushai Hills	18.44	14.51	79	- 21
	Patna	10.58	11.70	111	+ 11
	Gaya	11.71	15.71	134	+ 34
	Shahabad	11.40	16.90	148	+ 48
	Saran	10.21	13.15	129	+ 29
	Champaran	12.18	19.08	157	+ 57
	Muzaffarpur	10.11	12.49	124	+ 24
	Darbhanga	10.71	18.19	173	+ 73
	Monghyr	11.21	11.95	107	+ 7
Bihar	Bhagalpur	11.55	13.29	115	+ 15
	Purnea	14.63	16.53	113	+ 13
	Malda	12.03	11.14	93	- 7
	Southal Parganas	12.79	13.77	108	+ 8
	Cuttack	12.20	9.23	76	- 24
	Balasore	11.77	8.03	68	- 32
	Puri	11.46	8.28	72	- 28
	Hazaribagh	13.07	15.24	117	+ 17
	Lohardaga	14.76	16.03	109	+ 9
	Palamau	11.56	21.19	183	+ 83
	Manbhum	12.87	22.28	173	+ 73
	Singbhum	13.83	14.98	108	+ 8

In Assam during August, Sibsagar has received 21.05 inches of rain, Silchar 20.50 inches, and Dhubri 12.39 inches of rain.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the month of August 1894:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.		Rainy days.		Since 16th May 1894.			
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	92.3	74.1	87.3	78.0	82.0	-0.8	11.36	12.71	-1.35	17.00	16.30	+0.70	37.22	37.40
North Bengal	92.3	73.1	86.0	77.6	82.3	-0.7	15.53	14.03	+1.50	18.22	15.65	+2.57	40.59	50.95
East Bengal	92.3	72.8	85.4	76.0	81.1	-0.0	17.02	15.96	+1.06	19.12	18.53	+0.59	60.08	54.95
Bihar	93.3	72.7	87.5	77.0	82.7	-1.1	14.53	11.50	+3.03	18.63	13.83	+4.70	37.24	33.95
Orissa	93.2	73.8	87.7	78.1	82.0	-0.4	9.37	11.41	-2.04	13.80	15.43	-1.63	41.28	34.83
Chota Nagpur	91.0*	67.8*	81.4*	73.5*	70.0*	-0.5*	17.09	13.50	+3.53	21.73	17.53	+4.20	47.22	36.32
Assam	93.5	74.3	87.2	77.0	82.1	-1.0								

\* Daltonganj not included.

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## Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														
	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
				Mean barometric height, S.A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant grav. etc. lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.638	29.683	+0.06	SEly	57	91.2	11 & 13 Sept.	78.2	9th Sept.	90.3	70.0	85.1
		Burdwan	Raniganj	29.339	29.682	+0.01	SW	24	92.3	13th	76.4	9th	90.6	78.2	84.4
		Birbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bankura	Bankura	29.414	29.663	+0.07	Calm	71	91.1	12 to 15	76.6	9 & 15	90.2	78.0	84.1
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29.507	29.682	+0.15	S	72	93.3	10th	78.1	9, 10, 12, & 15	92.0	78.6	85.0
	Presidency	Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		24 Parganas	Saugor Island	29.706	29.675	+0.07	S & SSE	254	90.2	13 & 15	78.0	9th	89.5	80.6	85.0
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29.722	29.689	+0.14	SEly	55	89.6	11, 12 & 14	77.1	9th	88.7	78.3	83.3
		Nadia	Krishnanagar	29.701	29.666	+0.16	SSE	96	92.5	13 & 14	77.7	9th	91.1	79.0	85.0
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi	Murshidabad	Berhampore	29.670	29.695	+0.07	SW	91	90.6	12 & 13	78.3	15th	89.5	80.7	85.0
		Jessore	Jessore	29.710	29.690	-0.04	SSE	64	92.5	10th	76.9	9th	90.9	78.3	84.4
		Khulna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29.671	29.683	+0.06	SW	122	89.6	14th	78.1	15th	88.6	80.5	84.4
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29.435	29.712	+0.11	NEly	53	89.6	9th	74.2	12th	85.9	77.9	81.0
	Dacca	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29.482	29.727	+0.10	Ely	67	90.9	9th	71.1	13th	87.0	74.6	75.8
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22.953	—	-0.97	W	164	65.6	10th	56.2	10th	67.6	57.4	6.0
		Darjeeling	Guntong	19.280	—	—	NW	103	54.9	10th	42.1	10th	56.3	43.2	4.4
		Kuch Bihar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29.638	29.715	-0.06	Variable	19	89.8	9th	71.2	11 & 15	87.1	76.7	8.0
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca	Bogra	Bogra	29.686	29.669	+0.04	E	26	91.7	3th	75.2	10th	89.2	78.6	8.0
		Palna	Sirajganj	29.700	29.708	+0.10	Calm	21	89.8	12th	75.2	10th	87.9	79.0	8.0
		Dacca	Narayanganj	29.741	29.714	+0.14	SSE	137	90.6	11 & 14	79.2	9 & 15	89.3	80.5	8.0
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.707	29.718	-0.01	SEly	59	89.2	13th	74.6	15th	87.1	78.4	8.0
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29.727	29.731	0	S	95	88.3	13 & 14	78.9	14th	87.9	80.6	8.0
	Chittagong	Backergunge	Barisal	29.747	29.705	+0.11	Calm	52	90.3	11th	77.4	15th	89.1	79.0	8.0
		Tippera	Comilla	29.743	29.727	+0.06	S	62	90.9	12th	75.8	15th	89.5	77.4	8.0
		Nonkhali	Nonkhali	29.734	29.724	+0.03	ESE	87.0	13th	76.3	15th	86.1	79.9	8.0	
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29.713	29.747	+0.18	SE	87.7	12 & 14	76.1	15th	87.0	77.2	8.0	
		South Lushai Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BIHAR.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29.630	29.673	0	SEly	80	93.5	11th	75.7	15th	91.1	80.5	8.0
		Gaya	Gaya	29.343	29.668	+0.08	SEly	115	95.5	13th	77.8	9 & 15	92.6	79.8	8.0
		Shahabad	Dehri	29.354	29.664	-0.20	Variable	190.7	93.3	10 to 12	78.6	15th	91.4	80.4	8.0
		Shahabad	Buxar	29.471	29.662	-0.04	NE	61	93.5	11th	78.2	12 & 15	90.7	80.2	8.0
		Shahabad	Arrah	29.518	29.658	+0.05	Sly	33	93.4	10th	79.0	15th	92.2	81.2	8.0
	Bhagalpur	Saran	Chapra	29.531	29.665	+0.08	Calm	81	93.8	11th	77.1	15th	90.8	80.4	8.0
		Champaran	Motibari	29.504	29.686	+0.63	ENE	62	92.5	10th	75.1	15th	90.7	78.0	8.0
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29.543	29.674	—	ESE	78	92.7	14th	77.7	12 & 15	89.7	79.1	8.0
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29.565	29.681	-0.01	ESE	72	92.0	14th	77.2	12 & 15	88.9	78.9	8.0
		Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ORISSA.	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29.558	29.670	-0.03	SE	76	91.7	11th	76.1	12 & 15	90.3	77.2	8.0
		Purnea	Purnea	29.613	29.652	+0.04	Variable	92	90.7	9th	79.7	15th	87.1	78.6	8.0
		Malda	Malda	29.651	29.677	-0.12	SWs	77	91.6	15th	75.5	15th	89.6	80.3	8.0
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29.235	29.677	+0.08	SSE	97	91.6	13th	76.8	15th	89.7	77.9	8.0
		Cuttack	Cuttack	29.643	29.665	+0.07	Calm	37	92.2	11 & 12	78.1	15th	91.0	79.3	8.0
	Orissa	Balasore	Balasore	29.677	29.679	+0.18	Calm	74	90.4	13th	77.2	15th	88.9	78.7	8.0
		Puri	Puri	29.704	29.650	—	Calm	107	90.2	11th	76.1	14th	89.1	80.5	8.0
		Gopalpur	Gopalpur	29.743	29.604	—	NNW	151	89.2	12, 14, 15	76.1	15th	88.6	78.2	8.0
		Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.727	29.667	+0.03	S	142	89.2	13th	74.8	9th	86.3	73.4	8.0
		Chota Nagpur	Ranchi	27.614	29.679	+0.16	Variable	163	87.9	14th	71.9	9th	85.2	73.0	8.0
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur	Palamu	Daltonganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Manbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Singbhum	Chaibasa	29.961	29.686	+0.22	SW	81	92.4	14th	73.2	9th	90.9	77.2	8.0
		Singbhum	Singbhum	29.463	29.730	+0.11	Variable	.....	88.2	9th	73.5	10th	85.1	74.9	8.0
JHARKHAND.	Jharkhand	Dhubri	Dhubri	29.656	29.726	+0.10	Calm	114	88.2	9th	73.6	14th	82.0	76.1	8.0
		Silchar	Silchar	29.694	29.760	+0.18	Calm	.....	91.5	12th	75.3	9 & 10	87.5	70.7	8.0

the week ending Saturday, the 15th of September 1894.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.																DISTRICT.
Day.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.							
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1894.				
									Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.		
13	82.5	88	7.6	0.05	0.12	2.02	0.25	2.81	1.71	4.48	-2.77	38.48	39.46	-0.98	Burdwan.	
11	81.3	92	3.9	0.39	0.50	2.55	1.00	2.87	2.35	6.30	-3.95	47.79	44.37	+3.42	Birbhum.	
9	81.2	90	6.6	1.72	0.50	1.85	0.25	2.76	2.81	4.76	-1.95	44.13	44.29	-0.16	Bankura.	
17	83.1	87	2.9	0.43	0.93	2.00	2.00	3.02	3.30	5.04	-1.74	50.37	43.63	+6.74	Midnapore.	
					0.18	1.83	0.07	3.01	2.91	4.53	-1.62	33.42	42.20	-8.84	Hoochly.	
					0.46	1.81	1.00	3.01	1.41	5.06	-3.65	32.41	42.84	-10.43	Howrah.	
05	83.7	80	8.4	0.26	0.60	2.03	1.50	3.07	2.32	5.53	-3.21	39.10	44.32	-5.22	24-Parganas.	
07	82.9	86	5.1	0.25	0.25	2.00	1.00	3.25	2.24	6.12	-3.88	28.80	44.15	-15.26	Calcutta.	
17	83.7	82	6.4	0.05	0.10	2.11	0.40	2.55	1.43	4.82	-3.39	38.33	40.15	-1.82	Nadia.	
12	83.1	89	8.3	0.57		2.51		3.06		5.06			41.22		Murshidabad.	
06	83.0	90	6.3	0.62	0.50	1.95	1.00	2.48	1.76	4.80	-3.04	39.35	41.58	-2.23	Jessore.	
					0.56	2.43	1.67	3.01	2.78	5.59	-2.81	40.50	46.93	-6.43	Khulna.	
15	84.4	85	4.0	0.37	0.80	2.32	1.33	2.62	1.82	6.32	-4.50	32.28	43.62	-11.34	Raichali.	
15	79.8	94	8.6	2.10		3.27		2.98		7.04			48.60		Dinajpur.	
32	77.1	95	9.0	13.63	14.22	6.51	7.00	3.05		12.20			99.82		Jalpaiguri.	
01	50.2	93	10.0	2.73		3.81		3.72		10.07			107.39		Darjeeling.	
-	40.5	96	9.6	7.90												
					9.55	3.64	6.00	2.87	17.12	10.31	+6.31	77.46	92.05	-15.19	Kuch Bihar.	
-31	79.9	83	8.0	5.81	3.78	3.11	3.75	2.46	7.29	7.50	-0.21		61.75		Bankpur.	
08	81.7	92	7.0	2.28	2.51	2.10	2.75	2.43	3.87	5.21	-1.34	49.45	46.86	+2.59	Hogra.	
02	82.4	88	0.9	1.04	1.24	2.57	2.00	2.61	1.44	5.92	-4.48	46.61	43.37	+3.24	Pabna.	
03	83.3	87	8.1	1.04		1.87		2.50		6.03			50.36		Dacca.	
01	81.4	92	7.0	0.55		2.72		3.04		6.07			50.44		Mymensingh.	
11	83.0	86	4.7	0.38	0.92	1.85	1.67	2.59	2.09	5.12	-3.03	47.56	45.74	+1.82	Faridpur.	
10	83.3	85	8.1	0.54	1.67	2.55	2.75	3.14	3.87	6.43	-2.56	58.22	62.86	-4.64	Backergunge.	
08	81.3	94	7.0	0.75		2.13		2.91		6.35			57.24		Tippura.	
0	81.1	92	5.9	3.56		3.55		3.55		9.66			89.42		Noakhali.	
04	81.1	91	8.7	0.81		2.88		3.35		8.80			97.07		Chittagong.	
					0.20	3.23	1.06	3.80	3.35	6.07	-3.62	64.94	67.57	-2.63	Sonthal Lushai Hills.	
06	83.6	88	8.4	0.79	0.97	1.62	0.75	2.40	2.53	3.91	-1.08		33.98		Patna.	
16	83.2	81	5.0	0.78		1.91		2.21		4.04			34.92		Gaya.	
25	85.9	81	5.6	0.75												
17	84.9	87	5.7	0.57	0.42	1.94	1.20	2.44	2.96	4.18	-1.23	44.42	33.15	+11.27	Shahabad.	
22	84.2	90	4.6	0.40												
11	82.7	91	7.7	0.23	0.18	1.97	1.00	2.26	2.60	3.96	-1.36	39.38	33.95	+5.43	Saran.	
05	81.4	91	6.9	0.27	0.24	1.59	1.00	2.21	1.80	4.12	-2.02	30.86	37.46	+6.60	Champanau.	
-	81.6	93	6.1	1.27		1.63		2.19		4.53			34.80		Muzaffarpur.	
0	81.3	90	8.1	1.50	0.83	2.02	2.00	2.28	4.00	5.37	-1.37	33.68	36.98	-3.30	Darbhanga.	
					0.32	2.16	1.00	2.65	1.90	4.87	-2.88	38.30	36.27	+2.03	Monghyr.	
03	83.2	88	7.4	0.27	1.57	2.64	2.50	2.23	4.80	5.45	-0.65	49.60	37.93	+2.66	Rhagulpur.	
03	80.1	93	8.3	2.90	7.48	4.45	4.00	3.16	13.03	8.58	+4.45	53.73	55.29	-1.56	Purnea.	
10	85.3	89	7.1	0.57	2.76	3.24	1.50	2.90	5.49	6.79	-1.30	43.34	45.14	-1.80	Maldia.	
15	82.8	82	5.3	1.15	1.65		1.00	2.95	4.25	6.03	-1.78	46.47	42.10	+4.37	Sonthal Parganas.	
11	84.4	77	5.4	0.07		2.33		3.06		5.13			30.84		Cuttack.	
04	84.0	83	0.9	0.73												
09	82.9	81	5.3	2.20		2.70		3.34		5.59			40.01		Balasore.	
-	83.5	83	5.4	1.03		2.78		3.41		6.54			39.57		Puri.	
-	80.6	92	4.0	0.93												
14	77.4	80	9.1	1.34		2.27		3.52		5.24			42.20		Hazaribagh.	
17	76.5	91	6.1	0.82	0.69	2.69	1.50	3.72	4.87	6.05	-1.18		43.99		Lohardaga.	
						2.26		3.20		6.03			36.18		Palamau.	
					0.62	2.48	0.50	3.15	3.45	4.50	-2.14	61.24	39.61	+21.63	Manbhum.	
12	82.1	83	7.4	0.50	0.50	2.62	1.00	3.30	3.08	6.32	-3.24	40.13	44.18	-4.05	Sinbhum.	
-31	76.6	97	10.0	6.31											Nisagar.	
-36	77.7	97	10.0	2.08											Goalpara.	
-13	78.8	94	9.7	8.23											Cachar.	

at ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the subdivisions.

## Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 15th of September 1904.

Meteorological div. mon.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1904.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.		
				Sunday, 9th.	Monday, 10th.	Tuesday, 11th.	Wednesday, 12th.	Thursday, 13th.	Friday, 14th.	Saturday, 15th.									
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1.94	1.75	3.78	39.37	36.44			
			Burdwan	...	...	...	0.06	...	...	...	Nil	0.03	2.19	1.25	4.70	34.00	39.05		
			Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	Nil	0.04	2.23	2.08	4.82	34.43	39.20		
			Raniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.39	1	0.39	1.83	1.77	4.55	45.40	48.38		
		Birbhum	Monkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	5.31	?	39.54	?		
			Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.65	1	0.65	2.53	1.70	6.18	47.35	48.20		
			Hatampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	1	0.50	2.48	2.59	6.12	48.08	48.91		
			Rampur Hat	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.45	1	0.45	2.04	2.79	6.60	45.00	48.27		
		Bankura	Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	1	0.25	?	2.13	?	35.35	?		
			Murari	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	1	0.15	?	2.38	?	37.97	?		
			Lahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.33	1	0.33	?	1.85	?	?	?		
			Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.73	1	1.73	2.35	3.06	4.68	41.73	43.03		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Bankura	Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.42	1	0.42	1.45	3.06	4.66	48.19	43.68		
			Malari	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	1	0.11	1.21	1.37	3.57	38.87	43.14		
			Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2.40	2.38	6.15	47.13	?		
			Jadas	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	?	0.89	?	2.32	?	39.55	?		
		Midnapore	Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.80	1	0.80	?	2.20	?	38.77	?		
			Onda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2.00	?	47.03	?		
			Gangajalghata	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.45	2	1.78	?	4.13	?	51.30	?		
			Rospur	...	...	...	1.33	...	...	0.39	1	0.39	?	3.24	?	35.00	?		
		Sonamukhi	Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
			Contai	0.05	0.15	...	...	...	0.31	...	2	0.50	2.05	1.90	0.60	61.76	46.80		
		SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Midnapore	Tamluk	1.10	0.10	0.04	...	...	...	...	2	1.24	2.23	1.83	4.96	33.13	42.17
					Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	0.24	...	...	2	0.44	1.80	2.30	4.11	30.75
Ghatra	0.17				...	...	...	...	...	1.35	2	1.52	1.82	7.16	6.43	50.78	45.38		
Kukrabati	0.41				...	...	...	...	0.53	...	3	0.43	?	3.00	?	41.75	?		
Dantoo	tiarabeta			...	...	...	0.12	...	...	0.20	2	0.38	?	3.57	?	44.91	?		
	Pandakura			0.15	...	...	...	...	...	0.35	2	0.60	?	4.44	?	54.34	?		
	Dantoo			...	...	...	0.06	0.20	0.50	...	Nil	2	0.75	?	3.03	?	?		
	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
Burdwan.	Hooghly		Serampore	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.08	1.33	2.10	4.48	27.16	41.41		
			Hooghly	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.03	1.07	2.08	4.80	27.07	41.17		
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	0.39	...	...	...	0.22	4	0.51	2.30	4.65	43.62	45.22		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
	Howrah		Howrah	0.31	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	1	0.36	1.72	1.52	5.47	39.30	42.44		
			Mohesra	0.51	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	1	0.05	1.00	1.29	4.03	36.45	43.17		
			Uluberia	0.03	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	Nil	0.10	?	0.58	?	34.35	?		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
Burdwan.	24-Parganas		Saugor Island	0.23	0.43	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.26	3.41	1.55	6.02	54.41	50.62		
			Diamond	...	0.23	...	...	...	...	1.07	2	1.30	2.14	2.37	6.04	46.31	47.44		
			Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
			Cossing Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.01	0.23	2.00	2.34	6.12	29.80	45.96		
	Nadia		Alipore (Obay.)	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.20	1.53	2.45	4.15	27.97	41.13		
			Barrackpore	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	0.56	2	1.05	1.06	3.24	5.34	37.77	42.70		
			Dum-Dum	0.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.22	1.78	1.36	6.15	26.12	40.80		
			Barasat	0.23	...	...	...	...	0.44	...	2	1.13	1.06	2.62	5.10	42.55	45.34		
Burdwan.	Basirhat		Basirhat	...	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
			Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1.79	1.44	4.21	32.48	39.31		
			Krishnagar	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	Nil	0.05	1.71	1.44	4.30	41.94	37.12		
			Chandiana	1.35	...	...	0.32	...	...	...	2	0.87	3.76	1.35	5.73	41.48	44.48		
Burdwan.	Murshidabad		Meherpur	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.08	1.97	1.50	4.34	30.67	39.33		
			Kushia	...	...	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.06	Nil	0.09	2.34	0.83	6.48	39.50	43.35		
			Kandi	0.40	...	...	0.44	...	...	0.05	2	0.03	2.90	2.79	5.67	37.67	41.16		
			Berhampore	0.20	...	0.02	0.13	0.02	...	0.21	3	0.37	2.30	2.21	5.74	34.40	40.67		
Burdwan.	Jalpaiguri		Lalbag	0.15	...	...	0.03	0.06	0.03	...	1	0.26	2.40	1.07	5.70	33.48	41.54		
			Asimjanj	0.18	...	...	0.30	...	...	1.20	3	1.38	2.33	3.70	5.70	41.03	41.03		
			Jangipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.20	2.18	1.30	6.18	40.50	41.45		
			Lakola	...	...	...	0.26	0.06	...	0.36	3	1.78	?	2.84	?	42.38	?		
Burdwan.	Jesore		Akhriyaji	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	1	0.30	?	1.20	?	24.10	?		
			Patkuberi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
			Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1.55	2.18	4.46	41.91	38.11		
			Jessore	...	0.19	0.06	0.32	0.05	...	...	2	0.02	1.75	1.55	4.73	40.70	44.03		
Burdwan.	Khulna		Jewaidah	...	1.32	...	...	...	...	0.03	1	1.35	2.16	3.18	6.07	40.78	43.47		
			Matura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	1.70	1.21	5.02	36.88	40.74		
			Bangaon	0.24	...	...	...	...	...	0.23	3	0.32	2.51	1.05	4.76	28.03	41.11		
			Sathkira	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.01	2.16	1.58	4.79	30.18	43.07		
Burdwan.	Rajshahi		Hagerhat	0.01	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	2	0.24	3.57	2.38	6.15	45.50	50.60		
			Khulna	...	0.44	...	0.50	...	...	0.40	3	1.43	3.57	4.37	5.06	39.78	45.03		
			Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1.04	?	?	?		
			Rampal	...	...	0.80	...	...	...	0.35	2	1.65	?	3.45	?	46.94	?		
Burdwan.	Dinajpur		Baola	0.13	...	...	0.05	...	0.08	0.15	2	0.38	2.57	1.30	6.09	30.34	42.54		
			Nator	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.80	1	0.83	2.08	1.97	6.57	33.36	44.36		
			Nayagan	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	1.10	1	1.19	2.34	2.19	6.29	30.16	43.97		
			Lalpur	0.80	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.50	3	3.30	?	3.20	?	?	?		
Burdwan.	Dinajpur		Kandi	...	...	0.59	0.51	...	...	0.81	0.94	4	3.65	?	3.47	?	?		
			Mahadebpur	...	...	...	0.47	...	...	1.00	2	1.47	2.39	1.01	6.06	36.09	47.51		
			Churaganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.71	3	2.18	4.73	3.03	8.03	51.44	48.71		
			Raiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	23	3	4.21	13.00	7.02	50.00	50.00		
Burdwan.	Dinajpur		Dinajpur	...	...	0.01	1.07	...	...	0.57	0.24	3	1.91	3.00	4.19	6.79	48.77	55.70	
			Halukhat	...	...	1.12	...	...	0.52	2	1.64	3.48	2.15	6.91	39.15	46.95	?		
			Thakurgaon	...	0.56	3.53	0.94	0.37	1.85	...	5	7.16	?	11.44	?	30.79	?		
			Jalpaiguri	2.45	4.32	4.83	0.18	0.65	1.43	0.16	7	14.32	5.51	?	12.30	98.40	98.40		
Burdwan.	Darjeeling		Alipore Boora	3.58	5.56	1.28	...	2.05	0.95	...	5	13.62	?	17.10	?	83.80	?		
			Falacolla	3.70	2.10	3.00	3.												

ent of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 15th of September 1894—contd.

Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.	
			Sunday, 9th.	Monday, 10th.	Tuesday, 11th.	Wednesday, 12th.	Thursday, 13th.	Friday, 14th.	Saturday, 15th.								
Dacca.	Dacca	Munahiganj...	0'13	...	...	...	...	...	0'41	1	0'41	2'37	2'10	7'03	40'80	57'57	
		Dacca	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	0'37	2	1'00	1'40	5'30	40'38	40'38		
		Narayanganj, Manikganj, Jaydebpur	0'03	...	...	0'06	...	...	0'47	1	0'56	1'56	0'90	4'98	34'71	41'85	
	Mymensingh	Kishorganj, Atia (Tangail), Mymensingh, Jamalpur	0'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'81	1	0'80	?	1'98	48'56	?	
		Nitratona, Subarnachali, Durgapur, Shergur Town, Diwanpur	0'23	0'09	...	...	1'65	...	0'06	Nil	0'15	?	0'15	?	47'34	?	
		Madaripur, Faridpur, Goalundo	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	0'28	1	0'56	1'30	2'47	4'59	50'70	45'33	
		Backergunge	0'55	...	...	...	...	...	1'28	2	0'34	1'77	1'54	5'76	44'92	47'55	
		Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Barisal, Gauranadi, Bhola, Daudatkhon, Bauphal	0'08	...	...	0'10	0'50	...	2'32	2	0'43	2'17	2'86	6'28	50'51	72'79	
	Hill Tippera.	Tippera	Comilla, Chandpur, Brahmanbaria, Ramchandrapur, Nasirabad, Daudkundi, Kusba, Lakum	0'08	...	...	0'85	...	...	0'27	2	1'12	2'37	3'13	5'77	50'61	54'31
			Agartala	...	...	...	0'04	0'22	0'13	0'19	5	2'21	2'54	4'40	6'10	62'34	67'90
...			0'04	...	0'03	0'75	0'11	0'16	0'10	3	1'98	?	3'51	?	77'43	?	
Chittagong		...	...	...	0'89	...	0'10	0'20	...	...	...	2'36	5'05	?	40'63	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'46	2	0'65	2'22	1'61	6'54	61'57	64'49	
		...	...	...	0'10	...	0'09	0'46	2	1'43	1'51	3'00	0'29	61'11	61'84		
		...	...	...	2'28	...	...	...	0'70	1	0'70	2'42	1'70	?	46'50	50'61	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
		...	0'10	...	...	1'10	2'10	...	3	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
South Lushai Hills.	Patna	Noakhali, Penny, Harishpur, Rangpur	0'75	0'07	...	0'83	0'16	0'14	0'12	2'12	4	3'56	3'80	5'05	94'14	89'44	
		...	...	...	0'26	1'80	...	0'18	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
		...	...	...	0'27	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Kutubdia, Sakanya, Nalkanya, Kudala, Fenna, Mirsarai, Chandpur	0'33	0'03	0'11	0'03	0'13	0'07	0'21	4	1'17	2'63	4'26	9'44	127'08	114'25	
		...	0'50	...	...	0'80	...	...	...	...	...	3'12	8'32	85'43	85'43	?	
		...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
		...	...	0'76	...	1'51	0'53	0'02	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
		...	0'63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
Gaya.	Shahabad	Rangmatia, Bundarban	0'03	0'08	0'14	0'14	0'14	0'24	0'35	5	0'20	3'24	3'35	6'17	67'95	67'57	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Patna.	Patna, Dinapore, Biber, Barh, Bikram, Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'06	0'73	1	0'79	1'37	2'28	3'72	33'87	33'87
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'21	2	0'80	1'32	2'18	4'20	34'31	34'31	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'02	Nil	0'02	1'01	2'38	4'31	?	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'04	Nil	0'04	1'36	2'00	?	?		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'09	0'33	0'32	0'33	?	?			
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1'24	?	?		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bihar.	Gaya	Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawadah, Jahanabad, Arwal, Daudnagar, Shergathi, Rajauli, Pakri Barawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'79	1	0'79	2'07	4'73	4'28	56'15	36'00	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'58	1	0'58	1'91	3'20	4'31	47'83	36'10	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'33	0'08	1	0'40	2'32	2'21	3'10	33'95	33'63
	Bihar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'06	...	...	1'32	1'1	?	25'71	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'10	...	1	0'10	?	1'1	?	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'03	Nil	0'03	?	3'50	?	35'78	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?	?	
		...	1'35	...	...	...	0'12	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		...	...	...	...	0'49	...	0'08	0'09	2	0'57	2'28	2'45	4'48	46'55	31'31	
		...	...	...	...	...	0'47	0'24	0'04	1	0'75	1'08	2'45	4'48	53'22	34'47	
Champaran.	Shahabad	Dehri, Bhabhua, Basarain, Arrah, Mohana, Khiri, Agean, Ranagar, Koath, Nigroul, Basarain, Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'52	1	0'34	2'15	5'00	4'17	34'26	34'26	
		...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'27	1'77	3'59	3'59	38'03	32'43	
		...	0'27	...	...	...	...	...	0'89	2	1'12	?	4'86	?	50'01	?	
	Bihar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'65	1	0'65	?	1'50	?	37'30	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'77	1	0'77	?	4'28	?	40'14	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'57	1	0'57	?	4'13	?	40'42	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3'80	?	?	?		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2'91	?	?	?		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'38	1	0'38	?	1'53	?	?	?	
Bhagalpur.	Bihar.	Gopalganj, Siwan, Ekma, Chapra, Soorepur, Anwar, Basantpur	...	...	0'05	...	...	...	0'25	2	1'20	2'42	1'90	4'32	30'85	31'48	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1'03	2'16	3'34	31'37	31'37		
		...	...	...	0'03	0'17	...	...	0'03	1	0'23	1'57	3'45	3'45	30'49	30'49	
	Bhagalpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2'80	?	33'17	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'30	1	0'36	?	0'60	?	?	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'25	1	0'25	?	0'60	?	33'44	36'23	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'27	1	0'27	1'81	0'50	4'97	36'23	36'23	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'19	1	0'19	1'56	3'02	3'83	?	?	
		...	...	0'31	...	...	...	0'34	2	0'68	?	3'04	?	?	?		
		...	...	0'49	...	...	...	0'00	1	0'68	?	?	?	?	31'02	34'97	
Monghyr.	Monghyr	Sitamarhi, Munsharpur, Hajipur, Para, Michua, Nishkar, Puri	...	...	...	0'57	...	...	0'07	1	1'50	1'68	0'72	5'05	31'02	34'97	
		...	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	0'47	0'30	2	0'80	1'05	1'70	3'40	35'90	36'23
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'45	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'75	?	2'25	?	?	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'18	2	0'34	1'71	3'91	4'61	31'38	35'06	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'58	2	1'50	2'00	2'72	5'54	31'30	37'00	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'08	2	0'06	2'31	5'47	6'06	6'24	6'24	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5'49	?	?	?	?	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'05	1	0'48	1'67	1'31	4'23	37'55	33'00	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'32	1	0'32	2'63	2'63	5'94	36'23	36'23	

**Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 15th of September 1894—con**

Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Average rain fall from May date.	
			Sunday, 9th.	Monday, 10th.	Tuesday, 11th.	Wednesday, 12th.	Thursday, 13th.	Friday, 14th.	Saturday, 15th.								
Bhagalpur—continued.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	0'55	...	...	1'53	...	2	2'08	3'09	5'22	6'38	...	41'54	
		Banpura (Sy-fabul) ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'21	...	1	0'21	...	3'53	...	...	...	
		Suapal ...	...	0'47	0'30	...	...	0'83	0'80	0'14	5	2'03	2'86	3'05	5'70	...	36'52
	Purnea ...	Pratapganj... ..	...	0'37	3'05	...	...	...	0'20	0'06	1	0'27	2'31	4'04	4'89	...	40'77
		Bhagalpur ...	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	0'08	1'23	2	1'88	2'31	6'06	4'85	...	...
		Banks ...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	0'01	0'02	1	0'22	...	3'73	...	...	30'18
	Maldah ...	Calgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kishanjan ...	0'27	...	1'30	0'70	0'65	3'65	0'07	5	12'77	3'40	10'74	8'07	...	...	61'01
		Araria ...	...	0'05	0'93	2'08	0'15	2'08	0'05	4	5'92	4'05	9'04	8'15	...	...	...
	Sonthal Par-ganna.	Purnea ...	...	...	0'08	...	...	0'22	...	2	0'82	...	8'03	...	...	...	40'13
		Gondwara (Korah). ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37'73
		Burhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'06	2'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	Burhanpur ...	...	0'15	1'30	2'13	...	1'85	1'80	5	7'55	...	14'01	...	...	...	...
		Burhanpur ...	...	1'03	0'85	0'10	0'05	1'80	...	5	4'43	...	8'63	...	...	...	63'04
		Kalaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.	Maldah ...	Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	2'55	...	2	4'05	3'76	9'27	6'80	...	34'08	
		Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'40	1	1'40	...	2'51	...	...	46'62	
		Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'82	1	0'82	...	3'05	...	...	38'52	
	Sonthal Par-ganna.	Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'82	1	0'82	...	3'05	...	...	36'77
		Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'45	1	2'45	4'12	3'52	7'84	...	...	30'43
		Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'22	1	0'22	2'50	4'18	5'22	...	...	37'13
	Sonthal Par-ganna.	Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'77	1	0'77	2'73	3'43	7'71	...	...	49'70
		Naya Dumka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'15	1	1'15	2'31	2'48	6'34	...	...	45'37
		Jagatpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'01	1	2'01	2'60	2'20	5'07	...	...	51'04
	Sonthal Par-ganna.	Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'51	1	3'51	1'57	0'05	3'07	...	...	52'50
		Belbuda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'32	1	1'32	...	2'51	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Par-ganna.	Assenbani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kotikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Modhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'82	1	1'82	...	3'02	...	...	...
Sonthal Par-ganna.	Sarawan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'26	1	1'26	...	3'04	...	...	44'28	
	Barkupa ...	0'02	...	...	0'15	0'01	...	...	0'14	2	0'31	...	5'81	...	...	42'20	
Sonthal Par-ganna.	Dunrey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhagga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mohaspore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'76	1	0'76	...	4'06	...	...	...	
Sonthal Par-ganna.	Barharua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'39	1	0'40	...	10'15	...	...	...	
	Sukhiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'42	1	0'42	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur ...	...	...	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	1'92	...	4'03	...	...	...	
		Hauki ...	0'32	...	...	0'18	...	...	...	...	...	2'06	...	5'33	...	...	...
		Outrack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'93	...	5'79	...	...	...
	Cuttack ...	False Point ...	0'16	0'03	...	0'05	0'02	...	0'01	0'88	2	0'73	3'13	3'16	0'41	...	40'01
		Kendrapara ...	0'33	...	0'01	0'04	...	...	...	...	2	1'27	2'05	4'00	4'25	...	52'63
		Jajpur ...	0'10	...	0'19	0'06	0'80	...	...	0'02	2	1'07	2'18	2'06	4'32	...	40'58
	Cuttack ...	Dharmasala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Salipara ...	...	0'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	...	...	0'45	0'43	...	...	...	...	2	0'85	...	3'53	...	...	...
		Chandbali ...	0'04	0'02	...	...	...	...	0'50	0'13	2	0'69	2'54	2'04	4'03	...	41'53
		Bhadrak ...	0'11	0'10	...	...	...	0'25	...	0'07	3	0'02	2'06	2'88	5'24	...	...
	Balasore ...	Soro ...	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'20	2'08	0'60	5'73	...	...
		Balasore ...	...	0'31	0'05	...	...	...	...	1'24	2	1'00	2'81	0'58	4'13	...	45'20
		Jellasore ...	0'08	...	0'07	0'17	0'14	0'48	0'75	4	1'70	2'80	3'02	6'17	...	...	54'09
Puri ...	Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'10	0'67	2	0'7	2'61	3'00	5'32	...	...	
	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'05	2'54	4'30	5'55	...	36'58	
	Khurda ...	0'31	...	...	0'12	0'01	...	0'38	...	...	...	3'30	6'11	...	...	...	
Puri ...	Bhanpur ...	0'14	0'24	...	0'19	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	2'51	4'05	...	...	...	
	Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Calpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puri ...	Pipli ...	...	0'23	...	...	0'80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ranpur ...	0'34	0'13	0'16	0'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puri ...	Kurmala ...	0'15	...	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orissa.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (Gurdihi). ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'80	1	0'80	2'40	2'88	5'19	44'85	
		Hazaribagh... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'31	0'05	1	1'34	2'10	5'19	5'05	...	40'57
		Semtakurah... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1'08	1'25	4'54	...	...	...
	Hazaribagh ...	Mahadi Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'81	4'00	...	...	...	...
		Juana Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'10	6'00	...	...	...	...
		Barhi ...	...	...	0'15	...	...	...	0'19	...	2	0'34	...	4'17	...	...	37'40
	Hazaribagh ...	Chitra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Karagdeha ...	0'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'00	2	3'77	...	5'25	...	...	...
		Rumgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'29	0'33	2	0'62	2'74	4'07	6'57	...	...
		Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'55	...	...	1	0'55	2'40	5'05	5'54	...	52'40
		Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardaga ...	Falkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tumer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chainpur ...	...	...	...	0'62	...	...	...	0'93	1	0'93	...	3'82	...	...	...
Palamau ...	Palamau ... (Daltonganj). ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'02	1'53	2	3'35	...	3'03	...	...	...	
	Balsamath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Husainabad... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Palamau ...	Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maunbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2'40	0'85	4'03	...	60'32	
	Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'23	1	1'23	2'54	3'95	4'55	...	62'00	
	Raghunathpur. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'20	1	0'20	...	1'48	...	...	30'61	
Maunbhum ...	Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'45	1	0'45	...	1'07	...	...	30'23	
	Jhilda ...	...	...	0'18	0'35	0'04	...	...	...	2	0'57	...	...	...	...	60'02	
	Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'40	...	0'15	2	0'55	...	1'06	...	...	...	
Singhbhum ...	Pandre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'73	1	0'73	...	1'87	...	...	...	
	Chasibansa ...	0'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'50	2'52	3'08	5'32	...	40'13	
	Chatardharpur. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'40	...	0'28	...	...	...	
Singhbhum ...	Ghatilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Baharagura ...	0'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gosikera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0'26	...	1'74	...	...	5'63	
Singhbhum ...	Kotikapur ...	...	0'26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'01	
	Monahorpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	0'02	...	...	...	

**Explanation.**—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the remaining corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when 0.10 inch of rain has fallen.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-  
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATUR-  
DAY, THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.**

At the close of the previous week the monsoon current blowing over Bengal had become light, and a feeble low-pressure area also existed over the North Madras coast and a large part of the Central Provinces. The indraught towards this low-pressure area was partially drawing the monsoon current away from Bengal, and hence rainfall had become much lighter and decidedly local at that time. On the 9th, or the first day of the week under review, the feeble low-pressure area had practically disappeared from the North Madras coast, and pressure was falling briskly in Bengal, though it still continued above the normal, the excess usually equalling from 0.02 inch to 0.06 inch. The monsoon current blowing over the province continued very feeble, and rainfall was very local and very light, except in the districts in and near the hills in North Bengal. On the 10th pressure had again fallen moderately to slowly, and had become in defect by small amounts; winds also became decidedly less regular in direction than they had been, and were very light in force, and again rainfall was to a great extent absent except in and near the hills, where heavy falls were reported. On the 11th a brisk to moderate increase of pressure occurred, and a very light monsoon only was reported. Winds were decidedly irregular at the northern stations, and particularly heavy rain fell in and near the hills, though elsewhere only a few local showers were reported. On the 11th Bhagatpur (Jalpaiguri district) registered the heavy fall of 9.40 inches of rain, Siliguri 5.26 inches, Jalpaiguri 4.83 inches, and Buxar 3.48 inches. On the 12th the increase of pressure continued, and pressure again became in excess by amounts ranging up to 0.07" to 0.09," while a particularly light monsoon current continued to flow over the province. Rainfall was still general, but much lighter in and near the hills, while over the remainder of the province only light local showers were reported. On the 13th pressure had commenced to fall briskly, and the distribution became nearly normal, but in Bengal the conditions as to the monsoon current and rainfall were practically unchanged.

In the Bay, however, some rather more important changes of conditions had been occurring. In the early part of the week the monsoon current blowing in the south of the Bay had been decidedly feeble. From about the 8th or 9th, however, wind velocities at the Ceylon stations began to increase rapidly, and these strong winds continued to be reported up till practically the end of the week. This probably represented a fresh advance of monsoon winds up the Bay, and this gradually penetrated northwards during the week. On Friday, the 14th, a feeble low-pressure area appeared in the north-west angle of the Bay, which was accompanied by a decided circulation of winds. This feeble area of low pressure probably formed in front of this advance of monsoon winds, and pressure had fallen briskly round the head of the Bay and over the western half of the province in connection with it, while it had fallen slowly only over the eastern half. The conditions as to rainfall in Bengal, however, remained unchanged, and light local showers only occurred, except in the north of the province and in and near the hills, where again heavy general rain was received. On the 15th the very feeble low-pressure area had advanced inland, and was in the south of Chota Nagpur, probably to the south-east of Chaibassa. It was still accompanied by a distinct cyclonic circulation of winds, but it had not increased to any extent in depth, for pressure was increasing over the whole of Bengal except in the immediate neighbourhood of the depression. With the inland advance of the feeble low-pressure area, however, the monsoon current again began to advance more freely over Bengal, and on the morning of the 15th fairly general rain was reported over the greater part of the province.

*Pressure.*—The variations of the mean pressure for the week from the normal have been particularly small, and they have not averaged more than about a hundredth of an inch. At the majority of stations the pressure has been in excess, but at a considerable number about equal defects have been reported, so that pressure on the whole has been slightly in excess.

In Assam the average pressure for the week has been 0.013 inch above the normal.

*Temperature.*—Owing to the partial break in the rains which has occurred, the mean temperature of the whole of Bengal for the week has been 0.7° above the normal. In the case of North Bengal, on the other hand, owing to the heavy rain a defect of 0.8° has been recorded, while the excess registered in South-West Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpur has been equal to one degree and upwards.

In Assam the mean temperature has been in defect by no less than 2.7°.

*Rainfall.*—The average falls in North Bengal have equalled more than four inches, or one inch more than usual. In East Bengal and Bihar the falls have varied between one inch and one inch and-a-half, while in South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur the falls have varied from half to one inch only. The defects in these districts have usually varied from about one to two inches.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following—South-West Bengal, 24 per cent., North Bengal 133 per cent., East Bengal 50 per cent., Bihar 62 per cent., Orissa 31 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 28 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 55 per cent. of the normal only.

At a few stations in the northern districts exceptionally heavy falls have been received during the week. Thus Bhagatpur (Jalpaiguri district) has recorded 27·62 inches of rain and Buxar 17·00 inches, while falls above ten inches have been registered at Jalpaiguri, Alipore Dooar, Falacotta, Siliguri, Mickliganj, Fulbari, Mathabhanga and Kishanganj. In Assam during the week Silchar has received 8·23 inches, Sibsagar 6·31 inches, and Dhubri 2·98 inches of rain.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 15th of September 1894:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.				Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.		Since 1st of month.	Since 16th May 1894.			
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average.		Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.					
Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.								
South-West Bengal	93·3	76·4	90·3	79·1	84·7	+1·0	0·51	2·12	-1·61	1·13	2·88	-1·75	2·32	5·21	39·44	42·71	
North Bengal	91·7	71·1	86·6	77·9	82·3	-0·8	4·04	3·03	+1·01	3·39	2·65	+0·65	7·27	7·46	50·24	58·81	
East Bengal	90·9	74·6	88·0	78·7	83·4	+0·6	1·22	2·46	-1·24	2·99	3·00	-0·01	3·04	6·72	62·62	62·06	
Bihar	95·5	75·4	90·4	79·4	84·9	+1·0	1·43	2·30	-0·87	1·45	2·56	-1·11	4·17	5·12	40·80	38·31	
Orissa	92·2	75·1	89·1	79·1	84·1	+0·8	0·80	2·57	-1·77	2·10	3·24	-1·14	3·40	5·39	40·07	40·25	
Chota Nagpur	92·4	71·4	87·5	74·5	81·0	+1·4	0·67	2·39	-1·72	0·86	3·44	-2·58	3·30	5·86	47·34	41·60	
Assam	91·6	73·5	84·9	75·8	80·3	-2·7											

\* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

A. PEDLER,

The 18th September 1894.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 9th to 15th September 1894.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.				Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September	9th	29·746	84·4	91·0	13·2	77·8	86·6	82·3	1·047	80·6	83	0·22
"	10th	704	84·6	91·0	12·9	78·1	85·6	82·5	1·071	81·4	88	...
"	11th	786	85·1	91·1	12·6	78·8	87·8	81·5	·992	79·0	75	0·11
"	12th	812	85·4	92·0	13·2	78·8	88·0	82·5	1·038	80·4	78	...
"	13th	746	85·8	92·0	12·5	79·5	88·6	82·1	1·010	79·5	75	...
"	14th	702	85·8	91·7	11·9	79·8	84·6	81·9	1·055	80·9	88	0·28
"	15th	713	83·7	89·0	10·7	78·3	87·8	82·5	1·041	80·5	79	0·04

										Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days										29·744
										°
The mean temperature of the seven days										85·0
The extreme variation of temperature										14·2
The maximum temperature										92·0
										°
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days										81
										%
The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th September 1894										0·65
										Inches.
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.										

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

J. H. GILLILAND,

The 17th September, 1894.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.



## Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 9th to 15th September 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 52° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	9th	147.2	7.7	29.688	83.0	88.7	11.3	77.4	80.1	0.980	78.9	88	SSW and calm ...	73	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	10th	158.7	7.5	656	83.6	89.6	12.0	77.6	80.4	0.997	79.1	87	SSW, SSE and calm.	44	Not measurable.	Partially cloudy, t, d.
"	11th	151.8	5.1	727	83.9	88.7	10.0	78.7	80.7	1.006	79.4	87	SSE and S ...	41	Nil	Partially cloudy, Δ, ∅.
"	12th	152.8	6.0	736	84.1	89.6	11.4	78.2	80.5	0.995	79.1	85	S and SSE ...	45	"	Partially cloudy, t, Δ.
"	13th	151.7	7.1	673	84.6	89.7	10.9	78.8	81.0	1.012	79.6	85	S and SSE ...	41	0.02	Partially cloudy, Δ, d.
"	14th	146.5	3.2	631	84.2	89.3	9.9	79.4	80.9	1.010	79.5	86	SSE and SE ...	68	0.01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, Δ, ∅.
"	15th	144.0	3.6	672	81.2	87.1	10.7	76.4	78.6	0.945	77.5	89	SE by S and SSE	94	1.02	Chiefly cloudy o, g, d, p, t.

The mean pressure of the seven days ...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	29.683
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	...	...	...	40.2
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	...	...	86.2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	83.5
The extreme variation of temperature ...	...	...	...	83.3
The maximum temperature ...	...	...	...	13.3
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...	...	...	...	89.7
The mean relative humidity ...	...	...	...	Miles.
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	11
The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th September 1894 ...	...	...	...	%
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	87
The total fall from 1st January to 15th September 1894 ...	...	...	...	86
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	Inches.
The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.	...	...	...	1.05

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; d, drizzling rain; Δ, dew; ∅, lunar corona.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 15th September 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1893.		
			Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	...	...	760	1,00,292	1,555	321	76,828	894
Jute	...	...	171	66,975	1,051	103	44,775	779
Firewood	...	...	108	78,350	1,292	58	32,788	491
Other articles	...	...	795	2,25,038	3,112	649	1,35,200	2,088
Total	...	...	1,829	4,70,655	6,930	1,131	2,89,591	4,262

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th September 1894, on 1,659 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	261,236	2,54,727 4 0	29,63,374 30	5,87,331 0 0	16,982 5 0	8,59,311 2 0	74,937	113,411	188,358
Or per mile of railway	...	153 8 8	...	354 3 4	10 3 10	517 15 10	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half- year	2,528,757	24,05,132 12 0	12,24,81,909 20	148,71,969 9 0	1,55,865 15 0	74,32,968 4 0	679,519	967,996	1,647,515
Total for 10 weeks	2,789,993	26,59,860 0 0	2,53,85,184 10	54,59,601 2 0	1,72,848 4 0	82,32,399 6 0	754,456	1,081,410	1,835,866
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	256,595	2,51,590 1 11	24,16,837 30	5,22,073 5 8	15,038 0 0	7,35,106 7 7	75,473	97,677	173,150
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year	...	154 0 5	...	324 11 7	9 11 4	492 7 4	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 10 weeks of previous year	2,914,607	30,84,207 13 4	2,27,52,574 20	48,42,589 7 10	1,47,519 8 6	80,74,316 13 8	776,563	956,369	1,732,932

\* Deducted No. of passengers 5,980 and added Rs. 5,737 }  
† Added Mds. 14,392 and deducted „ 6,069 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 4th August 1894  
‡ Deducted „ 521 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th September 1894, on 22½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	18,279	4,305 6 0	11,572 0	353 10 0	8 0 0	4,757 0 0	1,139	49	1,188
Or per mile of railway	...	197 8 9	...	15 14 3	0 5 0	213 12 9	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half- year	169,173	39,473 14 0	161,310 20	12,531 14 0	175 0 0	42,080 12 0	10,152	677	10,829
Total for 10 weeks	187,452	43,860 4 0	72,891 20	2,485 8 0	83 0 0	46,837 12 0	11,291	726	12,017
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,067	4,309 3 6	12,557 20	349 5 0	7 2 3	4,695 10 9	894	84	96
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year	...	198 10 0	...	15 11 2	0 5 2	209 11 1	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 10 weeks of previous year	175,987	42,507 8 9	96,168 30	2,912 7 0	200 16 10	45,020 15 7	9,143	750	9,900

\* Added number of passengers 218 and Rs. 69 }  
† Deducted maunds 3 and added „ 2 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 4th August 1894  
‡ Added „ 8 }

## DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th September 1894, on 161½ miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	15,707	11,737 2 0	30,535 30	6,118 15 0	54 0 0	17,910 1 0	5,448	3,242	8,690
mile of railway ...	.....	72 11 7	.....	37 14 7	0 5 4	110 15 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 9 weeks of half- year ...	*171,300	*1,24,519 14 0	*4,81,008 20	167,091 10 0	*324 0 0	1,92,135 8 0	49,440½	27,302½	76,742½
Total for 10 weeks ...	187,007	1,36,257 0 0	5,12,144 10	73,210 9 0	578 0 0	2,10,045 9 0	54,897½	30,504½	85,402½
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,105½	12,329 7 7	37,402 20	7,451 14 0	53 11 0	19,835 0 7	6,325	2,652	8,977
mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	.....	76 6 3	.....	46 2 9	0 5 4	122 14 4	.....	.....	.....
to corresponding date of previous year ...	208,840	1,39,597 1 4	6,06,526 0	71,767 3 10	373 3 6	2,11,727 8 8	64,032	27,721	91,753

\* Added number of passengers 688 and Rs. 1,165 }  
 † Ditto mounds 23,105 and .. 328 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 4th August 1894.  
 ‡ Ditto .. 19 }

## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., Dacca, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th September 1894, on 813 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	190,190	77,600 0 0	10,74,580 0	2,29,210 0 0	13,384 0 0	3,11,220 0 0	24,750	38,389	68,050
mile of railway ...	245	95 0 0	1,322 0	271 0 0	*2 0 0	*368 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 9 weeks of half- year ...	1,530,022	6,78,721 0 0	68,22,683 0	12,94,339 0 0	1,41,623 0 0	21,09,683 0 0	296,171	274,126	597,297
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,720,202	7,51,321 0 0	78,97,563 0	15,14,579 0 0	1,55,003 0 0	24,20,903 0 0	322,841	312,515	605,356
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week of previous year ...	197,660	71,067 14 2	10,70,178 0	2,15,202 12 0	12,827 5 1	2,90,637 15 3	27,591	38,077	65,667
mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	254	92 0 0	1,375 0	277 0 0	*2 0 0	*371 0 0	.....	.....	.....
to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,661,774½	6,85,753 2 9	72,37,403 0	13,83,660 4 3	1,61,276 3 5	24,29,719 10 5	288,317	280,620	577,946

\* Excluding steamer earnings.  
 † Audited up to 21st July 1894.

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th September 1894, on 125 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	30,200	9,890 0 0	48,830 0	5,290 0 0	180 0 0	15,760 0 0	3,371	2,301	5,672
mile of railway ...	240	79 0 0	391 0	42 0 0	2 0 0	123 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 9 weeks of half- year ...	270,644	88,081 0 0	4,61,009 0	43,025 0 0	1,903 0 0	1,33,660 0 0	37,639	19,385	53,024
Total for 10 weeks ...	312,844	97,971 0 0	5,09,829 0	48,015 0 0	2,143 0 0	1,49,029 0 0	37,010	21,686	58,696
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week previous year ...	34,023½	8,723 4 7	84,819 0	6,703 1 0	252 0 0	15,768 5 7	3,371	2,301	5,672
mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	277	70 0 0	678 0	54 0 0	2 0 0	126 0 0	.....	.....	.....
to corresponding date of previous year ...	316,835½	90,142 11 0	5,56,990 0	46,213 15 0	1,354 8 0	1,43,711 2 6	37,511	20,266	57,777

\* Audited up to 21st July 1894.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

## DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th September 1894, on 86 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	20,400	6,920 0 0	47,320 0	2,630 0 0	1 0 0 0	9,650 0 0	2,487	787	3,274
per mile of railway ...	237	80 0 0	550 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	112 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 9 weeks of half-year*	176,748	53,840 0 0	2,60,579 0	12,021 0 0	1,300 0 0	67,161 0 0	21,867	7,140	29,007
Total for 10 weeks ...	197,148	60,760 0 0	2,50,899 0	14,651 0 0	1,400 0 0	76,811 0 0	24,354	7,880	32,234
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week previous year ...	† 29,633	8,273 0 0	27,878 0	1,827 0 0	48 0 0	10,144 0 0	1,761	1,805	3,566
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	338	96 0 0	324 0	21 0 0	1 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....
to corresponding date of previous year ...	171,367	53,532 0 0	2,08,455 0	12,012 0 0	1,751 0 0	67,335 0 0	17,079	16,434	33,513

\* Audited up to 21st July 1894.

† Due to Jommasomti Mela held one week later than this year.

## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 1st September 1894 ...	11,489 0 0
Corresponding period of 1893 ...	12,282 0 0
Decrease ...	793 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 1st September 1894 ...	225 4 5
Corresponding period of 1893 ...	240 13 3
Decrease ...	15 8 10
Receipts from 1st July to 1st September 1894...	1,03,200 0 0
Corresponding period of 1893 ...	1,01,323 0 0
Increase ...	1,876 0 0

## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 8th September 1894 ...	10,454 0 0
Corresponding period of 1893 ...	10,406 0 0
Increase ...	48 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 8th September 1894 ...	204 15 8
Corresponding period of 1893 ...	204 0 8
Increase ...	0 15 0
Receipts from 1st July to 8th September 1894...	1,13,683 0 0
Corresponding period of 1893 ...	1,11,730 0 0
Increase ...	1,953 0 0



APPENDIX TO

# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

## NOTICES TO MARINERS.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 173.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

*Eastern or Kalwin point beacon about to be replaced.*

THE Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, has given notice that the Eastern or Kalwin point beacon, which was carried away on the 2nd December 1893, is about to be replaced during this month.

A further notice will be issued when it is completed.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 15th September 1894.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 174.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

*Rangoon river entrance—Spit light-vessel placed in position.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 81, dated 30th April last, issued by this office, the Port Officer, Rangoon, has given notice that the Spit light-vessel at the entrance to Rangoon river has been placed in position in 20 feet low-water springs on the bearings noted:—

Eastern Grove Light-house	...	...	...	N. 16° E.
Elephant Point Obelisk	...	...	...	N. 44° W.

The Eastern Grove light-house in line with the Spit light-vessel N. 16° E. leads 100 yards west of the lower eastern buoy. Therefore on the flood tide an allowance must be made to clear the buoy.

(All bearings are magnetic.)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 176.

[First Publication.]

## AFRICA, EAST COAST—CAPE DELGADO.

*Regarding the light on the cape; and amendment to chart No. 690.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 424 of 1894) that in certain copies of Admiralty Chart, cape Delgado to Mikandani, No. 690, the light on cape Delgado, *fixed white*, elevated 59 feet, and visible 10 miles (for further details see List of Lights, part V, 1894, No. 32a), has been omitted.

The light-house is situated on the eastern side of the cape N.E. by E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. (N.  $59^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cables, from the high palm on the south side of the cape, or approximately in lat.  $10^{\circ} 41' 15''$  S., long.  $40^{\circ} 38' 50''$  E.

(Variation,  $11^{\circ}$  Westerly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 176.

[First Publication.]

## AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—SPENCER GULF.

*Germein bay—Withdrawal of light-vessel and alteration in jetty light.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 120, dated 18th June last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 426 of 1894) that, on 1st August 1894, the light-vessel in Germein bay (*fixed white light*) would be withdrawn; and the light shown from the extremity of Germein jetty would be altered from *red* to *red and white* :—

Germein jetty light is a fixed light, showing *white* from N.  $80^{\circ}$  E. (southward of Ward spit) to N.  $66^{\circ}$  E. (northward of the dry part of Cockle spit); *red* from N.  $66^{\circ}$  E. to N.  $12^{\circ}$  E. (over Cockle spit); and *white* from N.  $12^{\circ}$  E. (eastward of Cockle spit) through north to N.  $10^{\circ}$  W.; it is visible in clear weather from a distance of 10 miles.

The light-house is an iron tower, painted red, with a white lantern.

Approximate position, jetty light, lat.  $33^{\circ} 2' 15''$  S., long.  $137^{\circ} 5' 30''$  E.

Approximate position, light-vessel, lat.  $33^{\circ} 3' 45''$  S., long.  $137^{\circ} 52' 15''$  E.

(Variation,  $5^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 177.

[First Publication.]

## CHINA SEA—TONG KING GULF.

*Hainan strait—Flashing light in Hoi Hau bay.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 427 of 1894) that a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected in Hoi Hau bay.

Hoi Hau light is a sixth order, dioptric, *group flashing white and red light*, with a total period of *forty-five seconds*; the flashes are exhibited in the following order:—*white flash, one and-a-half seconds*; *eclipse, six seconds*; *white flash, one and-a-half seconds*; *eclipse, six seconds*; *white flash, one and-a-half seconds*; *eclipse, thirteen and-a-half seconds*; *red flash, one and-a-half seconds*; *eclipse, thirteen and-a-half seconds*. It is elevated 73 feet above the sea, and visible 10 miles in clear weather.

The light-house, 22 feet high, is a cylindrical iron tower, painted white, as are the dwellings and boundary wall, and is situated 464 yards from high-water mark on the south side of the bay.

Approximate position, lat.  $20^{\circ} 1' 15''$  N., long.  $110^{\circ} 16' 10''$  E.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 178.

[First Publication.]

JAPAN—SETO UCHI.

*Akoshi no seto—Re-exhibition of Hira iso light.*

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 163, dated 1st September, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 429 of 1894) that, on 30th June 1894, Hira iso beacon light (*fixed red*) would be re-exhibited.

Approximate position, lat.  $34^{\circ} 38' N.$ , long.  $135^{\circ} 4' E.$

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 179.

[First Publication.]

JAVA SEA—MAKASSAR STRAIT.

*Dayang Dayangan—Amended position of light.*

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 292, dated 16th December 1893, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 431 of 1894) that information has been received from the Commander of the British steam-vessel *Saladin*, dated 5th July 1894, that Dayang Dayangan light (*fixed white*) is situated on the east, and not on the south-west, point of Dayang Dayangan, or approximately on chart No. 1293 in lat.  $5^{\circ} 23' 30'' S.$ , long.  $119^{\circ} 11' 5'' E.$

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 180.

[First Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN,—SAMOA ISLANDS.

*Upolu—Coral patches in approach to Saluafata harbour.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 433 of 1894) of the existence of two coral patches in the approach to Saluafata harbour, north coast of Upolu:—

- (1) A patch of small extent, with a depth of 7 fathoms on it, and more than 18 fathoms around, lies with Ariadne point beacon, bearing S. E.  $\frac{2}{3}$  S. (S.  $38^{\circ} E.$ ) distant  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles; and Utumau W. by S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S. (S.  $76^{\circ} W.$ ); or approximately in lat.  $13^{\circ} 51' 5'' S.$ , long.  $171^{\circ} 35' 55'' W.$
- (2) A patch of small extent, with a depth of 7 to 10 fathoms on it, and 16 to 17 fathoms on each side, lies with Ariadne point beacon bearing S.  $5^{\circ} E.$ , distant  $10\frac{1}{2}$  cables; and Utumau W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S. (S.  $86^{\circ} W.$ ); or approximately in lat.  $13^{\circ} 51' 40'' S.$ , long.  $171^{\circ} 34' 55'' W.$

(Variation,  $9^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 186.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA SEA—TONG KING GULF.

*Hainan strait—Sunken rock south-east of Hainan head.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 410 of 1894) that the Master of the steamer *Riversdale* reports having grounded, 6th June 1894, on a pinnacle rock, with a depth

of 18 feet on it, lying in inner passage, with Hainan point, bearing N. W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  W. (N.  $53^{\circ}$  W.), distant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and Single Palm W.S.W. (S.  $67^{\circ}$  W.).

Approximate position, lat.  $20^{\circ} 8' 40''$  N., long.  $110^{\circ} 42' 40''$  E.

(Variation,  $1^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 167.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—GULF OF TOKIO.

*Amended position of buoy near fort northward of Kannon saki.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 85, dated 30th April last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 411 of 1894) that the light buoy, showing a *fixed red* light, moored near the fort constructing northward of Kannon saki, is situated, as formerly, about one cable southward of the fort, and not in the position given in Notice to Mariners No. 158 of 1894.

Approximate position, buoy, lat.  $35^{\circ} 17' 5''$  N., long.  $139^{\circ} 43' 40''$ .

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 168.

[Second Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—TONGA OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

*Falcon island now nearly awash.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 218, dated 26th November 1892, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 418 of 1894) that the Master of the British schooner *Ysabel* reports, dated 19th April 1894, that Falcon island is further washed away to such an extent that at a distance of 2 miles it has the appearance of a low streak of black rock, which would not be seen at night, and consequently presents a danger to navigation.

Approximate position, lat.  $20^{\circ} 19'$  S., long.  $175^{\circ} 25'$  W.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 169.

[Second Publication.]

AFRICA, EAST COAST—GULF OF TAJURA.

*Jibuti bay—Light-house constructed and buoyage.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 419 of 1894) that a light-house has been constructed at fort Ayabele, situated southward of Jibuti bay, exactly on the line joining Direction hill and Pyramid, and with Ambuli house, bearing E. by N.  $\frac{3}{4}$  N. (N.  $70^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and Manga Daffa N. W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  W. (N.  $54^{\circ}$  W.).

Approximate position, lat.  $11^{\circ} 33' 15''$  N., long.  $43^{\circ} 8'$  E.

Also, that the undermentioned buoys have been moored in Jibuti bay and its approach; entering from seaward, the red buoys should be left on the starboard hand, and the black buoys on the port hand:—

1. A large flat-topped bell buoy, painted black, has been moored in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms at the north-west extreme of the reef, which dries north-westward of Mashah islands, in a position



with Scorpion Point, bearing E. S. E. (S. 68° E.), distant 2½ miles; and west extreme of Maskali, S. S. W. ¼ W. (S. 28° W.).

Approximate position, lat. 11° 44' N., long. 43° 10' 40" E.

2. A large flat-topped buoy, painted black, has been moored in 6 fathoms at the north-west extreme of the reef southward of Maskali, in a position with Maskali west extreme, bearing N. E. by N. (N. 34° E.), distant 9 cables; and south extreme east, Mashah island, E. ¾ N. (N. 81° E.).

3. The small conical buoy, painted black, at the north-west extreme of the coral flat westward of plateau du Heron, is now numbered 3, and has been moved to a position in 5½ fathoms with Heron Point bearing E. by S. ¾ S. (S. 70° E.), distant 8½ cables; and Pyramid S. by W. ¼ W. (S. 14° W.).

4. A small conical buoy, painted black and numbered 2, has been moored in 6 fathoms southward of buoy No. 3, in a position with Heron Point, bearing E. ¾ N. (N. 81° E.), distant 9½ cables; and Pyramid S. by W. (S. 11° W.).

5. A large flat-topped buoy, painted black and numbered 1, has been moored in 7 fathoms further southward, in a position with Heron Point, bearing N. E. by E. ¾ E. (N. 66° E.), distant 11½ cables; and jetty light-house S. E. by S. (S. 34° E.).

6. A large flat-topped buoy, painted red, has been moored in 5½ fathoms at the south-east extreme of Meteor reef, in a position with plateau du Heron centre, bearing S. E. ½ E. (S. 52° E.), distant 2⅞ miles; and Manga Daffa, S. W. ¾ S. (S. 36° E.).

7. A large flat-topped buoy, painted red, has been moored in 6 fathoms at the east extreme of Penguin bank, in a position with plateau du Heron centre bearing S. E. ¾ E. (S. 53° E.), distant 2 miles; and Manga Daffa, S. W. ¼ W. (S. 48° W.).

8. A small conical buoy, painted red, has been moored in 5½ fathoms at the east extreme of the shoal south-west of Penguin bank, and now named Etoile bank, in a position with plateau du Heron centre bearing E. ½ S. (S. 83° E.), distant 3½ miles; and Manga Daffa S. S. W. ¾ W. (S. 29° W.).

9. A large flat-topped buoy, painted red, has been moored in 6 fathoms on the east side of the large coral bank in Jibuti bay, in a position with Heron Point, bearing E. by N. ½ N. (N. 73° E.), distant 14½ cables; and jetty light-house S. E. ¼ E. (S. 48° E.). This replaces the former conical red buoy.

10. A small conical buoy, painted red, has been moored in 5½ fathoms at the east extreme of the southern coral reef in Jibuti bay, in a position with jetty light-house, bearing E. by S. ¼ S. (S. 76° E.), distant 7½ cables; and Heron Point N. E. ¾ E. (N. 49° E.).

(Variation, 4° Westerly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 170.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA SEA—FORMOSA, WEST COAST.

*Lights at Amping and Takau temporarily discontinued.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 421 of 1894) that telegraphic information has been received through the Colonial Office that, on 5th August 1894, the light at Amping (*fixed white*), in approximately lat. 23° 0' 20" N., long. 120° 9' 55" E.; and the light at Saracen head, Takau (*fixed white*), in approximately lat. 22° 36' 35" N., long. 120° 16' 10" E., were temporarily discontinued.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 171.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

*Gulf of Martaban—Intended removal for repairs of the F.L.-V. "Krishna"; and placing the F. L.-V. "Martaban" in position.*

THE following Notice to Mariners is republished for general information:—

Information has been received from the Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 14th ultimo, that the floating light-vessel *Krishna* will be taken to Rangoon for repairs on or about the first week in November, and the floating light-vessel *Martaban* placed in position until about the first week of December next.



2. A breaker, which might not show in fine weather, lies about S.W. by W.  $\frac{5}{8}$  W. (S.  $63^{\circ}$  W.), distant 13 miles, from Draper island; or approximately in lat.  $34^{\circ} 19'$  S., long.  $122^{\circ} 16'$  E.

(Variation,  $1^{\circ}$  Westerly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 1st September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 165.

[Third Publication.]

SINGAPORE—SALAT SINKI.

*Western approach to New Harbour.*

THE Master Attendant, Straits Settlements, has given notice, dated 21st August 1894, that the construction of a light-house on the Sultan Shoal is about to commence. The Beacon on the shoal will be pulled down as the work progresses. A hulk painted yellow with one mast will be moored alongside the shoal during the construction.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 3rd September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1894.

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## PART I.

### Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

#### ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 4993A.

GENERAL.—No. 1236A.D.—The 17th September 1894.—Mr. D. Cameron, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Dinajpur, on being relieved of his present appointment by the Hon'ble C. A. Wilkins.

No. 1238A.D.—The 17th September 1894.—The Hon'ble C. A. Wilkins, Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Parganas District, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. T. D. Beighton, or until further orders, on making over charge of his present appointment.

No. 4980A.—The 19th September 1894.—Mr. F. W. Duke, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave for twenty-eight days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd September 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

No. 4982A.—The 19th September 1894.—Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. W. Duke, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Gaya.

No. 1276A.D.—The 20th September 1894.—Mr. H. G. W. Herron, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Gaya.

*No. 1286A.D.—The 20th September 1894.*—Babu Debendra Prosad Roy, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

The services of Babu Debendra Prosad Roy are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on cess revaluation work in the regulation portion of the district of Jalpaiguri, comprising the estates of Baikantpur and Chakia Boda.

*No. 1317A.D.—The 22nd September 1894.*—Mr. W. Maxwell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jhenida, Jessore, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th October 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

*No. 1319A.D.—The 22nd September 1894.*—Babu Jogeshwar Biswas, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Jhenida sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Maxwell, or until further orders.

*No. 1322A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Mr. Kedar Nath Roy, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S. J. Douglas, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment.

*No. 1325A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Mr. E. Geake, i.c.s., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months on medical certificate.

*No. 1327A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Shib Chunder Nag, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tangail, Mymensingh, is allowed furlough for one year, under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st October 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

*No. 1329A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Barada Kanta Gangooly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is transferred to Mymensingh, and is appointed to have charge of the Tangail sub-division of that district.

*No. 1331A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Probbhat Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Backergunge.

*No. 1333A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Iswar Chunder Nandi, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Khas Tahsildar, Satkania, Chittagong, is allowed leave from the 2nd to the 31st October 1894, both days inclusive, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

*No. 1336A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is allowed leave for four months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th August 1894.

*No. 1340A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Mr. Alan McGavin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmahal, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for ten days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 10th August 1894.

*No. 1359A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Atal Behary Bose, B.L., Probationary Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the head-quarters station of that district.

*No. 1361A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Kumud Bandhu Das Gupta, B.A., Probationary Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the head-quarters station of that district.

*No. 1363A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Upendra Mohun Sen Gupta, B.A., Probationary Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the head-quarters station of that district.

*No. 1365A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Atul Chunder Dutt, M.A., B.L., Probationary Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the head-quarters station of that district.

*No. 1367A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Mr. C. R. Marindin, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 2nd August 1894, *vice* Mr. F. H. Barrow, retired.

*No. 1369A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Mr. F. A. Slack, substantive *pro tempore* Magistrate and Collector of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 2nd August 1894, *vice* Mr. C. R. Marindin.

*No. 1371A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Mr. E. B. Harris, Magistrate and Collector, Rangpur, on leave, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 2nd August 1894, *vice* Mr. F. A. Slack.

*No. 1387 A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Nityananda Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th September 1894.

*No. 4990 A.—The 24th September 1894.*—Mr. R. Carstairs, I.C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 7th September 1894.

**POLICE.**—*No. 4335 A.—The 20th August 1894.*—Mr. R. Castle, District Superintendent of Police, Tippera, is allowed furlough for six months, under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th October 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

*No. 1293 A.D.—The 21st September 1894.*—The Hon'ble Sir John Lambert, K.C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th October 1894.

*No. 1295 A.D.—The 21st September 1894.*—Mr. A. B. Barnard, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of the Hon'ble Sir John Lambert, K.C.I.E., or until further orders.

*No. 1297 A.D.—The 21st September 1894.*—Mr. H. B. St. Leger, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Special Branch of the Police Department, Bengal, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. B. Barnard, or until further orders.

**JAILS.**—*No. 1304 A.D.—The 22nd September 1894.*—Mr. M. S. Emerson, Superintendent of the Buxar Central Jail, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Surgeon-Captain C. E. L. Gilbert.

**EDUCATION.**—*No. 1299 A.D.—The 21st September 1894.*—Babu Krishna Chandra Roy, Head Master of the Hindu School, is also appointed to be Head Master of the Hare School, with effect from the 1st September 1894, *vice* Babu Bhola Nath Pal, retired.

*No. 1302 A.D.—The 21st September 1894.*—Maulvi Abdul Karim, Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th October 1894.

**CUSTOMS.**—*No. 1278 A.D.—The 20th September 1894.*—Mr. C. R. Marriott, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed leave for two months and fourteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th October 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

*No. 1281 A.D.—The 20th September 1894.*—Mr. C. A. Samuells, Magistrate and Collector, Malda, on furlough, is appointed to act as Collector of Customs, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. R. Marriott, or until further orders.

The following notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

*No. 5874 J.—The 12th September 1894.*—The services of Babu Sashi Kumar Ghosh, Munsif of Habiganj, in the district of Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

*No. 5875 J.—The 13th September 1894.*—Babu Nistaran Banarji, Munsif of Sunamganj, in the district of Sylhet, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Maulvi Bazar.

*No. 5876 J.—The 13th September 1894.*—Maulvi Abdul Bari, Munsif of Maulvi Bazar, in the district of Sylhet, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Habiganj.

*No. 5877 J.—The 13th September 1894.*—Babu Nepal Chandra Bose, Munsif of Habiganj, in the district of Sylhet, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Sunamganj.

*No. 5878 J.—The 13th September 1894.*—Under the provisions of section 25 of Act XII of 1887 (the Civil Courts Act), the Chief Commissioner confers upon Babu Nistaran Banarji, Munsif of Maulvi Bazar, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the limits of the Maulvi Bazar Munsifi.

*No. 5879 J.—The 13th September 1894.*—Under the provisions of section 25 of Act XII of 1887 (the Civil Courts Act), the Chief Commissioner confers upon Maulvi Abdul Bari, Munsif of Habiganj, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the limits of the Habiganj Munsifi.

*No. 5880 J.—The 13th September 1894.*—Under the provisions of section 25 of Act XII of 1887 (the Civil Courts Act), the Chief Commissioner confers upon Babu Nepal Chandra Bose, Munsif of Sunamganj, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the limits of the Sunamganj Munsifi.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(OPIUM).

## NOTIFICATION—No. 4669-O.

*The 13th September 1894.*—Mr. Nirmal Chunder Sen, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Bihar Agency, is allowed leave for one day in extension of the privilege leave for one month granted to him under Notification No. 3204-O., dated the 21st June 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 462-T.R.

*The 21st September 1894.*—Mr. W. S. Burt, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, is granted privilege leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th October 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(LAND REVENUE.)

## NOTIFICATION—No. 473T.R.

*The 21st September 1894.*—Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta, Officiating Deputy Collector, employed as Settlement Officer, Midnapur, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under article 273 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th August 1894, or from the date on which he availed himself of it.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## DECLARATION—No. 4683L.R.

*The 20th September 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of Harishpur khas cutchery after its removal from its present site in the village of Harishpur, pargana Sandip, zilla Noakhali, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 bighas 4 cottahs and 7 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Munsif's Court and the path from Court-house to Sandip Road, on the east by dispensary, on the south by Chand Gazi and Zamiat Ali's land, and on the west by the reserved tank belonging to the District Board, is required within the aforesaid village of Harishpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 420T.R.

*The 20th September 1894.*—Under the provision of section 2 of the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, VI of 1876, as amended by Act V of 1884, Babu Krishna Chandra Ghosh, Manager of the Wards' and Encumbered estates in the district of Lohardaga, is appointed to be the Manager, and the management is vested in him, of the undermentioned immovable property in the district of Lohardaga held by the party named against the same, and of any other immovable property to which such holder is entitled in his own right or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolved on him or his heirs during the continuance of such management.

<i>Name of property.</i>	<i>Name of holder.</i>
Sobjina and shares in twelve other villages with a few plots of isolated lands.	Deoghoria Bhoopal Ram.

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Commissioner.*

COMM'R'S OFFICE, CHOTA NAGPUR, the 28th August 1894.

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION No. 145T.G.

*The 19th September 1894.*—In continuation of the Notification No. 1, dated the 2nd January 1894, published at page 7, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd January 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. J. M. Comley, M.R.C.S., to be Inspector of Factories under section 3 of Act XV of 1881 for the Olive Jute Mills, the Garden Reach Cotton Mills, and the Upper Hooghly Jute Mills in the district of the 24-Parganas, and also to be Certifying Surgeon under the provisions of section 5 of the said Act for the same mills.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 3885Med.*—*The 21st September 1894.*—Dr. P. A. Rigby, Officiating Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta, is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st September 1894.

*No. 3888Med.*—*The 21st September 1894.*—Surgeon-Major E. F. H. Dobson, Officiating Superintendent of Emigration and Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Dr. P. A. Rigby or until further orders.

*No. 3904Med.*—*The 21st September 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain A. W. D. Leahy, Officiating Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, and *ex-officio* Second Physician, College Hospital, is appointed to act, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. P. McConnell, or until further orders, as Medical Inspector of Emigrants (Inland Emigration), in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th September 1894.

*No. 3915Med.*—*The 20th September 1894.*—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. O'Brien, Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* First Surgeon to the College Hospital, is allowed leave for 16 days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th October 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No. 3933Med.*—*The 24th September 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Upendra Narain Roy, of the Puri Dispensary, held medical charge of the civil station of Puri from the 14th to the 19th November 1893, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Dr. C. Banks from the district to appear at a language examination. This cancels notification No. 2496Med., dated the 11th June 1894.

*No. 3939Med.*—*The 24th September 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain W. J. Buchanan is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Champaran, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon-Captain T. Grainger, or until further orders.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4994A.

*No. 1241A.D.*—*The 18th September 1894.*—The following promotions and appointments are sanctioned in the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service:—

*Promoted to the second grade of Subordinate Judges.*

Babu Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge of Nadia, with effect from the 1st September 1894, *vice* Babu Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, retired.

*Promoted to the third grade of Subordinate Judges.*

Babu Krishna Nath Roy, Munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, now officiating as Subordinate Judge of Khulna, with effect from the 1st September 1894, *vice* Babu Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, promoted.

Babu Koylash Chundra Mozumdar (No. 1), Munsif of Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, now officiating as Subordinate Judge of Cuttack, with effect from the 28th September 1894, *vice* Babu Khetter Prasad Mookerjee, about to retire.

*Promoted to the first grade of Munsifs.*

Babu Har Kumar Das, Munsif of Alipore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, with effect from the 1st September 1894, *vice* Babu Krishna Nath Roy, promoted.

Babu Bepin Behari Sen, Munsif of Narayanganj, in the district of Dacca, with effect from the 28th September 1894, *vice* Babu Koylash Chundra Mozumdar, promoted.

*Promoted to the second grade of Munsifs.*

Babu Rajani Nath Mitter, Additional Munsif of Ulubaria and Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, now on deputation to Howrah, with effect from the 1st September 1894, *vice* Babu Har Kumar Das, promoted.

Babu Rajnarayan Mukerjee, Munsif of Khulna, in the district of Jessore, with effect from the 28th September 1894, *vice* Babu Bepin Behari Sen, promoted.

*Promoted to the third grade of Munsifs.*

Babu Latu Behari Bose, Munsif of Hattia, in the district of Noakhali, with effect from the 1st September 1894, *vice* Babu Rajani Nath Mitter, promoted.

Babu Bepin Behari De, Munsif of Kurigaon, in the district of Rangpur, with effect from the 28th September 1894, *vice* Babu Rajnarayan Mukerjee, promoted.

*Appointed to the fourth grade of Munsifs.*

Babu Nagendra Nath Chatterjee, late Officiating Munsif of Narail, in the district of Jessore.

Babu Jaya Prosad Pande, Officiating Munsif of Madhubani, in the district of Tirhut.

*No. 1253A.D.—The 18th September 1894.*—Babu Abinash Chunder Mitter, Subordinate Judge of Tirhut, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Monghyr, in the district of Bhagalpur, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Monghyr Munsifi.

*No. 1255A.D.—The 18th September 1894.*—Babu Jagat Durlabh Mozoomdar, Subordinate Judge of Dacca, now on deputation as an Additional Subordinate Judge at Muzaffarpur, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Tirhut.

*No. 1257A.D.—The 18th September 1894.*—Babu Krishna Nath Roy, Munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, now officiating as Subordinate Judge of Khulna, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Dacca, but to be on deputation, as a temporary arrangement, as Subordinate Judge of Birbhum.

*No. 1259A.D.—The 18th September 1894.*—Babu Braja Behary Shome, Subordinate Judge of Tippera, on leave, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge of Jessore, but to be on deputation as Subordinate Judge of Khulna.

*No. 1261A.D.—The 18th September 1894.*—Babu Koylash Chundra Mozumdar, Munsif of Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, now officiating as Subordinate Judge of Cuttack, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Tippera.

*No. 1263A.D.—The 18th September 1894.*—Babu Sasi Bhusan Basu, Munsif of Bhangra, in the district of Faridpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Serampore.

*No. 1265A.D.—The 18th September 1894.*—Babu Nagendra Nath Chatterjee, late Officiating Munsif of Narail, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Bhangra.

*No. 1268A.D.—The 18th September 1894.*—Babu Jaya Prosad Pande, now officiating as Munsif of Madhubani, in the district of Tirhut, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Muzaffarpur.

*No. 1271A.D.—The 18th September 1894.*—Babu Sasi Bhusan Sen, Munsif of Muzaffarpur, in the district of Tirhut, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Madhubani, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Madhubani Munsifi.

*No. 1273A.D.—The 18th September 1894.*—Babu Kali Kumar Bose, Munsif of Madhubani, in the district of Tirhut, now officiating as Subordinate Judge of Ichardaga, Hazaribagh and Palaman in Chota Nagpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Contai.

*No. 1291A.D.—The 21st September 1894.*—Babu Baroda Kanta Gangooly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*No. 1355A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—The undermentioned officers are appointed to perform the functions of a Court under section 3, clause (d) of Act I of 1894, within the local limits of their respective original jurisdictions :—

Babu Hemango Chundra Bose, Subordinate Judge, Jessore.

„ Bullaram Mullick, Subordinate Judge, Khulna.

*No. 1357A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Atul Chandra Ghose, Subordinate Judge, Cuttack, is allowed leave for one month and eleven days, viz., twenty days on full pay under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period on half pay under article 306 (b) of the Regulations, with effect from the 15th August 1894.

*No. 1359A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Atal Behary Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

*No. 1361A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Kunud Bandhu Das Gupta, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

*No. 1363A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Upendra Mohun Sen Gupta, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

*No. 1365A.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Atul Chunder Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

**GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.**—*No. 4991A. — The 21st September 1894.*—Babu Phani Bhusan Mukherjee, Munsif of Iswarganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for nine days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 16th August 1894.

*The 21st September 1894.*—Babu Ashutosh Sircar, Munsif of Barisal, in the district of Backergunge, is allowed leave for ten days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 8th September 1894.

*No. 4087J.—The 21st September 1894.*—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Soshi Bhusan Roy, Honorary Magistrate at Balla, in the district of Dacca, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

*No. 1388J.D.—The 22nd September 1894.*—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the undermentioned Honorary Magistrates of the Dacca Sadar Independent Bench, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language:—

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Babu Gobinda Chandra Das. | (5) Babu Bhagabat Charan Ganguli. |
| (2) „ Ishwar Chandra Das.     | (6) Maulvi Kazi Zahurruil Hak.    |
| (3) „ Sarat Chandra Gupta.    | (7) „ Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq. |
| (4) „ Monan Chand Basak.      | (8) „ Khajeh Amirulla.            |
| (9) Babu Jadu Nath Basak.     |                                   |

*No. 1404J.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the undermentioned Honorary Magistrates attached to the Munshiganj Independent Bench, in the district of Dacca, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language:—

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| (1) Babu Jagabandhu Pal.               | (6) Babu Raj Kumar Nag.      |
| (2) „ Ratnessur Sen, B.L.              | (7) Munshi Kabirullah.       |
| (3) „ Dwarka Nath Gupta.               | (8) Babu Basanta Kumar Guha. |
| (4) „ Jagat Chandra Rai.               | (9) „ Uma Churn Sen, B.A.    |
| (5) „ Srish Chunder Chuckerbutty, B.L. | (10) „ Roncesh Chundra Guha. |

*No. 1406J.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Raja Srinath Rai, an Honorary Magistrate at Bhagyakul, in the district of Dacca, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

*No. 1408J.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Pirojpur in the district of Backergunge, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Khirode Chandra Sen, B.A. | Babu Guru Prosad Parey.

Babu Dina Nath Das, an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench, is also vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

*No. 1414J.D.—The 24th September 1894.*—Captain Henry Brereton Hooper, R.I.M., Officiating Port Officer of Calcutta, is appointed, under section 18 of Act X of 1882, to be a Presidency Magistrate for the town of Calcutta.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 4093J.

*The 19th September 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the transfer of the Magura police-station, in the district of Khulna, from its present site to Talla, but the police-station will be called by the name of Magura thana as heretofore.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### [First Publication.]

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 1418J.D.

*The 24th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorise the extension, from the 15th October 1894, of the provisions of the said Act to the town of Brahmanbaria, in the Brahmanbaria sub-division of the district of Tippera.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### RULES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF SUB-INSPECTORS OF POLICE.

THE next divisional examination of candidates to fill 75 vacancies in the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police will be held on the 17th and 18th December 1894, at the following centres:—at Calcutta for the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Burdwan Divisions; at Bankipore for the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions; at Dacca for the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions; and at Cuttack for the Orissa Division. The following classes of candidates will be admissible to the examination:—

- Persons who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, provided they are not more than 25 years of age.
- Persons now serving as head-constables and writer-constables in the police, who have obtained the permission of the District Magistrate to appear at the examination, provided that they are not more than 30 years of age, and are of not less than two years' standing in the Department. This permission will only be given to persons who satisfy the conditions laid down in Rule 2.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who does not satisfy the following conditions:—

I.—That he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for police duties, and that he is up to the physical standard prescribed for the area in which he wishes to serve.

NOTE.—“Stuttering or stammering” is a constitutional defect, and represents a physical disqualification.

II.—That he is of good moral character.

III.—That he belongs to a respectable family.

IV.—That he produces a certificate of ability to ride signed by a district officer.

3. Applications for permission to appear at the examination must be submitted, not later than one month before the date fixed, to the Magistrate of the district in which the candidate resides, stating the place at which he desires to appear for examination. Each application from class (a) candidates must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5 and by satisfactory proof that the candidate fulfils the conditions specified above. The certificate of health should be signed either by the Civil Surgeon of the district in which the candidate ordinarily resides, or in Calcutta by one of the Professors of the Calcutta Medical College.

The Magistrate should require a personal identification of each candidate by some known person, whose name should be recorded, and satisfy himself that the certificates of respectability and moral character refer to the individual applying for permission to appear at the examination, and send him to the District Superintendent for certificate as to physical fitness. This certificate should contain the applicants' descriptive roll, thumb impression, signature and address for purposes of identification. The District Superintendent will then obtain a health certificate, the fee for which will in all cases be Rs. 4 from the Civil Surgeon, and send it, together with the certificate of physical fitness, to the Magistrate, who will, after subjecting the candidate to an examination in riding and noting the fact, grant a written permission to appear at the examination.

As these certificates form the verification rolls of candidates, they should be very carefully examined and enquiries made when necessary.

The above papers with the examination fee will be forwarded by the Magistrate of the district in which the candidate resides to the Magistrate of the centre at which the candidate wishes to be examined.

The Examination Committee before the examination will compare the descriptions, thumb impressions, duplicate impressions being taken for the purpose, if necessary, and signatures, and satisfy itself about the identity of the person appearing.

At the examination the candidate will be required to sign the papers in every subject, writing his father's name and his own address on them to avoid confusion arising out of a similarity of names.

After the result of the examination is known the certificates of passed candidates will be forwarded to the Inspector-General's office, and will then be treated as verification rolls.

The certificates of unsuccessful candidates will be returned if asked for within two months or destroyed at the end of that period.

4. The subjects of examination will be as follows:—

I.—Dictation, letter-drafting, precis-writing, and a short translation from Bengali, Uriya or Hindi into English. Europeans and Eurasians will be allowed to choose one out of these three languages to be examined in. No candidate failing to obtain half-marks in this paper will be considered qualified for appointment.

II.—Paper on general knowledge. The questions will be set so as to test the general information and intelligence of candidates.

III.—Mathematics, including arithmetic and algebra, and account-keeping.

IV.—Law, including the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Evidence Act.

N.B.—Class (b) candidates will be exempted from passing in algebra.

5. The marks will be given on the following scale:—

1. Dictation and language	...	...	...	200
2. General knowledge	...	...	...	200
3. Mathematics	...	...	...	200
4. Law	...	...	...	200

6. The number of candidates to be selected by the Examiners for each Range will be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* on or before the 21st November 1894. This number will be determined by the Inspector-General of Police with reference to the number of vacancies existing or estimated as likely to occur within the course of the following year.

7. After the results of the examination have been ascertained, a list will be prepared for each Division of the candidates selected for appointment during the year. Those who have not obtained half-marks in dictation and language, and one-third marks in the aggregate of the remaining papers may be struck out as ineligible for appointment. Of the remaining candidates a list will then be composed as follows—(a) one-half of the candidates who stand highest on the list in order of merit; (b) one-half of candidates selected from among those candidates who have obtained not less than one-third of the marks. At least two-thirds of the appointments will, if qualified candidates are available, be given to outsiders.

8. Natives of Bengal Proper will be eligible for appointments in all Bengal districts and in Manbhum; natives of Bihar in Bihar districts and in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga; and natives of Orissa in the Orissa Division and the district of Singhbhum. Selected candidates will be liable to be transferred to any district.

9. Selected candidates on appointment will undergo a two months' course of instruction at a centre to be selected by the Inspector-General. This course will include drill, elementary surveying, anthropometry, instruction in prosecuting cases in Magistrates' Courts. At the end of the two months all probationers obtaining a certificate of proficiency will be posted to districts and receive appointments in due course as 5th grade Sub-Inspectors. During the period of probation candidates will receive 20 rupees a month as salary. Candidates who fail to display due diligence during their period of probation will be liable to lose their appointment.

10. Candidates resident in any of the districts of the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, who take up Hindi at this examination, will be considered to be natives of Bihar. Candidates competing at Cuttack, who take up Uriya, will be considered natives of Orissa.

11. Information as to the hour and place of examination can be obtained 15 days before the examination by applying to the District Magistrates of the 24-Parganas, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

### ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 19th September 1894.*

No. 293.—*Notification.*—Mr. M. H. Jackson, Executive Engineer, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for three months in extension of that previously granted.

*The 21st September 1894.*

No. 294.—*Notification.*—Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 28th September 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 295.—*Notification.*—Mr. A. J. Hughes, Superintending Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Western Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H. Nightingale or until further orders.

### RAILWAY.

*The 24th September 1894.*

No. 296.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for an approach road to the site of the terminal offices and permanent staff quarters in the village of Lalkhan's Bazar, pargana Islamabad, zilla Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, an acre and-a-half of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Tiger Pass Road, on the west by the Pioneer Tea plantation, on the south by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company's land for terminal offices and permanent staff quarters, and on the east by the hillock on which the Police Hospital is situated, is required within the aforesaid village of Lalkhan's Bazar.

This declaration is made, under clause (1), section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

### RAILWAY.

*The 25th September 1894.*

No. 298.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the East Indian Railway Company for a station building at Sabour in the villages of Allynugger and Chunaree, and for an approach road to station and goods wharf Sabour in the village of Chunaree, pargana Bhagulpur, zilla Bhagulpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purposes a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 cottah and 1·27 chitaks standard measurement, bounded on the north by lands of mauza Allynugger belonging to Babus Brojo Mohen Thacoor and Ugra Mohen Thacoor of Bararee, Bhagulpur, south by East Indian Railway Company's line and land, east by lands of mauzas Allynugger and Chunaree belonging to Babus Brojo Mohen Thacoor and Ugra Mohen Thacoor of Bararee, Bhagulpur, and west by lands of mauza Allynugger belonging to Babus Brojo Mohen Thacoor and Ugra Mohen Thacoor of Bararee, Bhagulpur, for station purpose, and another piece of land measuring, more or less, 5 cottahs and 3·33 chitaks standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Railway Company's line and fence, on the south by the kutchra road and lands of the village of Chunaree owned by Brojo Mohen Thacoor and Ugra Mohen Thacoor, on the east and west by the land of village Chunaree owned by Kally Mundle, is required within the aforesaid village of Chunaree for an approach road.

Mines of coal, ironstone, slate or other minerals lying under the lands, or any particular portion of the lands, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away or use in the construction of the work for the purpose, of which the lands are being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause 1 of Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

F. J. JOHNSTONE,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 24th September 1894.*

No. 297.—*Notification.*—Mr. C. A. White, Executive Engineer, is, on return from furlough, appointed to be Executive Engineer of the Balasore Division.

C. W. ODLING,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*The 24th September 1894.*

No. 88 *Marine.*—Under the powers vested in him by section 64 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to re-issue the Notification No. 159 *Marine*, of the 7th July 1891, published in page 674, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th July 1891, declaring that the provisions of chapter II of that Act shall not apply in the case of steam-vessels which do not ply for hire for passenger traffic, or which, though plying for hire for passenger traffic, are not capable of carrying more than 12 passengers with the following addition:—“This exemption does not apply to steamers which tow vessels carrying more than 12 passengers.”

C. W. ODLING,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 4995A.

No. 1342A.D.—*The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Jogesh Chunder Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector and Khas Tahsildar, Chittagong Town, now officiating as Khas Tahsildar, Raojan, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th October 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1345A.D.—*The 24th September 1894.*—Babu Sarat Chandra Bose, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Distillery, Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months, under article 273 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 1349A.D.—*The 24th September 1894.*—The order of the 6th July 1894, transferring Babu Bhubun Mohun Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, from Moughyr to Supaul in the district of Bhagalpur, is cancelled.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

No. 833P.D.—*The 22nd September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the permanent retention of the Rural Sub-Registry Office at Purbasthali, in the sub-division of Kalua, in the district of Burdwan, which was opened as an experimental measure for one year, under Government notification, dated the 20th June 1894.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 12466.—*The 20th September 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Hira Lal Dutta made over charge of the Faridpur Jail to Dr. P. M. Gupta on the afternoon of the 11th August 1894.

J. W. HANLON,  
*For Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

No. 12509, dated the 22nd September 1894.—Mr. W. A. C. Beadon made over charge of the Dacca Jail to Mr. H. J. N. Fox on the afternoon of the 14th September 1894.

A. D. LARMORE,  
*For Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

## CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 8278, dated 18th September 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Busanta Kumar Sen is appointed to the medical charge of the Bongong subdivision in the district of Jessore, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Kamikhya Nath Acharjee.

No. 8281, dated 18th September 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Satyahari Chattapadhyaya is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th September 1894, until further orders.

No. 8342.—The 20th September 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Abhaya Kumar Sen of the Tamluk subdivision and Dispensary is allowed leave for one month and 15 days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 8344.—The 20th September 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Kali Prasanna Kumar, a supernumerary at the Medical College Hospital, is appointed to have temporary medical charge of the subdivision and Dispensary at Tamluk in the Midnapore district, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Abhaya Kumar Sen, or until further orders.

No. 8406, dated 24th September 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Apurba Krishna Dass is appointed to the medical charge of the Chupra Dispensary in the Saran district.

No. 8409, dated 24th September 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Gobind Chunder Chatterjee, officiating at the Pilgrim Hospital at Gaya, is confirmed in that appointment.

J. O'BRIEN, M.A., M.D., *Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*for Insp.-Genl. of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.*

## HIGH COURT NOTICE.

## HIGH COURT—Original Side.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Dated 21st September 1894.*

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Harold Edmund Petherick, Esquire, of 9, 10, 11, and 12, Melbourne Chambers, at 418, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, Barrister and Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts in the colony of Victoria for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

By order,  
R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

## NOTIFICATION.

THE additions detailed below are made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to the "Rules of the High Court, Appellate Side," and are published for general information.

T. W. RICHARDSON, *Offg. Registrar.*

FORT WILLIAM, the September 1894.

At page 99, after the functions, etc., described in Rule 4 in *Part II* of section 11 of Chapter XVI, insert the following:—

To apply for copies of any paper from the record of any case and receive them after paying fees.

To identify persons before the Court Officers.

To communicate with the Court Officers for information regarding any case.

## NOTIFICATION.

*The 18th September 1894.*

THE following additional rules having been framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, under Act XVIII of 1879 (the Legal Practitioners Act) are published for general information.

By order of the High Court,  
T. LEWIS, *Asst. Registrar,*  
*For Offg. Registrar.*

*Rule No. , dated the September 1894.*

1. After the 3rd clause of Sub-rule (5) of Rule I at page 379, Chapter VII of the General Rules and Circular Orders (Civil), insert the following:—

4th.—Any person at present enrolled and practising as a Mukhtar in the High Court, Appellate Side, may practise, that is, act as a Mukhtar in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court, but not in the Criminal Courts, provided that his functions, powers and duties in such Courts shall be restricted to those enumerated in Rule 5A. at page 391 *infra*.

2. After Rule 5 at page 391, *ibid*, insert the following :—

5A. [Rules as to the functions, etc., of *Mukhtars of the High Court practising in Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court*, section 11, Act XVIII of 1879,—Rule No. of September, 1894.]

(1) The following are the functions, powers and duties of *Mukhtars of the High Court practising in Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court*, subject to the instructions of their client :—

To communicate with his client.

To instruct Advocates, Vakils, Pleaders, or Attorneys during the trial of the client's case.

To make such applications as can be made to an Officer of the Court, but not to the Court itself, provided that he shall not be entitled to apply to inspect records.

To pay money into, or deposit money in, Court, and, where specially empowered by his *mukhtarname*, to receive and give receipts for payment of money out of Court.

(Sections 160, 162, 257, 306, 307, 339, 376, 379 (and generally), 549 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

To deposit security when required under section 549 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

To apply for copies of any paper from the record of any case and receive them after paying fees.

To identify persons before the Court Officers.

To communicate with the Court Officers for information regarding any case.

(2) The instructions contained in Rule 5, clause (3), page 390 *supra* shall also apply to *Mukhtars of the High Court practising in Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court*.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

### Subordinate Educational Service.

The 22nd September 1894.—Babu Kamal Krishna Sen, Second Master of the Jalpaiguri Zilla School (class VII), is appointed to be Second Master of the Rangpur Zilla School, with effect from the date on which he joins that appointment, *vice* Babu Prosanna Kumar Ghosh, promoted.

ERRATUM.—The 24th September 1894.—In the notification published at page 848, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st August 1894, declaring that Babu Narayan Lal, Departmental Sub-Inspector of Schools, Muzaffarpur (substantively *pro tempore* in class VII), continued to be substantive *pro tempore* in that class with effect from the 6th December 1893, *vice* Munshi Jamman Ram, seconded; for “continued” read “will continue.”

A. CROFT,  
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

### Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

1. On account of the Ramzan, the F. A. and B. A. examinations in 1895, instead of being held on the 25th February and following days, will be held on the days notified below :—

F. A. Examination—Will commence on the 19th February 1895, and will be held on the 20th, 21st, 25th and the 26th of that month.

B. A. Examination—Will commence on the 18th February 1895, and will be held on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th and the 26th of that month.

2. S. B. Mukerjee's Elementary Hydrostatics has been prescribed as a text-book in Mathematics for the B. A. examination in 1897 as in 1896.

W. GRIFFITHS, Registrar.

SENATE-HOUSE, the 25th September 1894.



## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CAL- CUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following changes in the University Regulations have been adopted by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council:—

- (a) The word "Civil" wherever it occurs in the Regulations for Master in Civil Engineering (Calendar for 1894, page 83) has been omitted and "B. E." has been substituted for "B. C. E." in the same Regulations.

*This change comes into operation at once.*

- (b) The 2nd foot-note in page 31 of the University Calendar for 1894, specifying the extent of the work in Geometrical Conics for the F. A. examination, has been omitted.

*This change comes into operation at once.*

- (c) In the Regulations for the First Examination in Arts (page 33 of the University Calendar for 1894), the subject of Deductive Logic has been defined as in the following syllabus:—

### LOGIC—DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

Definition of Logic. Relation of Logic to other Sciences. Logic, Formal and Material, Inductive and Deductive. Fundamental Principles of Deductive Logic.

Names and their Import. Terms and their various divisions. Denotation and Connotation of Terms. Opposition of Terms. Division and Definition.

Propositions, their import and their various Divisions. Opposition of Propositions. Distribution of Terms. Predicables.

Inference, Immediate and Mediate, Inductive and Deductive.

Different Forms of Immediate Inference. Syllogism, its Canons, its Rules, its Figures and Moods; Reduction; various kinds of Syllogism and their Rules. Trains of Reasoning. Fallacies.

*The above change in the Regulations will come into operation at the examination in 1897.*

- (d) In the Regulations for the B. A. examination (page 35 of the University Calendar for 1894) for—

II. Mental and Moral Science, i.e., Psychology, including the Psychology of Ethics and the History of Moral Systems.

II. In addition to the Pass Course, the History of Modern European Philosophy and either—

(a) Pure Logic,

or

(b) Natural Theology,

the following have been substituted:—

II. Mental and Moral Science, as defined below. II. In addition to the Pass Course, the History of Philosophy and Natural Theology, as defined below."

- (c) In the Regulations for the B. A. examination (page 36 of the University Calendar for 1894) under the heading "Definition of subjects", the following have been inserted:—

### \* MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

The Pass Subjects shall include—

- (a) *Psychology*—

Philosophy and Psychology. Scope and Method of Psychology. Relation of Psychology to Metaphysics and Physiology.

\* The questions in Mental and Moral Science will have no special reference to the writings of any one author or school of authors. In matters of opinion answers will be judged according to their accuracy of thought and expression. The Honour papers in the subjects of the Pass Course shall consist of more advanced questions than the Pass papers.

Mind, Consciousness, Self-consciousness. Analysis and Classification of Mental Processes and Products. Development of Mental Life. Laws of Mind.

Psychology of Cognition. Perception and Sensation. The Senses and the Nervous System. Localisation of Sensation. Primary and Secondary Qualities of Body. Object of Perception. Perception of the different Senses. Acquired perceptions. Imagination, Expectation, Memory. Thinking, Conception, Judgment, Reasoning. Generalisation. Belief and Knowledge. Experience and Reason. Self, External World. Time, Space, Substances, Cause, Power.

Psychology of Feeling. Sense-feelings, Emotions and Sentiments. Pleasure and Pain.

Psychology of the Will. Attention and Volition. Appetite and Desire. Instinct and Habit. Voluntary Action. Conflict of Motives, Deliberation, Choice. Freedom of the Will.

- (b) *Logic*—

Definition and Province of Logic. Relation of Logic to Metaphysics and the Special Sciences. Thought, Knowledge, Truth, Science. Immediate and Mediate Knowledge. Intuitive and Inferential Truths.

Observation and Experiment. Analysis and Synthesis. Classification and Definition. Hypothesis and Explanation. Induction, Analogy, and Probability. The ground of Induction. Experimental Methods. Deductive Method. Relation of Induction to Deduction. Demonstration, Syllogism, Functions of Syllogism.

- (c) *Ethics*—

Scope and method of Ethics. Relation of Ethics to Metaphysics, Psychology, and Sociology, Politics.

Analysis of the Moral Consciousness, Moral Sentiment. Moral judgment, the Moral Faculty, Springs of Action and their Mutual Relation.

The good or ultimate end of Action. Moral obligation. Standards of Right and Wrong. Sanctions of Morality. The Individual and Society. Duties and Virtues.

The Honour subjects shall include—

- (a) *History of Philosophy*—

General Knowledge of the Systems of Bacon, Descartes, Spinoza, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Reid, Leibnitz, Kant, Cousin, Hamilton, and Mill; and Special Study of Subjects to be selected from year to year.

- (b) *Natural Theology*—

Theology and Religion. Natural and Revealed, Relation of Religion to Metaphysics and Ethics.

Analysis of the Religious Consciousness: the Religious Sentiment, the Religious Faculty, the Sense of Dependence, the Idea of the Infinite, the Causal Belief, the Sense of Duty, the Belief and Worship of God, the Belief in a future Life.

God, Man, and Nature. The Existence and Attributes of God. The Relation of God to nature and Man. Theory of the Universe. Theism, Pantheism, Agnosticism, Materialism, Panphenomenalism, Optimism, Pessimism, Teleology, Evolution. Necessity and freedom. Immortality of the Soul.

*The changes in (d) and (e) will come into force at the examination in 1897.*

- (f) In the Regulations for the examination for the degree of M. A. (page 44 of the University Calendar for 1894), the following has been substituted for paragraph 7:—

"The examination in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall include Psychology, Logic, Ethics and Natural Theology as in the B. A. Honour examination, but more fully developed; together with Political Philosophy and the History of Indian and European Philosophy (both General and Special), the subjects in Political Philosophy and History of Philosophy (Special) to be selected from year to year."

*The above change will come into force at the examination in 1896.*

- (g) In the Regulations for the examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine (page 63 of the Calendar for 1894), the following clause under paragraph 2 has been rescinded:—

"(a) Of having been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts."

Also for the word 'can' which occurs in paragraph 2 of the Regulations the following words have been substituted :—

"shall produce a thesis approved by the President of the Faculty of Medicine for the time being on some subject connected with Medical Science and shall also "

*The changes in the Regulations for the M. D. degree will come into operation at the examination in 1895, but candidates who have already passed the B. A. examination will be exempted from submitting the thesis required under the new Regulations at the examinations in 1895 and 1896.*

2. The practical examination in Chemistry for the B. A. Honour examination in Physics and Chemistry will be held only in Calcutta. Candidates who take up the Honour Course in those subjects must present themselves for examination in Calcutta.

3. In supersession of the orders of the Syndicate, dated the 19th August, 1893 (Minute for 1893-94, page 162), the following text-book has been prescribed in Physics for the B. A. examination (Pass Course) in 1896 :—

*Deschanel*—Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy (12th edition, 1891) omitting Arts. 1—100, 102—105, 112—120, 131—275, 461—464, Chaps. 38 and 39 (excepting Arts. 518—524), Chap. 40, Arts. 760, 771—776, 833 A. B. C., 925, 934, 935, 974, 975, 990, 1064, 1066 C, 1071—1077, and Chap. 84 to the end.

4. In supersession of the orders of the Syndicate, dated the 25th July, 1894, the following text-book has been prescribed in Physics for the B. A. examination (Pass Course) in 1897 :—

*Deschanel*—Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy (13th edition, 1894), Part I, omitting Arts. 1—100, 102—105, 112—120, 131—275.  
Part II, omitting Arts. 186—189, 202—258, 261—279.  
Part III, omitting Arts. 132—147, 213—217, 228—234, 291—295, 324—354.  
Part IV, omitting Arts. 60, 69, 70, 119, 120, 130—132, 136, 145, 146, 191—211, 238—244, 275—295.

5. The following books have been prescribed as text-books in German for the F. A. examination in 1896 :—

*Schiller* . . . . . Wilhelm Tell.  
*Goethe* . . . . . Knabenjahre, edited by Wagner (Pitt Press Series)

6. The following alterations have been made in the list of text-books prescribed for the B. L. examination, 1895 :—

*Subject 2.*—For "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapter III (Wills)," has been substituted "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, 2nd Edition, Part III, Chapter III (Wills)."

*Subject 4.*—For "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapters I, II, IV, and V (Gift, Wakf, Pre-emption and Sale)," has been substituted "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, 2nd Edition, Part III, Chapters I, II, IV, and V (Gift, Wakf, Pre-emption and Sale)."

*Subject 8.*—For "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part I," has been substituted "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, 2nd Edition Parts I and II."

7. The following alterations have been made in the list of text-books prescribed for the B. L. examination, 1896 :—

*Subject 2.*—For "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapter III (Wills)," has been substituted "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, 2nd Edition, Part III, Chapter III (Wills)."

*Subject 4.*—For "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapters I, II, and IV (Gift, Wakf, and Pre-emption)," has been substituted "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, 2nd Edition, Part III, Chapters I, II, and IV (Gift, Wakf, and Pre-emption)."

*Subject 8.*—For "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part I," has been substituted "Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, 2nd Edition, Parts I and II."

W. GRIFFITHS,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 18th September, 1894.

#### NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that upon the result of the ensuing Entrance Examination being known, the two second-grade junior scholarships attached to the Chota Nagpur Division will be awarded to the two boys who stand highest in the divisional list, irrespective of the districts they come from, and the five third-grade junior scholarships will be distributed as follows :—

Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	...	1
Palamau	...	...	...	...	...	1
Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sieghbhum	...	...	...	...	...	1

A. EVANS GORDON, *Lieut.-Col., Offg. Commissioner.*

• COMM'R'S OFFICE, RANCHI, the 20th September 1894.

#### NOTIFICATION.

It is notified for general information that the ensuing half-yearly departmental examination of Junior Civilians, Deputy Magistrates, and others will be held on Thursday, the 1st November 1894, and two following days. Two Local Examination Committees will be formed for the Burdwan Division, viz., one at the Commissioner's office at Burdwan for examinees employed in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, and Birbhum, and another at Midnapore for those employed in that district. Officers employed in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah, who have to appear at the examination, will be examined by the Local Committee at the Presidency Division, and should appear at the office of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No. 24½, Dalhousie Square, West, Calcutta.

R. O. DUTT, *Offg. Commr., Burdwan Divn.*

BURDWAN DIVN, COMM'R'S OFFICE, DATED CAMP HOOGHLY, the 19th September 1894.

Sheriff's Office, the 19th September 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the year 1894 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 5th day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day, until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

E. TRELAWNY, *Sheriff*.

শরিক আকিস, সন ১৮৯৪ সাল তারিখ ১৯শে সেপ্টেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে হুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৯৪ সালের ৫ই ডিসেম্বর বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ান্সের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৯৪ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে কোজদারী শিলিল করিবক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া যোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

ই: ট্রিলনি. শরিক।

## NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 1828B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1892-93, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 1st November 1894, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,105 chests, viz.—

			Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	1,510
Ditto ditto at the Ghazeeport Factory	...	...	1,595
Total	...	...	3,105

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 25th November 1893, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th November 1894 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th November 1894, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th November 1894.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazeeport Factories will be brought to sale down to December next about the date specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering the date should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory ; about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazeeport Factory ; about chests	Total ; about chests
On or about Monday, 3rd December 1894	1,510	1,595	3,105

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. BOSE, *Offg. Secy.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 25th September 1894.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 1666B.

IN exercise of the powers conferred on the Chief Customs Authority by section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Board of Revenue appointed No. 7, at the Kidderpore Docks, to be a public warehouse for the storage of salt under bond.

CUSTOMS.  
E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. ROSE, *Offg. Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, the 3rd September 1894.

No. 1631B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1892-93, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 3rd October 1894, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,105 chests, viz.—

			Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	1,510
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory	...	...	1,595
Total	...	...	3,105

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 25th November 1893 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 18th October 1894 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 11th October 1894, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 18th October 1894.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale down to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory; about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory; about chests	Total; about chests
On or about Thursday, 1st November 1894 ...	1,510	1,595	3,105
On or about Monday, 3rd December „	1,510	1,595	3,105
Total	3,020	3,190	6,210

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

M. FINUCANE, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 28th August 1894.

No. 1549A.

## NOTIFICATION.

LAND REVENUE.

THE HON'BLE C. C. STEVENS.

Dated Calcutta, the 20th September 1894.

THE price-lists of staple food-crops in the local areas of Bengal prepared under section 39 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, for the period from 1st January to 31st March 1894, having been approved by the Board of Revenue, are published for general information under sub-section 4 of that

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

M. FINUCANE,

*Offg. Secretary.*

rice-list (retail) of staple food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (No. VIII) of 1885 for three months, from January to March 1894.

## PATNA DIVISION.

10

STRICT.	Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 60 TOLAS COMPANY'S WEIGHT.				REMARKS.
					January.	February.	March.		
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	
ABAD ...	Sadar subdivision ...	Patna	Makai up-land	28th of each month	23 4	18 4	19 7	20 5	
			Rice low-land		16 2	12 13	11 14	13 9½	
	Barh ditto ...	Barh	Makai up-land	Ditto	19 0	18 8	19 8	19 0	
			Rice low-land		15 10	14 10	15 8	15 4	
	Bihar ditto ...	Bihar	Wheat up-land	Ditto	13 0	12 12	15 0	13 9½	
			Rice low-land		17 12	17 8	16 0	17 1½	
	Dinapore ditto ...	Dinapore	Barley up-land	Ditto	22 4	24 0	24 0	23 6½	
			Rice low-land		17 4	16 8	16 8	16 12	
	Sadar subdivision ...	Gaya	Wheat up-land	Last day of the month	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
			Rice low-land		12 14	12 14	13	13 0½	
	Nawada ditto ...	Nawada	Wheat up-land	Last market day of the month, not being less than two days before the close of the month.	17 2	16 0	16 0	16 6	
			Rice low-land		21 8	19 12	19 8	20 4	
SFAZPUR ...	Jahanabad ditto ...	Jahanabad	Wheat up-land	Ditto	14 4	16 0	13 10	14 10	
			Rice low-land		15 6	13 12	14 15	14 11	
	Aurangabad ditto ...	Aurangabad	Wheat up-land	Last market day of the month, being not less than three days before the close of the month.	18 0	18 0	15 8	17 2½	
			Rice low-land		18 5	18 0	16 8	17 0½	
	Sadar subdivision ...	Arrah	Wheat up-land	1st Saturday of each month	13 12	13 8	13 8	13 0½	
			Rice low-land		14 0	15 0	14 12	14 0½	
	Buxar ditto	Buxar	Wheat up-land	1st Thursday of every month	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 10½	
			Rice low-land		13 0	13 8	13 0	13 2½	
	Sasaram ditto ...	Sasaram	Wheat up-land	Ditto	16 0	15 0	15 8	16 8	
			Rice low-land		17 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	
	Bhabhua ditto ...	Bhabhua	Wheat up-land	Ditto	15 8	15 0	14 0	14 13½	
			Rice low-land		17 0	16 0	16 0	16 5½	
SFAZPUR ...	Sadar subdivision ...	MuzaFarpur	Makai up-land	Last day of every month	20 0	18 8	20 0	19 8	
			Rice low-land		15 0	14 1	13 1½	14 5	
	Sitamarhi ditto ...	Sitamarhi	Makai up-land	Last Wednesday of every month.	21 0	19 1	21 0	20 5½	
			Rice low-land		16 0	15 0	15 0	15 5½	
	Hajipur ditto ...	Hajipur	Makai up-land	3rd day from the end of the month.	19 12	18 12	19 11	19 6½	
			Rice low-land		16 0	13 11	14 4	14 10½	
SHANGA ...	Sadar subdivision	Darbhanga	Murwa up-land	Last day of each month	20 14	23 1	26 7	23 7½	
			Rice low-land		16 8	16 8	16 0	16 5½	
	Madhubani ditto	Madhubani	Murwa up-land	28th of each month, except in February, when it will be 20th.	20 0	21 0	23 0	23 5½	
			Rice low-land		18 0	16 0	15 8	16 8	
	Tajpur ditto	Sonnatipur	Makai up-land	Ditto	20 0	18 0	20 0	19 5½	
			Rice low-land		17 0	15 0	14 12	15 9½	
MFARAN ...	Sadar subdivision	Motihari	Makai up-land	Last day of the month	19 0	18 9	18 0	18 8½	
			Rice low-land		16 4	15 8	15 8	15 12	
	Bettiah ditto	Bettiah	Makai up-land	Ditto	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 10½	
			Rice low-land		17 0	16 8	16 0	16 8	
	Sadar subdivision	Chapra	Makai up-land	15th of each month	20 4	19 8	20 8	20 1½	
			Rice low-land		17 0	14 8	14 8	15 5½	
MIRGANJ ...	Gopalganj ditto	Mirganj	Makai up-land	Last market day immediately preceding the 15th of each month.	21 4	19 8	20 11	20 7½	
			Rice low-land		16 0	16 9	15 6	15 15½	
	Siwan ditto	Siwan	Makai up-land	Ditto	19 13	17 10	19 0	18 18	
			Rice low-land		14 5	13 8	14 0	13 15	

## BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICT.	Local areas.	Markts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SHEETS OF 80 TOLAS COMPANY'S WEIGHT.			Average price for the quarter ending 31st March 1894.	REMARKS
					January.	February.	March.		
					S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
MONGHYR	Sadar subdivision	Monghyr	Wheat up-land	Last day of every month	15 8	16 1	15 6	15 10½	
			Rice low-land		12 13	14 11	14 2	13 14	
	Begusarai ditto	Begusarai	Wheat up-land	25th of every month	15 12	15 3	Nil	15 7½	
			Rice low-land		16 4	14 13	14 9	15 3½	
BHAGALPUR	Jamui ditto	Jamui	Wheat up-land	29th of every month	16 0	14 12	16 0	15 0½	
			Rice low-land		16 4	15 0	15 0	15 0½	
	Sadar subdivision	Bhagalpur	Makai up-land	The date preceding the close of the month.	21 7	21 4	20 0	20 14½	
			Rice low-land		15 10	16 2	16 6	16 0½	
BHAGALPUR	Banka ditto	Banka	Makai up-land	The last hat day in the month but one.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
			Rice low-land		18 13	16 4	16 4	17 1½	
	Madhipura ditto	Madhipura	Murwa up-land	Ditto	30 0	30 0	29 0	29 10½	
			Rice low-land		21 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	
BHAGALPUR	Supaul ditto	Supaul	Murwa up-land	The hat day that falls between the 26th and 27th of the month.	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	
			Rice low-land		17 9	16 0	15 3	16 4	
PUENNA	Sadar subdivision	Kusba	Wheat up-land	Last market day of the month.	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	
			Rice low-land		16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
	Araria ditto	Araria	Wheat up-land	Ditto	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
			Rice low-land		20 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	
BHAGALPUR	Kishanganj ditto	Kishanganj	Wheat up-land	Ditto	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 10½	
			Rice low-land		15 0	16 0	15 0	15 5½	
MALDA	District of Malda	Rahanpur	Rice	2nd Monday of each month...	15 0	14 8	14 13	14 12	

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

NOAKHALI	Sadar subdivision	Chittagong	Rice	Last Saturday in the month...	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 10½
	Cox's Bazar ditto	Cox's Bazar	Do.	Friday immediately preceding the 26th, or the 20th, if that day happens to be a Friday.	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
NOAKHALI	Sadar subdivision	Kalitara Hat	Rice	Last market day of each month	11 13	11 14	11 2	11 9½
	Fenny ditto	Fenny Hat	Do.	Ditto	11 12	11 0	11 7	11 6½
TIPPERA	Sadar subdivision	Comilla	Rice	Last market day of the month	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 2½
	Brahmanbaria ditto	Brahmanbaria	Do.	Market day immediately preceding the 28th of the month.	9 11	10 10	10 11	10 5½
	Chandpur ditto	Chandpur	Do.	Ditto	10 14	11 12	11 12	11 7½

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

BURDWAN	Sadar subdivision	Burdwan	Rice	Last day of the month	13 11	13 12	15 0	14 2½
	Raniganj ditto	Raniganj	Do.	27th of the month	14 8	16 8	16 0	15 10½
	Katwa ditto	Katwa	Do.	Ditto	14 5	14 15	14 15	14 11½
	Kalna ditto	Kalna	Do.	28th of every month	13 3	13 15	13 15	13 11
MIDNAPORE	Sadar subdivision	Midnapore	Rice	Last day of each month	15 0	15 10	15 5	15 5
	Ghatal ditto	Ghatal	Do.	27th of every month	15 0	14 8	15 4	14 14½
	Tamluk ditto	Tamluk	Do.	3rd Wednesday of every month	14 3	14 4	14 4	14 3½
	Contai ditto	Contai	Do.	Any market day from 27th to 30th of every month.	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
BIDHUR	Sadar subdivision	Nuri	Rice	Last day of each month	15 12	14 4	15 12	15 4
	Rampur Hat ditto	Rampur Hat	Do.	Ditto ditto	14 8	15 8	15 0	15 0

BURDWAN DIVISION—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICT.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SHEERS OF 50 TOLAS COMPANY'S WEIGHT.			Average price for the quarter ended 31st March 1894.	REMARKS.
					January.	February.	March.		
SILEY	Sadar subdivision	Hoochly	Rice	Last Thursday of each month	10 15	12 7	12 2	11 13½	
	Burampore ditto	Bhuddesaur	Do.	Ditto	11 12	12 9	12 12	12 6½	
	Jahanabad ditto	Jahanabad	Do.	Ditto	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 8	
	Howrah ditto	Mohiaroe	Do.	Ditto	13 5	13 5	10 10	12 1½	
	Ulubaria ditto	Ulubaria	Do.	Ditto	10 12	10 14	11 8	11 0½	
KURA	Sadar subdivision	Bankura	Rice	Last day of the month	15 0	16 1	16 2	12 6½	
	Bishenpore ditto	Bishenpore	Do.	Ditto	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 10½	

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

SHAHI	Sadar subdivision	Boalia	Rice	Last day of every month	12 13	13 8	13 8	13 4	
	Nowgong ditto	Nowgong	Do.	Ditto	13 8	13 2	13 2	13 4	
	Nator ditto	Nator	Do.	Ditto	13 8	12 12	13 8	13 4	
PA	District of Pabna	Pabna	Rice	15th of every month	11 8	12 0	12 6	11 15½	
MUPUR	Sadar subdivision	Rangpur	Rice	Last Wednesday or Saturday, whichever may be next to the last day of the month.	10 15	13 0	13 12	12 9	
	Nelphamari ditto	Nelphamari	Do.	Last Wednesday or Sunday, whichever may be close to 28th of every month.	13 0	13 0	14 0	13 5½	
	Kurigan ditto	Kurigan	Do.	Last Saturday or Tuesday next to the 28th of every month	12 0	10 8	12 0	11 8	
	Gaibanda ditto	Gaibanda	Do.	27th of every month	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 2½	
AFPUK	District of Dinajpur	Railway Bazar Hat	Rice	Last market day of every month	14 7	14 7	15 1	14 10½	
RA	District of Boera	Boera	Rice	Last Sunday of each month	13 8	13 0	13 8	13 7½	

DACCA DIVISION.

CA	Sadar subdivision	Dacca	Rice	Last market day of every month.	10 7	10 14	13 1	11 2	
	Narayanganj ditto	Mudderganj	Do.	Last market day before the 13th of each month.	10 3	9 12	11 5	10 6½	
	Manikganj ditto	Manikganj	Do.	Market day falling on or immediately before the 28th of every month.	10 4	10 12	10 11	10 9	
	Munshiganj ditto	Munshir Hat	Do.	Last Saturday of every month	10 15	11 3	11 0	11 0½	
SIDPUR	Munshiganj ditto	Mirkadim	Do.	Last Sunday of every month.	10 9	11 3	11 0	10 14½	
	Sadar subdivision	Faridpur	Rice	The last market day of the month.	11 3	12 0	12 0	11 11½	
	Goulundo ditto	Goulundo	Do.	On the market day preceding the 28th of each month.	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 5½	
	Madaripur ditto	Madaripur	Do.	Ditto	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	
MEWSENH	Sadar subdivision	Nasirabad	Rice	Last market day of the 3rd week of every month.	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Tangail ditto	Kagnari	Do.	Ditto	10 5	10 10	11 4	10 11½	
	Jamalpur ditto	Jamalpur	Do.	Ditto	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Kishoreganj ditto	Kishoreganj	Do.	Ditto	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 14½	
CKERGUNG	Netrokona ditto	Netrokona	Do.	Ditto	10 2	10 2	10 10	10 4½	
	Sadar subdivision	Barisal	Rice	Last day of the month	10 0	10 11	10 11	10 7½	
	Patuakhali ditto	Patuakhali	Do.	Last market day preceding the last day of the month.	10 0	11 4	11 11	10 15½	
	Pirojpur ditto	Pirojpur	Do.	Ditto	10 7	11 7	11 7	11 1½	
	Dakhin-Shahbazpur subdivision.	Bhola	Do.	Ditto	10 0	11 0	11 8	10 18½	





## NOTIFICATION.

*The 25th September 1894.*—In supersession of the rules made under the provisions of section 75 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, and published under notification of the 2nd March 1887, at page 149, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem, the following rules are notified under the said section:—

The fee to be charged under Rule 6 has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

1. Baggage includes all packages imported by a passenger for his own use or that of his family, which are not part of the cargo and are not manifested.

Baggage is not exempt from duty except under the circumstances mentioned below.

2. Baggage is exempt from duty only when it consists of articles free from duty or of *bonâ fide* wearing apparel and other articles of personal use, the property of the person whose baggage is being passed, or of any members of his family such as are in actual use at time of importation, or have been actually in use previously. It is in the discretion of the proper officer of Customs to determine, subject to the above rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage exempt from duty, or as goods liable to duty.

3. In Calcutta baggage officers will examine on board only such free baggage, not contained in soldered or nailed-down cases, as the passenger offers for examination; all other baggage will be sent to the baggage shed at the jetties in the case of vessels lying at the jetties; at the close of the day on which the vessel arrives, baggage landed from her will be sent to the Custom House. In the case of other vessels, baggage will be sent direct to the Custom House if unexamined.

4. It is optional with the proper officer of Customs to allow the cases of persons about to proceed up-country immediately to be passed without being opened. This discretion will never be exercised except on personal application of the owner of the baggage, or his or her representative: a detailed statement of contents and value signed by the owner must always accompany the application.

5. The Preventive officer should report at once whenever he detains any dutiable articles in order that a peon may be deputed to convey them to the Custom House.

6. A landing fee of eight annas per package will be charged on goods sent into the Custom House.

7. Preventive officers will, as far as practicable, see baggage put over the ship's side immediately after examination.

8. Preventive officers posted to passenger vessels are directed to land with as little delay as possible all baggage intended for the Custom House or import shed.

9. Preventive officers are not authorised to pass passenger's baggage after it has been placed in the jetty shed.

10. Officers are authorised to pass from on board all firearms in reasonable quantities and other dutiable goods belonging to passengers from a British Indian port, upon signature of the following declaration, reporting the number and nature of the articles so passed:—

"I hereby declare that my baggage includes no firearms or other dutiable articles belonging to a passenger from a foreign port, that is, from a port other than a British Indian port."

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

The above order does not apply to ammunition, which Preventive officers are not authorised to pass.

11. They are further authorised to pass from on board ship, reporting having done so, (1) uniform and accoutrements belonging to a public servant for his personal use, (2) arms forming part of the equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military or police uniform, &c., upon signature of the following declaration:—

"I hereby declare I am a \_\_\_\_\_ officer serving in India."

12. Passengers' baggage need not be detained owing to arms and ammunition or other dutiable articles being found in their boxes, unless they have in any way attempted to conceal them: in such cases the articles should not be passed.

13. Shipping bills are not required for the shipment of *bonâ fide* passengers' baggage.

14. Preventive officers should examine baggage brought for shipment to China, the Straits, Mauritius and Ceylon, and should report for orders any case in which they have good reasons to suppose that baggage for other ports contain dutiable or contraband articles.

15. Passengers are allowed to embark and disembark at Diamond Harbour.

(a) It will be the duty of the Preventive officer in charge of the station to see that neither opium nor ganja is taken on board of outward-bound vessels.

(b) Passengers landing at Diamond Harbour may be allowed to take their own baggage containing free articles only. Passengers desirous of leaving inward-bound vessels with the intention of embarking on board outward-bound ones will not be permitted to take with them any other than personal baggage, which must be examined in the usual way.

(c) No nailed-down packages, arms, ammunition, spirits or dutiable articles of any kind will be allowed to be transhipped. Any articles transhipped in defiance of this order will be seized and detained.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. Bose, *Offg. Secretary.*

## CUSTOM HOUSE NOTICE.

THE Durga and Lakshmi Puja holidays this year are from the 4th to the 15th October inclusive.

On the 4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th October the Custom House will be open during the usual hours for transaction of all business.

The Treasury on these days will be open.

On the 6th, 8th, 9th, and 15th October the Custom House will be open (on a day's notice being given) free of charge from 11 A.M. to 12 noon for entering or clearing any vessel, and for the issue of bills-of-entry or shipping bills covering free goods from or to the same.

The Treasury on these days will be closed.

C. R. MARRIOTT,  
Collector of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 8th September 1894.

*Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty, on the 15th September 1894.*

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Government golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds	Mds.
Salt from United Kingdom—			
Liverpool Panga Salt ... ..	5,48,784	2,40,063	7,88,847
" White " ... ..	1,90,416	.....	1,90,416
" Cheshire " ... ..	3,57,480	4,70,156	8,27,636
Middlesborough " ... ..	1,16,877	2,36,623	3,53,500
West Hartlepool " ... ..	5,801	95,475	1,01,276
Liverpool Rock " ... ..	7,779	.....	7,779
" Salt " ... ..	5,781	.....	5,781
Salt from Indian Ports—			
Bombay Karkach ... ..	61,754	.....	61,754
Salt from Arabian and Persian Gulf—			
Linga Karkach ... ..	.....	.....	.....
" Rock " ... ..	1,553	.....	1,553
Muscat Karkach ... ..	93,477	... ..	93,477
" Rock " ... ..	26,981	.....	26,981
Hanjam Karkach ... ..	11,518	... ..	11,518
Kowaya " ... ..	2,80,350	... ..	2,80,350
Salt from other European Countries—			
Hamburg Salt ... ..	4,14,245	1,41,113	5,58,358
Salt from Gulf of Aden—			
Aden Karkach ... ..	4,86,667	.....	4,86,667
" Crushed " ... ..	95,225	.....	95,225
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>27,04,688</b>	<b>11,86,430</b>	<b>38,91,118</b>

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

C. R. MARRIOTT, Collector of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 22nd September 1894.

## NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Public Debt Office, the Government Savings Bank, and the Government Account Department at the Bank of Bengal will be open for the transaction of business and for the receipt and payment of money on Government account on the following days during the Durga Puja holidays:—

4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th October 1894.

The Paper Currency Office at Calcutta and the Comptroller-General's Office will also be open on the above dates.

A. F. Cox,  
Offg. Comptroller-General.

THE TREASURY, CALCUTTA, the 12th September 1894.



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1894.

PART I A.

## Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, are republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

##### PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 4770.

*Simla, the 20th September, 1894.*

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates" issued in lieu thereof:]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely:

Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, so far as not notified for discharge in Notification No. 4092, dated 13th August,  
Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879,

will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on December 31st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from 4 per cent. to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; such reduction to have effect from July 1st, 1894.

3. The reduced loans thus constituted will be known as the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Loans of 1st May 1865 and of 1879 respectively, and no part of them will be paid off or discharged before August 1st, 1904, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be given by the Governor General of India in Council in the *Government Gazette*.

4. Notes may be tendered for reduction of interest at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or

Treasury to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed :

“ This Note (or Stock Certificate) is tendered for reduction of interest in terms of Notification of September 20th, 1894.”

5. (a) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865 so tendered, interest for the half-year ending 31st October 1894 will be paid at once as follows :

	R	a.	p.
For two months at 4 per cent. . . . .	0	10	8
For four months at 3½ per cent. . . . .	1	2	8
TOTAL PER R100	1	13	4

And the next half-yearly payment of interest will be due on 1st May 1895.

- (b) On Notes of the reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879 so tendered, no payment in adjustment of interest will be made, and no demand will be made for refund of the excess four pie being the interest at ½ per cent. for the period from July 1st to July 15th, 1894, included in the half-yearly payment due on 16th July 1894, but the next half-yearly payment of interest, namely, R1-12-0 per R100, will be due on January 16th, 1895.

6. Every Note so tendered will be enfaced in the following terms before it is returned to the proprietor :

“ The interest payable on this Note is reduced to 3½ per cent., and the principal amount will not be discharged before August 1st, 1904.”

7. All future payments of interest on any Note so enfaced will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

8. When a Note so enfaced comes in ordinary course under renewal, it will be renewed in its original form, save that—

(1) For “ four per cent.” will be substituted “ three-and-a-half per cent.”

(2) A clause will be added at the end—“ The Governor General in Council hereby engages that this Note shall not be discharged before August 1st, 1904.”

9. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this Notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 4 cannot be given by noon of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1894, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left before such time in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed within twenty-one days thereafter. This clause does not apply if the proprietor has an Attorney in India empowered to sell.

10. A payment of two annas per R100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for reduction of interest.

11. The Secretary of State will issue a notification in London stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

## No. 4771.

*Simla, the 20th September, 1894.*

Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely :

Four per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33 ; outstanding balance about R16 lakhs,  
Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 ; outstanding balance about R55 lakhs,

will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on December 31st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1894, of tendering their Notes for transfer to the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865 on the following terms :

(1) In the case of Notes of the 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33, the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash, and the new Note will be issued for the balance only. The payment in adjustment of interest and future payments of interest will be made as provided in clause 5 (a) of Notification No. 4770 of this date.

(2) In the case of Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 interest will be paid at once as follows :

	R	a.	p.
From March 31st, 1894, till June 30th, 1894, at 4 per cent.	1	0	2
From July 1st, 1894, till October 31st, 1894, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	1	2	8
TOTAL PER R100	2	2	10

And the next half-yearly payment of interest will be due on May 1st, 1895. (If the interest instalment due on September 30th has been paid before tender, then only the excess of 2 annas 10 pies will be paid.)

3. Notes may be tendered for transfer at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed :

“Received the amount of this Note by transfer to the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865 under Notification of September 20th, 1894.”

4. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 3 cannot be given by noon of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1894, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left before such time in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed within twenty-one days thereafter. This clause does not apply if the proprietor has an Attorney in India empowered to sell.

5. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per R100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for transfer.

6. The Secretary of State will issue a notification in London stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for transfer by the Bank of England.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Simla, the 21st September 1894.*

No. 496.—The services of Mr. A. P. Pennell, Deputy Commissioner, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 29th November next.

#### JAILS.

*The 17th September 1894.*

No. 508.—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. E. L. Gilbert, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

J. P. HEWETT,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATION.

*The 17th September 1894.*

No. 1519G.—Mr. E. V. Levinge, Indian Civil Service, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 10th September 1894, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Williams, or until further orders.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, are republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

##### RATES OF EXCHANGE.

*The 21st September 1894.*

No. 4810-A.—It is hereby notified that the official rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between England and India, and for the issue of pay to British troops serving in India during the quarter ending 31st December 1894, has been fixed by the Secretary of State at 1s. 1½d. the rupee.

#### STATISTICS, &c.

##### CUSTOMS.

*The 18th September 1894.*

No. 4708S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, and in supersession of the notification in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 150, dated the 12th July 1877, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the duties of customs to which it is liable, under the Indian Tariff Act VIII of 1894, all salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware.

STEPHEN JACOB,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Simla, the 21st September 1894.*

### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

No. 886.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion—*

Captain C. H. Wilkie resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th September 1894.

E. H. H. COLLEN,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1894.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3870M.—*The 20th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers vested in the Local Government by section 9 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1894, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Raghunathpur Municipality, in the district of Manbhn, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to revise the existing boundaries of the Municipality so as to exclude the village of Nandnara from those limits, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

2. The boundaries of the Municipality, after the exclusion of the said village, will be as follow :—

*On the North.*—The river Utlā.

*On the East.*—Bhutuhar Jore up to the Bankura road.

*On the South.*—The Bankura road from the Bhutuhar Jore to the junction of this road with the Barrakar road.

*On the West.*—A line drawn from the junction of the Barrakar and Bankura roads to Gaighata Jore, and continuing along the jore until the northern boundary is reached.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3881L.S.-G.—*The 21st September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 32 of the rules framed under section 138 (a) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to fix Monday, the 26th November 1894, as the date for holding an election under section 19 of the Act in thana Harirampur, in the district of Dacca, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the representation of that thana on the Local Board of Manikganj, caused by the death of Babu Madan Mohan Mitra.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3883M.—*The 21st September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the power conferred on the Local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, and on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Baranagore Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to extend to that Municipality the provisions of Part X of the said Act as amended by Act IV of 1894, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

1. Budhuadhor over Budhua nala branch of Gunduk, on Khagaria-Sissowni Road.
2. Sobhni Ghat over Sikmadhar, a branch of Gunduk, on Khagaria-Sissowni Road.
3. Sonemunki Ghat over Bagmutty River on Khagaria-Buthi Road.
4. Sewri Ghat over River Gunduk on Beguserai-Manjhaul Road.
5. Katarmalla Ghat over River Gunduk on Ballia-Sissowni Road.
6. Cherria-Barriarpur over river Gunduk on Bhagwanpur-Barriarpur Road.

*No. 3892L. S.-G.—The 21st September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 6 of the Bengal Ferries Act, I of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the marginally-noted ferries, which are situated in the district of Monghyr, to be public ferries.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3893L. S.-G.—The 21st September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information

- that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 35 of the Bengal Ferries Act, I of 1885, to direct that the marginally-noted ferries, which are situated in the district of Monghyr, shall be managed by the District Board of Monghyr, and that all the proceeds of the ferries and all the fines levied and compensation received under the said Act in respect thereof shall be paid to the District Fund, with effect from the date of this notification.
- Budhuadhor over Budhua nala branch of Gunduk, on Khagaria-Sissowni Road.
  - Sobhni Ghat over Sikmadhar, a branch of Gunduk, on Khagaria-Sissowni Road.
  - Sonemunki Ghat over Bagmutty River on Khagaria-Buthi Road.
  - Sewri Ghat over River Gunduk on Beguserai-Manjhaul Road.
  - Katarmalla Ghat over River Gunduk on Ballia-Sissowni Road.
  - Cherria-Barriarpur over River Gunduk on Bhagwanpur-Barriarpur Road.

tion that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 35 of the Bengal Ferries Act, I of 1885, to direct that the marginally-noted ferries, which are situated in the district of Monghyr, shall be managed by the District Board of Monghyr, and that all the proceeds of the ferries and all the fines levied and compensation received under the said Act in respect thereof shall be paid

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3895L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. I. R. Macpherson, Babu Ram Bahadur Singh, and Munshi Sham Lal to be members of the Sitamarhi Local Board, in the district of Muzaffarpur, *vice* Mr. L. J. Crowdy, Mr. A. McFarlane, and Mr. J. S. Rutherford.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3921M.—The 24th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Barripur Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of sections 254, 255, 256, 256A, 257, 258, 259, 260 and 260A of Part VI of the said Acts to the said municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the municipality.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3923M.—The 24th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that under section 23 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Surendra Nath Ghose, Sub-divisional Officer, Ghatal, to be the Chairman of the Khorar Municipality in the district of Midnapore.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3925M.—The 24th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Abdul Guffur to be a Commissioner of the Kurseong Municipality in the district of Darjeeling, *vice* Mr. W. M. Green resigned.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3927 L.S.-G.—The 14th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 82 of the rules framed under section 138 (a) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to fix Monday, the 26th November 1894, as the date for holding an election under section 19 of the Act in thana Kalihati in the district of Mymensingh, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the representation of that thana on the Local Board of Tangail caused by the death of Babu Kali Kumar Munshi.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DECLARATION.

*No. 3917 M.—The 24th September 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening Madhusudan Dhara's Lane in village Panchanantala, pargana Boro, district Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8 chitaks and 40 square feet of standard measurement, is required. The land is bounded on the North by the south drain of Panchanantala Road; on the East by the land of the owner; on the South by the land of the owner; and on the West by Madhusudan Dhara's Lane.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1894.

## PART II.

### Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

### LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859 (read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1863), that the under-mentioned tenures in the directly-managed estate of pargana Chabiskud, taluk Krishna Chandra in the district of Puri, will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 6th November 1894, at 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of tenure, mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole tenure.	Whether the whole tenure is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole tenure is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
50	Manza Jagadal, Padhani, in the directly managed estate of taluk Krishna Chandra, pargana Chabiskud.	<div>Rs. A. P. Rent 1,117 15 6 Cesses 90 12 0 <hr/>Total 1,208 12 3</div>	The whole	.....	Bidyadhar Saha, Bathi Palai, Bidyadhar Palai, Arad Das, Axi Palai, Uchhab Padhan, Fagu Padhan, Uchhab Padhan, and Somnath Dass.	<div>Rs. A. P. ..... <hr/>Rent 166 7 7 Cesses 90 12 0 <hr/>Total 257 4 4 for 1301 Umit.</div>	<div>Rs. A. P. Rent 166 7 7 Cesses 90 12 0 <hr/>Total 257 4 4 for 1301 Umit.</div>	<div>Rs. A. P. ..... <hr/>Total 257 4 4 for 1301 Umit.</div>

Puri, the 5th September 1894.

H. R. H. COXE, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Act XI of 1859, Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned tenures in the Sadar khas mahal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of September 1894, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th day of May 1894:—

*Sadar Khas Mahal.*

No. of tenure.	Name of tenure with its situation.	Name of proprietor.	ANNUAL RENTAL.		ARREARS.		
			Rent.	Cess.	Rent.	Cess.	Total.
3			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4818	Thana Patikohhari, mahal Noubad, mauza Juz khola.						
23878	Taluk Yar Ali Khan, Hal taluk	Auction-purchasers, Meherali Khan and Obedor Bohoman Khan.	2,314 0 0	106 12 0	470 0 0	86 7 0	565 7 0
588	Obedor Bohoman Khan.						
1518							

Chittagong Collectorate, the 13th August 1894.

C. G. H. ALLEN, Offg. Collector.

**Advertisement of sale.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of canal surplus land no longer required by Government, in the district of Shahabad, will be put to sale at 11 o'clock on the 30th October 1894.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1. If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
2. If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited; if the balance be not paid by the noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
3. The plots of land will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.
4. The purchasers will have to respect the right of the raiyats and collect rent from them in accordance with the rent-roll prepared and filed with the record of the case.
5. The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale—

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Name of pargana and mauza.	Approximate area of lot in bighas.	Land excluded from sale from each lot.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Shahabad...	Bhoosahula, pargana Arrah.	Bs. K. D. 18 2 2	Nil ...	...	The land situate on the bank of the river Gangi marked with stone pillars and shown in the map.
2	Ditto ...	Mohamadpur, pargana Arrah.	5 16 4	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
3	Ditto ...	Bhakra, pargana Arrah.	57 16 6	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
4	Ditto ...	Punditpur, pargana Arrah.	13 16 2	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
5	Ditto ...	Gyanpur, pargana Arrah.	47 9 5	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
6	Ditto ...	Lachumanpur, pargana Arrah.	42 10 17	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
7	Ditto ...	Pharahda, pargana Arrah.	8 16 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
8	Ditto ...	Mohanpurkaranja, pargana Arrah.	17 5 1	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
9	Ditto ...	Milkdaem, pargana Arrah.	21 2 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
10	Ditto ...	Dumaria, pargana Arrah.	5 2 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
11	Ditto ...	Bishunpura, pargana Arrah.	12 18 3	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
12	Ditto ...	Keshopur, pargana Arrah.	18 4 19	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
13	Ditto ...	Semariapuraria, pargana Arrah.	63 19 19	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
14	Ditto ...	Ramsagur, pargana Arrah.	14 6 9	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
15	Ditto ...	Barahrachaturputipur, pargana Arrah.	50 13 6	Nil ...	...	Ditto.

C. A. OLDHAM, Collector.

Shahabad Collectorate, Arrah, the 12th September 1894.

## Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned revenue-free property situated in the district of Puri, pargana Kotdes, mauza Pratapsasun, will be put up to sale at the Puri Collectorate on the 2nd October 1894, corresponding with 18th Asin 1302, Tuesday.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

## Conditions of sale.

1st.—The property to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this property will be considered as the proprietor of the property, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such property will be transferred to him.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government) and the property to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district register B of revenue-free properties.	Name of property and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	32145 General.	Ratnakar Khand in mauza Pratapsasun, pargana Kotdes, district Puri.	18 poles	.....	Declared an escheat under orders of Government No. 1408 L.R., dated 14th March 1894, the proprietor, Anand Chandra Das having died intestate. The property forms a part (viz., 2 gds. 13 b.) of the entire property, 12 g. 5 b. 5 g. 1 k., entered in the name of Maguni Das in register B.

PURI, the 21st June 1894.

M. M. Roy, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of September 1894, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tanri No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
20	Malikapur, pargana Baliguri.	Rs. A. P. 10,586 7 8	.....	18 annas share of the estate Baharampore, 8 annas share of Bansijote, 7 annas share of Bhara-Mollapore, 2 annas and 9 gundas of Haripore, 7 annas of Kalikapore, 7 annas of Krishnadasjot, 16 annas of Malikapore, 16 annas of Mahanbati, 7 annas of Neyamatpore, 8 annas of Parvatpore, 7 annas of Pirjipore, 8 annas of Sanserpore, 16 annas of Sivpore, 7 annas of Tallyan. All of these above estates' separate account have not been opened.	Charu Chandra Mitra and others.	Rs. A. P. 4,429 3 8	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 585 11 10
2092	Krishnabati Cherra Char, pargana Raypore.	800 8 0	Whole ...	.....	Gnyanananda Asram, Sabit of Thakur Benda-ban Chandra.	.....	210 13 6	.....
3041	Domejor, pargana Boro.	2,500 10 8	Do, ...	.....	Haris Chandra Kundu Chowdhary.	.....	9 3 1	.....

Hooghly Collectorate, the 18th August 1894.

F. W. Dux, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th September 1894 at 11 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by law, are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
2645	Char Nowpura Santipur, pargana Uklura.	Rs. A. P. 1,469 10 5	Whole ...	.....	Satya Doyal, Rajkrishna, Bhagabati Charan, Hail Charan, Satya Jiban Bandopadhyaya, Hara Sundari Debi.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 367 6 0	Rs. A. P. .....

Nadia Collectorate, dated Krishnagar, the 9th August 1894.

J. H. E. GARRETT, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Khulna will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 27th September 1894 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
6	Kismat Agarpara, pargana Agarpara.	Rs. A. P. 1,063 6 0	No ...	Share No. 1, 10a, 16g, 2k, 2kt.	Purna Chandra Bai Chaudhuri and others.	Rs. A. P. 1,130 5 11	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 13 0 6

The 15th August 1894.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA GHOSH, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Burdwan will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th September 1894, for arrears of revenue and other demands due on 28th June 1894 which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
50	Bridhynpara, pargana Banihati.	Rs. A. P. 2,773 11 11	The whole estate will be sold.	.....	Rajkrishna Sing and others.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 9 12 6	Rs. A. P. .....
68	Kharampur, pargana Shuhabad.	6,180 9 0	.....	In this estate the separate account share No. 1, the sadar jama of which is Rs. 2,390-15, will remain unaffected; the parent estate will be sold.	Syed Abdus Saleem ...	3,798 10 0	.....	30 8 1
5174	Salkuni, pargana Burdwan.	1,093 8 5	.....	The whole estate, excepting the separate account shares Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 amounting to Rs. 847-15, will be sold.	Rikhal Chandra Roy and others.	845 0 5	.....	8 2 5

Burdwan Collectorate, the 18th August 1894.

W. H. VINCENT, Offg. Collector.

ICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th September 1894, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of aran will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 29th November 1894, at Motihari for the said

5 shares of Raja Deonandun of Sheohur and those of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, minor, of Tikari, under Court of Wards, are excluded :—

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
Sogowlia, pargana Mehsi.	Rs. A. P. 3,201 1 1	Nil	Gr. 3/4. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	Rs. A. P. 1,250 6 8	.....	Rs. A. P. 2,535 15 9	Arrears due on account of
Sownikheim, pargana Mehsi.	3,195 11 0	Nil	Whole estate, excluding the shares of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh and Raja Deonandun Singh, under Court of Wards.	Narsingh Narain Singh and others.	Excluding the revenue due from the shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	1,870 10 3	tax fraud.
Sara Shanker, pargana Mehsi.	1,482 10 8	Nil	Gr. 3/4. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	579 2 8	.....	698 6 9	Ditto.
Chsi, pargana Mehsi	763 8 0	Nil	Whole estate except the shares of Sheohur Raja Deonandun Singh and Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, Tikari, under Court of Wards.	Mooni Ram Chowdhari and others.	Excluding the revenue of both shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	157 4 6	Ditto.

mparan Collectorato, the 3rd September 1894.

W. D. BLYTH, Collector.

CE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz. the 28th September 1894, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of ore will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 22nd October 1894 Amli (7th Kartic r the said arrears :—

en in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
Pargana Kasijora, mahal Gumukpota, thana Daspur Panskura.	Rs. A. P. 3,185 0 0 including police.	.....	Joint share, eight annas share of the estate.	Moni Mohan Ray ...	Rs. A. P. 1,592 8 0 including police.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 173 0 0 including police.	

mpore, the 8th September 1894.

A. C. MACKERTICH, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or share of estates in the district of Rajshahi will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1894, corresponding to 11th Assin 1301 B.S., at Rampur Boalia, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrear due from it.
333	Kismat pargana Chinashow.	Rs. A. P. 1,310 15 0	.....	Excluding the share for which separate account has been opened, the ijmal share will be sold.	Sarnomoyee Dehya Chaudhurani, Peary Churn Mazumdar.	Rs. A. P. 819 6 0	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 6 10 0

The 15th August 1894.

J. C. PRICE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapur, will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Wednesday, the 26th September 1894, corresponding with 12th Assin 1302 A.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauki No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS
		Rs. A. P.		<i>Permanently-settled Estates.</i>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
80	Mahal Ankhuchak Dakhin <i>alias</i> Dakhin Ankhua, Pargana Moynachore.	873 13 6	Entire ...	.....	Srimatya Thakamoyee Debyn, mother and guardian of Pasupoti Nath Mukerjee, minor, and others.	.....	94 0 0	.....	
90	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Bakisorepur, thana Panskura.	516 0 9	Do. ...	.....	Nogendra Nath Mukerjee and others.	.....	56 8 0	.....	
271	Pargana Killa Moynachore, mahal Barise <i>alias</i> Barisan Chak, thana Sabang.	2,077 9 5	Do. ...	.....	Srimatya Rabati Dasi and others.	.....	198 7 1	.....	
321	Pargana Bhuiamuta, mahal Bhugabampur <i>alias</i> Bar Bhugabampur, thana Bhugabampur.	1,010 9 5	Do. ...	.....	Niharan Chandra Basu himself and uncle, guardian of Boidanath Bose, minor.	.....	109 16 5	.....	
338	Pargana Egrachore, mahal Bhatda, thana Egra.	3,614 13 4	.....	Joint-share— Mauza Tetulia ... Rs. A. G. K. T. " Kismut Sararanga ... 0 0 1 0 2 0 " Bhatda ... 2 7 3 0 15 3 " Mirajpur ... 0 8 8 2 0 0 " Karagpara ... one mauza. " Naripur ... ditto. " Jhura ... A. G. K. 8 0 1 " Gopinathpur ... one mauza. " Sunderpur ... ditto. " Kismut Kamardihia ... A. G. 3 12 " Narahari Chak ... one mauza.	Hara Narayan Acharjee and others.	1,270 13 7	.....	12 6 0	
371	Pargana Kalandibalsaye, mahal Chowdhasari, thana Nandigram, Contai, Khajuri, Raghunathpur and Bhagabampur.	2,270 15 2	.....	Joint-share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Haripria Davi	1,139 15 7	.....	241 3 0	
404	Pargana Kismut Kasijora, mahal Dehati, thana Panskura.	607 5 7	Entire ...	.....	Chowdhari Indra Nath Masanta and others.	.....	76 4 8	.....	
486	Pargana Khander, mahal Gopalbar, Ga. 3c. 15-13 share, thana Sabang and Narainpur.	1,067 0 5	Do. ...	.....	Indra Masanta Narayan and others.	.....	112 4 2	.....	
500	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Purusottampur Garah <i>alias</i> Chaitanpur, thana Panskura.	738 10 8	.....	Joint share— 12a. 16g. share of the mahal ...	Ganga Narayan Maiti and others.	590 14 8	.....	50 9 0	
504	Pargana kismut Kasijora, mahal Gopalnagar, thana Panskura.	1,511 0 9	.....	Separate account No. 1— Ga. 6g. 2c. 2kr. share of the mahal...	Brajendra Kumar Jana.	803 10 11	.....	54 13 11	
504	Ditto ditto ...	1,511 0 9	.....	Joint share— 10a. 13g. 1c. 1kr. share of the mahal	Prankrista Jana and others.	1,007 5 10	.....	100 11 5	
629	Pargana Moynachore, mahal Ankhua Purba, thana Tamuk.	1,001 7 8	.....	Joint share— Eight annas share of the mahal ...	Ganga Narayan Maiti.	500 11 7	.....	63 3 8	
681	Pargana Bhuiamutta, mahal Khajurahi <i>alias</i> Kuchaidighi, thana Bhagabampur.	3,276 1 5	.....	Joint-share— Eight annas share of the mahal ...	Chowdhuri Gopendra Nandan Das Mahapatra.	1,398 0 9	.....	86 0 1	
900	Pargana Shipur mahal Negua than Egra.	2,619 5 3	.....	Joint-share— A. G. C. Mauza Bahalla ... 11 0 0 " Khurulia ... 13 0 0 " Jagulia ... 13 0 0 " Machab Chandra Chak <i>alias</i> Tanalin ... 13 0 0 " Shipur Barah ... 13 0 0 " Akbarpur ... 13 0 0 " Khadikool ... 13 0 0 " Barandia ... 13 0 0 " Kristapur ... 13 0 0	Nilkanta Misri and others.	1,700 5 4	.....	182 2 11	Minc Mo Est has shu it.



2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			<b>Mauza Gobra chak</b> ... A. G. C. 13 0 0 " Dubda ... 11 0 0 " Dubda Baitaki ... 11 0 0 " Takapur ... 11 0 0 " Kuarpur ... 11 0 0 " Khagda ... 11 0 0 " Satkhanda ... 13 0 0 " Pauchrole ... 4 0 0 " Kanungobarh ... 4 0 0 " Kanuprajapati kismut ... 4 0 0 " Owida alias Gola ... 8 0 0 " Gopalpur ... 9 18 1 " Brindabanpur ... 8 0 0 " Dhusurda ... 8 0 0 " Noga ... 9 18 1 " Godna chak ... 8 0 0 " Chaulda ... 9 18 1					
4 Pargana Sabang, mahal Mohar, thana Sabang.	1,445 9 0	Entire ...		Boyanta Nath Jana	.....	150 9 0	.....	
			<b>Joint share—</b> <b>Mauza Gobinpur</b> ... A. G. K. 9 0 0 " Patapara ... 5 0 0 " Madhoppur ... 4 3 0 " Jerihan ... 5 0 0 and one anna share of the estate.	Chowdhuri Kuar Narayan Boy and others.	215 7 5	.....	8 0 4	
21 Pargana kismut Kasijora, mahal Methelgram Dakshin, thana Panskura.	1,075 0 9	Entire ...		Raja Bam Kunda and others.	.....	March 1894— 503 12 0 June 1894— 117 10 0 621 0 0	.....	
40 Pargana Sabang, mahal Nandabar, thana Sabang.	667 9 11	.....	<b>Joint share—</b> 13 annas share of the mahal ...	Pitambar Sabud and others.	542 6 11	.....	58 12 10	
32 Pargana Sabang, mahal Pingla alias Kapesda, thana Sabang.	1,069 6 11	Entire ...		Radhika Nath Banerjee and others.	.....	57 15 0	.....	
92 Pargana kismut Moy-nachore, mahal Putputia, thana Tamuk.	2,718 2 9	Do. ...		Syam Chand Singha	.....	296 7 8	.....	
323 Pargana Sahapur, mahal Sampur chak, thana Debra.	With police— 794 5 1	Do. ...		Srimatya Prosunno Moyee Dasi and others.	.....	With police— 86 14 10	.....	
331 Pargana Kasijora, mahal Sridharissen alias Dhanurah, thana Panskura. Permanently settled estate.	With police— 1,456 13 6	Do. ...		Keramat Ali Khan and others.	.....	With police— 159 6 0	.....	
333 Pargana Kasijora, mahal Sudhanpota, thana Panskura. Permanently settled estate.	675 1 11	.....		Srimatya Torongini Dasi.	.....	74 0 6	.....	
1390 Pargana Sipur, mahal Srimampur, thana Egga. Permanently settled estate.	3,900 0 0	.....	<b>Joint share—</b> <b>Mauza Akbarpur</b> ... A. G. C. 2 11 3 " Akondi ... 2 11 3 " Aaulda alias Gola ... 2 11 3 " Bowda ... 2 11 3 " Bamunbar ... 2 11 3 " Barua ... 2 11 3 " Basdehpur ... 2 11 3 " Bilhora ... 1 11 3 " Binda ... 2 11 3 " Behania ... 2 11 3 " Brindabanpur ... 2 11 3 " Bhatella ... 2 11 3 " Bhetia ... 2 11 3 " Chandrabela Chak ... 2 11 3 " Chandanda ... 2 11 3 " Chorepenah ... 2 11 3 " Damudorpur ... 2 11 3 " Dubda ... 2 11 3 " Dhutua ... 1 11 3 " Dhusurda ... 2 11 3 " Goda Chak ... 2 11 3 " Ghoji ... 2 11 3 " Horibisi ... 2 11 3 " Harbar ... 2 11 3 " Joserin ... 2 11 3 " Joscumal ... 2 11 3 " Jagulia ... 2 11 3 " Kapada ... 2 11 3 " Kulkri ... 2 11 3 " Kesobhahari Chak ... 2 11 3 " Khagda ... 2 11 3 " Lokhini Chak ... 2 11 3 " Monahorpur ... 2 11 3 " Maguria Chak ... 2 11 3 " Paniparulia ... 1 11 3 " Paruda ... 2 11 3 " Loton Chak ... 2 11 3 " Sam Chak ... 2 11 3 " Ramjasa Chak ... 2 11 3 " Saharia ... 2 11 3 " Sikkoria ... 2 11 3 " Singie Chak ... 1 11 3 " Sundoria ... 2 11 3 " Solopatta ... 2 11 3	Bhoyrah Chandra Das Mohapatra and others.	659 0 5	.....	87 3 1	Mohespur minor has a share in it.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS
	Rs. A. P.		Mouza A. G. C. K. Brisampur ... 4 5 3 15 Toktokia ... 1 11 3 0 Udhobbar ... 4 5 3 15 Beli ... One mauza.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
6 Pargana Kasijora, mahal Khetrahat, thana Panskura.	898 10 0	Entire ...	.....	Phokir Chandra Ray	.....	March 1894— 421 0 0 June 1894— 98 4 0 619 4 0	.....	
<i>Temporarily-settled Estates.</i>								
7 Pargana Mitkodpur, mahal Balta Kollyanpur, thana Binpur.	8,448 12 5	.....	Joint share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Nilmoni Bhunia and others.	4,224 0 2	.....	102 0 8	
3 Pargana Potaspur, mahal Dehat Gokulpur, thana Potaspur.	23,623 15 3	Entire ...	.....	Chowdhuri Gopendra Nandan Das Mohapatra.	.....	2,574 0 6	.....	
5 Pargana Jalumutta, mahal Keoramai, tamr Erinch jalpi and khas potit tamr Bisuan, jalpi and khas potit pargana Baenda Bazar, jalpi, thana Khajuri, Bhagabanpur, Contai.	3,361 0 0	.....	Joint share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Srimoti Hori Prya Debi.	1,680 8 0	.....	183 12 4	
Pargana Potaspur, mahal Mouglepur, thana Potaspur.	2,068 5 7	.....	Separate account No. 1— 4a. 1g. 1c. 1kr. share of the estate ...	Kasi Nath Mitra Chowdhuri and others.	525 15 8	.....	57 5 11	
Pargana Khalisa Bhogeri jalpi, pargana Palarpur jalpi khas potit, thana Boghunathpur, Contai, and Potaspur.	1,471 10 2	.....	Joint-share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Srimoti Hori Prya Debi.	735 13 1	.....	33 7 10	
Pargana Jalumutta, mahal Jalumutta, &c., thana Khajuri, Boghunathpur, Bhogabanpur, Contai, Naudigram, Potaspur.	1,26,750 11 0	.....	Joint-share— Eight annas share of the estate ...	Ditto ... ..	63,375 5 0	.....	13,863 4 11	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 17th August 1894.

D. B. ALLEN, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Patna will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 23rd October 1894 (Tuesday) for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tanzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
101	Kapsianwan, pargana Pillich.	Rs. A. P. 1,635 10 3	Whole ...	.....	Babu Dwarka Nath, Manager of Debi Prosad, lunatic.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 5 13 6	.....
303	Deura Mahazi Dujra, pargana Phulwari.	669 6 5	Ditto ...	.....	Musamat Kewal Kur.	.....	148 0 0	.....
497	Purab Nounwan pargana Sepao, Bihar.	1,398 13 0	Nil ...	7a. 14d. 17k. 5b. 5p., 8. 0-9-12 1/2 small.	Nil Kanth Mahton and others.	076 14 3	.....	36 2 7
541	Deura, chak Deanat, outpost Amanat, pargana Azimabad.	1,300 10 10	.....	8a. ... ..	Ram Kishun Pande, adopted son of Munshi Bihari Lal Pandey, deceased.	605 5 5	.....	217 4 8
742	Arazi Beshi, dearo, Mahazi, Jahangirpore, Mangarpol, pargana Masuhr.	715 11 2	Whole ...	Nil ... ..	Gopichand and others.	... ..	63 11 2	.....

Patna Collector's Office, the 12th September 1894.

GOPI KRISHNA LALL, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 26th day of September 1894 at 12 A.M., for the arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 7th day of June 1894.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are exempted from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of estate with pargana.	Sadar jama of whole share.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
133	Razidpur Bhakura, pargana Arrah.	Rs. A. P. 823 5 4	.....	Share ... .. A. P. 10 8	Chundhury Mahabir Prasad Singh and others.	Rs. A. P. 548 14 3	.....	Rs. A. P. 45 13 3
183	Dalpur Jahanpur, pargana Arrah.	600 3 0	Whole ...	.....	Harpurand Das and others.	.....	222 9 0	.....
199	Ekawana, pargana Arrah.	790 6 5	Do. ...	.....	Baij Nath Sahai and others.	.....	230 7 10	.....
504	Nirputpur, pargana Arrah.	11,241 5 1	.....	Saharapur Chandwa ... .. A. P. 2 11 Ram Sahar ... .. 2 11 Malkampur ... .. 2 11	Birghuhari and others	555 12 11	.....	49 10 3
632	Salempurpussa, pargana Arrah.	4,000 0 0	Whole ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	275 0 0	.....
763	Koilwar, pargana Barahgowa.	7,770 12 7	Do. ...	Tafrik Roll ... ..	Kanibihari and others.	644 13 7	.....	373 2 5k.
829	Barnsingha Rato-patty, pargana Behia.	1,432 12 10	Whole ...	.....	Kaogirih Singh and others.	1,044 14 11	.....	195 8 1
884	Bhaisaha, Behia.	3,999 11 2	.....	Shahpur ... .. A. P. K. 5 6 0 Patty Shahpur ... .. 5 9 15 Dalpur ... .. 7 0 0 Bhaisaha ... .. 10 8 0 Patty Bhaisaha ... .. 10 8 0 Patty Seswa ... .. 10 8 0 Katva ... .. 11 5 3 Mahootati ... .. 11 5 3 Patty Dumarua ... .. 16 0 0 Siwa ... .. 16 0 0 So. Ap. ... ..	B. Dharamkumar and others.	1,437 4 5	.....	540 0 3
893	Chachornal, pargana Behia.	1,713 9 8	.....	.....	Basantakuer and others.	571 2 6	.....	71 11 11
992	Kurga, pargana Behia.	1,836 2 3	Whole ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai.	.....	766 15 3	.....
1145	Osau, pargana Behia.	697 8 0	.....	Oenin ... .. A. 12 Kakilla ... .. 16 Rampur Kach ... .. 16 Khotaha ... .. 16	Ditto ditto ...	890 13 3	.....	232 13 11
1161	Paderia Dakholi Karga, pargana Behia.	1,530 0 0	Whole ...	.....	Ditto ditto ...	.....	556 0 0	.....
1163	Dany Parsawanda, pargana Behia.	1,151 11 6	.....	So. ... ..	Sonakuer and others...	575 13 9	.....	95 9 1
1211	Soohia, pargana Behia.	4,253 13 10	.....	Hariharpur ... .. A. 8 Makaraodpur alias Pandi-pur ... .. 8 Soohia ... .. 8 Dewach Kundi ... .. 8 Bahawar ... .. 8 Nathpoh ... .. 8 Bharauli ... .. 16 So. ... ..	Sonakuer ... ..	2,324 4 2	.....	290 0 3
1217	Shahzadpur Mahadeo-pah, pargana Behia.	2,623 7 0	.....	So. ... ..	Cheta Rai and others	655 13 9	.....	532 12 0
1233	Eravi Soohia, pargana Behia.	1,416 6 8	Whole ...	.....	B. Rajniveswary Prasad Singh and others.	.....	14 13 0	.....
1253	Author, pargana Bhoj-pore.	4,009 9 7	.....	Share limal ... ..	B. Dharam Kumar and others.	3,225 13 5	.....	164 9 10k.
1255	Ekrasipatty Bareolia pargana Bhoj-pore.	2,167 9 2	.....	So. ... ..	Doondabhadur Singh and others.	541 14 3	.....	29 10 5
1576	Bughelwa, pargana Chausa.	612 8 1	Whole ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	97 12 6	.....
1578	Bannarpore, pargana Chausa.	1,900 8 11	Do. ...	.....	Sham Kumar Lal and others.	.....	373 14 9	.....
1651	Denkalli Toolspore, pargana Chausa.	565 8 11	Do. ...	.....	Harbans Kumar Singh and others.	.....	78 12 6	.....
1793	Kanchari, pargana Chausa.	781 15 2	Do. ...	.....	Mussamat Senkali Kuer.	.....	237 11 0	.....
1798	Kosorpa, pargana Chausa.	833 11 6	Do. ...	.....	Raja Ram Shah Mal and others.	.....	787 3 9	.....
1906	Nirpatpur, pargana Chausa.	829 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Sahab Rai and others	.....	37 11 5	.....
1948	Piparah, pargana Chausa.	821 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Ramnidh Pande and others.	.....	368 15 10	.....
2021	Saronja, pargana Chausa.	968 14 9	Do. ...	.....	Ghoorbharibhagat and others.	.....	14 10 1	.....
2050	Taru, pargana Chausa.	937 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Bajunath Sahai ...	.....	292 15 0	.....
2066	Bhikharpur, pargana Choinpur.	5,584 4 10	.....	limal share ... ..	.....	587 1 3	.....	1,637 7 3
2070	Arail, pargana Choinpur.	713 9 7	Whole ...	.....	Dewan Umedali Khan and others.	.....	133 12 10	.....
2076	Amnon, pargana Choinpur.	1,330 8 6	.....	Seapur ... .. A. P. Kathi ... .. 1 0 Amnon ... .. 1 0 ..... 11 4	Ramlal Pande and others.	619 6 10	.....	80 10 1
2080	Asriabheribhaur, pargana Choinpur.	592 14 11	Whole ...	.....	Soenj Narain Singh and others.	.....	665 13 11	.....
2150	Rasulpur, pargana Choinpur.	597 1 1	Do. ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	111 14 8	.....
2165	Bendipur, pargana Choinpur.	953 5 4	Do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	1,543 8 9	.....
2240	Bharari, pargana Choinpur.	1,590 0 0	.....	12a. ... ..	Siri Mandil Das and others.	1,125 0 0	.....	15 5 8
2361	Damodarpur, pargana Choinpur.	723 3 2	Whole ...	.....	Jager Nath Singh and others.	.....	144 12 4	.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of estate with pargana.	Sadar jama of whole share.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
2304	Dahurak, pargana Chainpur.	Rs. A. P. 1,038 4 3	Whole ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 1,081 1 0	Rs. A. P. ....
2433	Goin, pargana Chainpur.	1,444 0 0	.....	Si ... .. A. P. K. M. 5 4 0 0 Lanka ... .. 6 7 14 2 Goin ... .. 11 11 14 2	Janki Prasad and others.	874 2 0	.....	427 7 2
2566	Jamoon, pargana Chainpur.	1,630 14 11	.....	Jamoon ... .. 12 Schua ... .. 12	Dewan Muhammad Hossen Khan and others.	1,223 2 11½	.....	143 6 0
2566	Jangle Chera Hum-sarahad Shukla, pargana Chainpur.	1,400 0 0	Whole ...	.....	Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	2,320 0 0	.....
2757	Mandao, pargana Chainpur.	608 12 10	Do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	890 15 2	.....
2761	Maghar, pargana Chainpur.	1,066 10 8	Do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	2,200 0 0	6 0 0
2792	Mahoorsumar, pargana Chainpur.	1,402 10 8	Do. ...	.....	Musamat Bansikour, Baij Nath Sahai, and others.	.....	1,314 15 6	.....
2929	Peppara, Kasthuri, pargana Chainpur.	917 10 2	.....	Kasthuri ... .. A. 4 Peppara ... .. 12 Sachchampore ... .. 12 Loknatapore ... .. 16 Paraschampore ... .. 16 Dinuro ... .. 16 Basidpore ... .. 16 Kasthar ... .. 16 Mathura ... .. 16	Sikhir Chund and others.	703 12 3½	.....	684 15 7½
3051	Sirirampur alias Sarai, pargana Chainpur.	1,441 1 1	Whole ...	.....	Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	641 13 0	.....
3069	Senna, Shabpur Kesariganj, pargana Chainpur.	3,708 5 10½	.....	Ijmal share ... ..	Sital Prasad Pande and others.	3,373 7 3½	.....	3,807 7 4½
3074	Sondhi, pargana Chainpur.	1,636 4 3	.....	Share ijmal, Sondhi 16a. ... ..	Siyanand and others...	1,606 6 5	.....	294 12 6
3097	Seoka Narahan, pargana Chainpur.	2,132 4 3	.....	8a. ... ..	B. Baij Nath Sahai and others.	1,006 2 1½	.....	313 14 7½
3095	Patty Kanjari, pargana Dinara.	1,025 1 1	.....	Patty Kanjari ... .. A. P. 16 0 Bahani ... .. 16 0 Pathania ... .. 16 0 Manipur ... .. 16 0 Korsi ... .. 16 0 Baghelpur ... .. 0 4 Bisampur ... .. 16 0 Chetania ... .. 16 0	Musamat Sona Keur and others.	953 8 2½	.....	51 14 3
3630	Khadaon, pargana Dinara.	986 10 8	.....	Khadaon Khurd ... .. A. P. K. 11 2 8 Khadaon Khan ... .. 11 2 8 Duan Chikuba ... .. 11 2 8 Bechan Dihra ... .. 11 2 8	Doodh Nath Thakur and others.	690 10 4	.....	8 15 0
3647	Nawan, pargana Dinara.	1,250 0 0	.....	9a. 8p. ... ..	Baij Nath Sahai ...	773 5 4	.....	239 16 3
3810	Khedi, pargana Nonaour.	975 0 0	Whole ...	.....	Rameewak Singh and others.	.....	3 8 11	.....
3853	Posawa-abhimau chuk, pargana Nonaour.	549 6 0	Do. ...	.....	Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	189 8 0	.....
3905	Belaur, pargana Pawar.	1,351 10 5	Do. ...	.....	Almud Kahir and others.	.....	423 0 0	.....
3908	Ditto ... ..	6,429 13 5½	.....	Ijmal share ... ..	Baij Nath Sahai and others.	5,360 9 7½	.....	295 10 8½
4101	Semraon, pargana Pawar.	1,692 3 3	.....	Share ijmal ... ..	Lalji Singh and others	867 2 8½	.....	121 0 9½
4102	Sandes, pargana Pawar	1,066 10 6	.....	13a. 10p. 8k. ... ..	Doorga Singh and others.	924 7 1	.....	122 12 3
4502	Majhinon, pargana Piro.	858 0 9	Whole ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	308 15 9	.....
4571	Nonar Arni Barucha, pargana Piro.	1,374 7 9	Do. ...	.....	Balghind Sahai and others.	.....	143 10 11	.....
4582	Pasaur, pargana Piro	3,042 0 0	Do. ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	1,046 0 0	.....
4707	Sabuj Dehri aplic, Farawara, pargana Piro.	1,025 0 0	.....	Farawara, 16a. ... ..	Parcyng Rai and others.	930 0 0	.....	108 11 0
4748	Tilatt, pargana Piro...	862 0 0	Whole ...	.....	B. Baij Nath Sahai ...	.....	253 15 5	.....

Shahabad Collectorate, Arrah, the 1st September 1894.

ASHFAQ HUSAIN, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of 24-Parganas will be put up for sale by the Certificate Officer of 24-Parganas at Alipore on the 12th November 1894 in execution of certificate case Nos. 75Z., 60Z., and 67Z. of 1894-95:—

1	2	3	4	5
No. of tauzi.	Name of pargana and mahal.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold or only a share.	Name of proprietor of the property to be sold.
642	Amirabad, mahal Pura ... ..	Rs. A. P. 1,093 15 1	Right, title and interest of the debtor.	Apurva Krishna Ray and others.
427	Barilhati, mahal Abad Lakhminaraynpur ... ..	4,309 11 7	Ditto ...	Kadambini Dasi.
1400	Lot No. 37, mahal Abad Harangore ... ..	1,156 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Alipore, the

September 1894.

(626—3)

F. R. S. COLLIER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of 24-Parganas will be put up for sale by the Certificate Officer of 24-Parganas at Alipore, on the 5th November 1894, in execution of certificate cases Nos. 20E.M, 54Z, 55Z, and 66Z, of 1894-95 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold or only a share.	Names of proprietors of the properties to be sold.	REMARKS.
341 and 342.	Ghor, mauza Itaipur ... {	Rs. A. P. 6,742 8 0½ 7,817 2 4½	The right, title and interest of the debtors.	Radha Binod Mandal and others.	
6	Magura, mauza Painagar	6,813 6 6½	Ditto	Syed Abdul Ali.	
64	Do, mauza Bansk-droni.	2,330 10 7	Ditto	Hari Prassanna Banerjee and others.	
2133	Ukna, mauza Taghori ..	638 10 6	Ditto	Saroda Prasad Chatterjee.	

Alipore, the 15th September 1894.

(577—3)

F. R. S. COLLIER, Collector.

UNDER section 287 of Act X of 1877, it is hereby notified for general information that the right, title and interests of the following judgment-debtors in the undermentioned estate will be put up for sale in the Court of the Certificate Officer of Barisal on the 26th November 1894, corresponding with 11th Agran 1301 B.E.—

Number of certificate.	Name of debtor.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Tauzi number.	Sadar jama.	Number in General Register.
1	2	3	4	5	6
89	Michael Lawrence D'Silva, Esq., Cecil D'Silva, Esq., and Hara Charan Guha.	Charsi Dariabad, kisanat Dariabad, station Gulishakhali.	4801	Rs. A. P. 12,626 0 0	.....

Dated Barisal, the 20th September 1894.

(628—1)

RAMES CHANDRA DAS, Certificate Officer.

### Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th September 1894.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up ... ..		2,00,00,000	0 0	Government securities ... ..		1,07,34,000	0 0
Reserve Fund ... ..		61,00,000	0 0	Other authorized investments...		83,10,526	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... ..	Rs. 1,00,62,161 9 9 }	1,00,32,120	7 3	Loans on Government and other authorised securities ... ..		85,90,696	9 5
Ditto ditto at Branches ... ..	89,69,958 13 6 }	4,77,83,828	5 3	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ... ..		1,10,53,150	3 2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ..		3,41,592	4 1	Bills discounted and purchased ... ..		2,01,80,604	2 1
Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ..		22,08,966	7 7	Balances with other Banks ... ..		3,94,010	4 9
Sundries ... ..				Bullion ... ..		1,074	6 4
				Dead Stock ... ..		12,91,271	11 3
				Stamps ... ..		9,211	7 6
				Sundries ... ..		16,42,819	6 7
						6,22,07,487	3 1
				Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ... ..	Rs. 1,67,20,204 10 6 }	3,32,62,020	5 1
				Cash & Currency Notes at Branches ... ..	1,65,32,815 10 7 }		
Rupces ... ..		9,54,69,507	8 2	Rupces ... ..		9,54,69,507	8 2

BANK OF BENGAL,  
Calcutta, the 20th September 1894.

F. T. LEWIS, Chief Acctt.  
Rate for Demand Loans, 3 per cent.  
Percentage, 47-94.

By order of the Directors,  
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer,  
(625—1)

## District Charitable Society.

Abstract of Cash Accounts of the Central Office for the month of August 1894.

Budget for 1894,	RECEIPTS.	August 1894,	From 1st January to 31st August 1894,	Budget for 1894,	PAYMENTS.	August 1894,	From 1st January to 31st August 1894,
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4,400 0 0	Subscriptions—				District Committees, monthly grant ...	950 1 0	7,730 13 4
...	From Government ...	1,200 0 0	9,000 0 0	11,531 1 4	{ Native Committee, monthly grant ...	1,396 6 8	12,787 5 4
2,475 15 3	.. Calcutta Municipality ...	...	200 0 0	21,140 14 0	{ Ditto, refund of deposit... ..	192 0 0	1,301 0 0
1,500 0 0	.. the public ...	390 0 0	10,250 15 3		{ Commissioner of Police, for casual relief and rations. ...	372 10 0	2,257 15 0
	Donations and new subscriptions ...	635 0 0	8,422 10 3	3,900 0 0	{ Ditto ditto, for establishment of Railway passes. ...	75 0 0	600 0 0
					{ Booking Clerk, E. I. R., Howrah, for Railway passes. ...	150 0 0	670 0 0
3,900 0 0	Allowances towards cost of establishment—				{ Pensions paid through Central Office ...	275 0 0	2,329 0 0
600 0 0	From Government ...	250 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,564 0 0	{ Schooling-fees, ditto ...	30 0 0	240 0 0
600 0 0	.. Mutiny Relief Fund ...	50 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	{ Alms House:—Establishment ...	330 0 0	2,640 0 0
600 0 0	{ Alms House proceeds ...	9 0 6	91 6 2	3,960 0 0	{ Dieting ...	853 0 3	6,758 9 6
1,180 0 0	.. Bakery ...	49 2 6	800 8 6	11,588 0 0	{ Bakery ...	107 1 7	1,030 15 0
3,418 9 1	Interest on Invested Funds ...	217 8 0	807 8 0		{ Contingencies ...	158 2 0	1,203 1 0
	.. on Trust Funds ...	7,307 2 11	25,067 10 9	1,500 0 0	{ Boots and shoes ...	35 14 0	105 10 0
5 0 0	Legacies (net) ...	0 4 3	1,239 10 9		{ Leper Asylum:—Establishment ...		180 0 0
5,088 0 0	Miscellaneous accounts ...	350 0 0	4 10 3	794 8 0	{ Dieting, &c. (for Dec. 1893). ...		674 10 9
	Mutiny Relief Fund for pensions ...	162 5 2	6,319 4 0	1,277 4 0	{ Work-shed ...—Establishment ...	1,927 1 9	8,481 8 6
	Deposits ...	5 0 0	301 3 6		{ Central Office:—Establishment ...	554 8 0	4,433 2 8
	Advances ...		1,308 1 1		{ Commission on collections. ...	23 4 8	277 13 5
	Native Committee's Deposit ...		419 6 9		{ Auditing fees ...		150 0 0
	Refund on Special Relief Account ...	72 11 3	685 11 1	10,218 0 0	{ Rent ...	45 0 0	300 0 0
5,089 0 0	Workshed proceeds ...	326 14 3	1,981 12 1	6,654 0 0	{ Contingencies ...	111 5 9	1,134 6 0
	Sale proceeds of G. P. Notes on Invested General Fund. ...		20,770 12 9	440 0 0	{ Printing and advertising ...	39 8 0	1,157 8 6
	H. R. Reilly Memorial Fund ...		1,727 0 6	390 0 0	{ Interest on overdraft ...	6 5 2	242 0 11
	Government grant for Alms House repairs. ...		6,069 12 6	510 0 0	{ Bank's commission ...	13 4 5	95 12 2
				1,080 0 0	{ Law charges ...		5 0 0
				1,050 0 0	{ Mutiny Relief Fund, pensions ...	350 0 0	6,319 4 0
				850 0 0	{ Deposits ...	36 12 4	558 1 0
				5,088 0 0	{ Advances ...	46 0 0	457 14 0
					{ Special Relief (on Casual Relief Orders) ...	92 0 0	430 1 0
					{ Investment on H. R. Reilly Memorial Fund. ...		1,970 13 0
.....	Total ...	11,789 14 10	99,118 10 7	.....	Total ...	11,208 2 1	75,466 8 7

## MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Receipts as above ...	99,118 10 7	Payments as above ...	75,466 8 7
		Overdraft in Bank of Bengal on 31st December 1893, Rs. 20,104-12-0, less Rs. 301-8-7, cash balance on that date ...	19,803 3 11
		Credit balance in Bank of Bengal ...	3,293 8 4
		Cash in hand ...	655 10 9
Total ...	99,118 10 7	Total ...	99,118 10 7

CALCUTTA,  
The 17th September 1894.K. MALLIKA,  
Accountant.PATRICK McGUIRE,  
Secretary.

## The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

## NOTIFICATION.

THE following rates and conditions framed by The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, under section 105, Act III (B.C.) of 1890, and approved by the Local Government in letter No. 2078 Marine, dated 18th September 1894, for shipping jute from the Kidderpore Docks and from the Jetties, is published for general information under the provisions of section 107, Act III (B.C.) of 1890:—

(1) The shipping rate to be 2 annas a bale of 400 lbs., whether brought direct to the Jetties or Docks by railway or cart, or delivered into the Commissioners' wagons at any of the stations on their Tramway.

(2) The same rate of 2 annas a bale will be charged for cargo put into boats or flats at the Docks for shipment in the stream.

(3) An extra rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna a bale for removal from one shed to another or from the Docks for shipment at the Jetties.

(4) The shipping rate of 2 annas a bale will be charged for goods brought into the Docks by boats or flats, stored in the sheds and re-shipped in a vessel lying alongside the dock quay.

(5) Boats and flats will be allowed to go alongside and discharge free of charge into a vessel lying in the Docks.

(6) Shippers will be allowed 14 days' shed accommodation at the Docks rent-free, counting from midnight of the date of arrival in shed until shipped. After the 14 days, the goods will be liable to shed-rent at the rate of 8 annas a ton a month.

(7) To any shipper guaranteeing shipments of his own at the Docks during the season up to 28th February of a minimum of 75,000 bales (not including any shipment made under rule 5), a shed will be assigned for his special use, for which no rent will be charged, but the shipper must take full responsibility of the goods after they have been tallied and stored in the sheds allotted to him by the Commissioners, who will then supply labour only for shipping, the shipper tallying into the ship or steamer and obtaining Mate's receipt.

(8) To such shippers, if the minimum quantity of 75,000 bales is reached, a rebate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna per bale will be refunded on all jute shipped by them through the Docks within the season ending 28th February 1895.



## Oudh Forest Department.

## BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

**FROM** this date the prices of sāl beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—

**BEAMS**—21 feet length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.

22	"	"	2-12	"
23	"	"	2-14	"
24	"	"	3	"

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

**SCANTLINGS**—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.

Under 12 and over 7 " 2-4 "

Under 7 feet " "

The above prices are for ordinary building purpose.

For *Planking Sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still taken orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

*Second and Third Class Timber* will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

*Auction Sales* will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W.P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,  
Barhamghat Division.

Barhamghat, the 1st April 1886.

## Pure Sulphate of Quinine.

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT  
CINCHONA PLANTATION.

The price of this quinine is as follows:—

1 pound tin Rs. 16. or, post free, Rs. 16-12.

$\frac{1}{2}$  " " " 8. " " " 8-8.

$\frac{1}{4}$  " " " 4. " " " 4-8.

Analysis shows this quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

## Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 2, *ans.* 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 5; per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for *Cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin, eight annas per 8oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## Notice.

**WANTED** an Overseer for the District Board of Mymensingh on a salary of Rs. 50, exclusive of travelling allowance according to rules of the Board, not exceeding Rs. 20 a month.

No one need apply who is not qualified under the rules published under notification dated the 18th February 1892.

The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months, after which period he will be confirmed, if approved. If duly qualified, he may expect promotion after every five years' good service according to the scale of promotion fixed by the Board.

Applications, with copies of testimonials and of health and riding certificates, as required by rule 4 published under the notification quoted, will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th current.

A. FALE, Chairman.

Mymensingh District Board's Office, the 12th September 1894. (581—2)

## Notice

**WANTED** a Surveyor to demarcate the boundaries of certain disputed fishery, the subject-matter of civil suit No 7 of 1893. A fee of Rs. 3 per diem will be paid for the remuneration of the Surveyor, besides actual travelling expenses. Services of the Surveyor will be required for the period of a month, and possibly longer. Applications will be received up to 15th October 1894.

F. MacBLAINE, Offg. Dy. Commr. and Sub-Judge.  
Dhubri, the 1st September 1894.

(566—6)

## Notice.

**WANTED** a permanent Sheristadar for the Office of the 2nd Sub-Judge of Jessore, now on deputation to Khulna, on a salary of Rs. 60 rising by biennial increment to Rs. 70 per month.

Candidates must possess a fair knowledge of English and Bengali, and be below the age of 25 years, if not already in Government service.

Preference will be given to those who are well acquainted with the routine of the Civil Court's business.

Applications, with the copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th October 1894.

R. R. POPE, Offg. District Judge.  
Jessore Judge's Office, the 20th September 1894.

## Wanted.

**A NAZIR** for the District Judge's Court of Chittagong on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 200. No one need apply who has not experience of Nizamat or Civil Court work. The selected candidate will have to furnish security of Rs. 5000 in cash or promissory notes. Applications with the testimonials in original (which will be returned if postage stamps are supplied) will be received up to 20th October next.

C. P. CASPER, Offg. District Judge.  
Chittagong, the 19th September 1894.

## Wanted.

**TWO** competent surveyors temporarily for about a year on a consolidated pay of Rs. 50 per mensem. None need apply who is not a passed surveyor, has no experience of settlement works, and is not acquainted with the vernaculars (Urdu and Hindi) of the district.

Applications will be received by the District Engineer up to the 20th October 1894.

E. T. SEALY, C.E. Offg. District Engineer.  
Muzaffarpur, the 18th September 1894. (624—2)

## Currency Notes.

**THE** following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register number.	Number of note.	Value.	Name of claimant.
W182 of 92-93	$\frac{V}{12}$ 81066	50	Babu Upendra Nath Mallick.

Ramkrishnapore Ghat Road, Howrah P. O.

H. J. BRERETON, Asst. Comptroller-Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Dept., the 14th September 1894.

## Stolen.

**TWO** Government Promissory Notes Nos. 182698 and 182599 of the four per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) each, standing in the name of Mahendra Nath Chuckerbutty, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

MAHENDRA NATH CHUCKERBUTTY, Amradanga,  
(576—3) Badu Post Office, 24-Parganas.



**JNANENDRANATH BOSE** intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court.

(542-4)

**HARA DHAN NAG, M.A., B.L.,** intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court, Calcutta.

(544-4)

### Notice.

**WHEREAS** the lessees of the town lots in the Government estate, Port Canning, named and numbered in the margin, having failed to pay rent and abandoned occupation of the same, and having otherwise failed to perform the conditions of the leases granted to them by Government in the year 1858-59, and having thereby incurred forfeiture, it is hereby notified that at the end of three months from this date Government will re-enter on and take possession of the lands of the aforesaid lots and resettle them.

If the lessees have any objections to make, they may do so within the time prescribed herein.

F. R. S. COLLIER, Collector.

24-Pargannas Collectorate, dated Aizpur, the 17th August 1894.

### Notice.

**THE** Malda District Board, under section 46, Act III (B.C.) of 1885, have fixed the maximum rate of one-half anna on each rupee for the levy of the roads in the Malda district during the ensuing cess year 1895-98.

UMES CHANDRA BATAYYAL, Chairman.

District Board, Malda.

Malda District Board's Office, the 18th September 1894.

**In the First Court of the Munsif of Ka. di, District Murshidabad.**

**EXECUTION CASE No. 374 of 1891. PETTY.**

Nistarini Devi of Kandi, decree-holder, *versus* Kadam-bini Devi Choudhuran, executrix to the estate of late Upendra Narain Rai Choudhuri of Bagdanga, division Kandi, judgment-debtor.

**I**f is hereby notified for general information that the judgment-debtors' right, title and interest in the undermentioned estate will be sold at public auction at noon, on the 31st day of October 1894, within the precincts of the Court of the undersigned, for the realization of Rs. 739-15-3:—

#### Schedule of Property.

**Lot No. 1.**—5½ annas share of zamindari pargana Fatesing, being tauzi No. 253 of Murshidabad rent-roll, Government revenue being Rs. 46,310-5-11 per annum.

The abovementioned property is subject to a mortgage, the mortgagees being Messrs. David Yule and Edward Cowes, and the sale will take place subject to the said mortgage.

KALI DHAN CHATTERJI,

Munsif of 1st Court, Kandi.

The 20th September 1894.

(633-1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of Sarun at Chapra.**

**EXECUTION CASE No. 39 of 1894.**

Babu Moti Chand and another, decree holders, *versus* Babu Fateh Bahadur Singh and another, judgment-debtors.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the right, title and interest of the judgment-debtors in Mahal Bhoputpur, tappa Dowlata, pargana Majhiawa, thana, registry and munsifi Motihari, district Champaran, tauzi No. 585 and Government revenue Rs. 9,736-0-10, will be sold for realization of Rs. 5,917-8-9 by public auction by the Nazir of the Court, in the Court premises at 12 o'clock noon of the 5th November 1894. The Mahal is subject to an incumbrance of Rs. 16,00,000.

G. W. PLACE, District Judge.

Chapra, the 22nd September 1894.

(630-1)

### Notice.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that six graves in the Bankura Cemetery, bearing the undermentioned inscriptions, are in a ruinous condition and need immediate attention. If no communication is received from any friend or relation of the deceased undertaking to restore them, the Magistrate of the district will take the necessary measures to level them with the ground as laid down in rule XIX of the rules and regulations relating to cemeteries:—

No.	Description of monument.
1	2
1	Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant James Awdry, 65th Regiment, B. N. I., Assistant to the Political Agent at Raughur, died 31st May 1846, aged 31. Erected by his brother officers and other friends by whom he was sincerely beloved and who deeply lament his untimely fate.
2	Sacred to the memory of the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. Shuldham, Commanding 31st Regiment, N. I., who departed this life on the 23rd day of February 1835, aged 46 years. Erected by the officers of his regiment as a mark of their respect and esteem.
3	Sacred to the memory of Ensign W. F. Alexander, 50th Regiment, N. I., who departed this life on the 25th day of March 1833. This monument is erected by the officers of his Regiment as a mark of the regard and esteem in which he was held by them, and in whom the regiment has lost a young officer of the brightest promise.
4	Here are interred the remains of Lieutenant James Henry Beck of the 24th Regiment, N. I., who departed this life at Bankura on 29th March 1833, aged 23 years. This monument is erected by his brother officers as an unaffected tribute to departed worth and in testimony of sincere regard.
5	To the memory of Captain Stephen Mercer of the 35th Regiment, N. I., who departed this life on the 20th November 1827, aged 37 years.
6	Sacred to the memory of Ann, the beloved wife of George Earl, Esq., born 9th January 1800, died 6th December 1833.

ROBERT CORNISH, Magistrate.

Bankura Magistracy, the 18th September 1894.

### Notice.

**THE** Stamp Department of the Calcutta Collectorate will, for the transaction of *urgent* business, remain open from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on the following days of the Durga and Lakshmi Puja holidays:—

Thursday	...	4th October 1894.
Friday	...	5th " "
Wednesday	...	10th " "
Thursday	...	11th " "
Friday	...	12th " "
Saturday	...	13th " "

D. G. BONERJEE, Collector of Stamp Revenue.

Calcutta Collectorate, the 19th September 1894.

### Bishnauth Tea Company Limited.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the Sixty-Second Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Friday, the 28th September 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the half-year ended 30th June 1894, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 28th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 13th September 1894.

(579-2)

## SALE PROCLAMATION.

SECTION 287 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

In the Court of the District Judge of  
Purnea.

EXECUTION CASE No. 21 OF 1894.

Raghu Nandan Chaudhuri, decree-holder, *versus* Rai  
Dhanpat Singh Bahadur, judgment-debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the abovementioned case the right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor in the undermentioned properties will be sold by public auction by the Nazir of this Court at the Court Nizamat room on the 5th November 1894, at 12 noon, for realization of the judgment-debt amounting to Rs. 11,441-3-6:—

1. Right-anna share out of 16-anna share of pargana Kudwa, district Purnea, bearing tauzi No. 65, and paying a Government revenue of Rs. 13,301-8-1 for the 16-anna share, and lying within the jurisdiction of thanas Kudwa and Balarampur, and sub-registry sadar district Purnea, with all right, title and interest appertaining thereto. Estimated value Rs. 6,000

2. Sixteen-anna share of pargana Sripur, district Purnea, within tauzi No. 8, of which the revenue payable to Government is Rs. 49,025-2-7 on account of the said pargana Sripur (the Government revenue for the entire tauzi No. 8 aforesaid), which also includes pargana Haveli and jagir Feku, being Rs. 1,76,063 9-5 with all right, title and interest appertaining thereto, lying within the jurisdiction of thanas Baharuganj and Araria, and sub-registry Kishanganj and Araria, district Purnea. Estimated value Rs. 6,000.

H. F. MATTHEWS, District Judge of Purnea.  
Purnea, the 21st September 1894 (631—1)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge  
of Dinajpur.

EXECUTION CASE No. 30 OF 1894. MONEY.

(1) Radha Gobindo Mozumdar; (2) Behari Lal Mozumdar; (3) Rajani Kanta Mozumdar; (4) Makhan Lal Mozumdar; (5) Panchanan Mozumdar; (6) Nanda Gopal Mozumdar; (7) Kachand Mozumdar, decree-holders, *versus* Rai Dhan Pat Singha, Bahadur, judgment-debtor.

TO be sold pursuant to a decree and order dated 11th June 1894, in suit No. 72 of 1894 of the High Court, Original Side, at Calcutta, for realization of Rs. 12,517-12-5 by the Nazir of the Dinajpur Judge's Court, at the Court-house on Monday, the 5th November 1894, at 12 A. M., the right, title and interest of the above judgment-debtor in the undermentioned properties:—

Lot No. 1.—8 annas share of the entire mahal Lat Hekendary in pargana Shashbir, thanas Patiram, Gangarampur, Bangshihari and Kottowali, sub-registry Dinajpur and Balurghat, being tauzi No. 66 in the revenue-roll of the Collectorate of Dinajpur. Sadar jama of the whole is Rs. 7,543-1-4½ pias.

Lot No. 2.—The entire mahal Lat Gobindapur in pargana Gilshabari, thanas Patiram, Chintaman, Nawabganj, sub-registry Balurghat and Phulbari, being tauzi No. 490 in the revenue-roll of the Collectorate of Dinajpur. Sadar jama of the mahal is Rs. 1,586-11½ pias.

Lot No. 3.—The entire mahal Lat Mamudpur in pargana Gilshabari, thanas Patiram, Chintaman, and Nawabganj, sub-registry Balurghat and Phulbari, being tauzi No. 489 in the revenue-roll of the Collectorate of Dinajpur. Sadar jama of the said mahal is Rs. 1,518-6-11½ pias.

Lot No. 4.—8 annas share of the entire mahal Lat Daputichak in pargana Sultanpur, thanas Patiram and Chintaman, sub-registry Phulbari and Balurghat, being tauzi No. 208 in the revenue-roll of the Collectorate of Dinajpur. Sadar jama of the whole is Rs. 7,180-6-0½ pias.

KALLY PROSONNO MOOKERJEE,  
Subordinate Judge.

Dinajpur Subordinate Judge's Office, the 18th September 1894 (635—1)

## Notice.

ERNSTHAUSEN, LIMITED, LONDON AND  
CALCUTTA.

THE business of this Company will be carried on at No. 23, Clive Row, until 1st proximo, and there after at No. 9, Clive Row.

(622—3)

## SALE NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of  
Birbhum.

R. EXECUTION CASE No. 16 OF 1894.

Raja Ramranjan Chakravarti Bahadur, decree-holder, *versus* Bonvari Lal Mitra and others, judgment-debtors

IT is hereby notified that the judgment-debtors' right, title and interest in an eight annas share of the zamindari property named Bahujor (entered as No. 247 of the Birbhum Collectors' rent-roll), situated within the local limits of the munsifi and sub-registry of Dubrajpur in this district, and paying an annual revenue of Rs. 2,511-6, will be sold at noon of the 1st of November 1894, at the Court sale-room by the Court Nazir, in satisfaction of the judgment-debt, aggregating Rs. 1,502-14.

B. C. MITRA, Offg. District Judge.  
Birbhum District Court, the 18th September 1894.  
(623—1)

## Wanted

A THIRD CLERK for the Deputy Commissioner of Palamou's English Office on a salary of Rs. 15 (fifteen) per mensem. None need apply who has not passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. A Behary will have preference. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th October 1894.

W. R. BRIGHT,

Deputy Commissioner, Palamou.  
Deputy Commissioner's Office, Daltonganj, the 20th September 1894.

## Administrator-General's Office.

## NOTICE.

ADMITTED claims against the undermentioned estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual:—

ESTATES.	Claims or dividend.	Rates of dividend per rupee.
* Currie, R. E. M., late a Lieutenant in the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, and lately in the 2nd Punjab Light Infantry.	Claims in full.	.....
* Hodson, A. D., late a 2nd Lieutenant attached to the 6th Regiment of Infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent, and a Prisoner of the Indian Staff Corps from Middlesex Regiment.	Ditto ...	.....
* Lacroix, Louis, late a naturalised British subject of Insein in Lower Burma, a contractor.	Ditto ...	.....
* Weston, Joseph, Sergeant, late of Morar, Gwalior.	2nd dividend.	At 4 annas 6 pias per rupee, or balance in full.

N.B.—The surplus of the estates marked \* is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the estates can be admitted. Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

F. COLLIS-SANDEN,

Offg. Administrator-General of Bengal,  
Calcutta, the 22nd September 1894. (632—1)

## India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at noon.

The Company's Share Transfer Register will be closed from Monday, the 24th instant, to Saturday, the 29th instant, both days inclusive, and warrants for such dividend as may be declared will be forwarded by post to the Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 24th instant.

By order of the Directors,

KILBURN & Co., Managing Agents.  
Calcutta, the 12th September 1894. (640—1)

## SALE PROCLAMATION.

SECTION 287, CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

In the Court of the Munsif of First Court  
at Tamluk.

EXECUTION CASE No. 225 OF 1894.

Upendra Nath Ghosh, decree-holder, *versus* Haray  
Krishna Maiti and others judgment-debtors.

**N**O.ICE is hereby given that the undermentioned property of the judgment-debtors will be sold at auction by the Court Nazir, at the Court sale-room at noon on the 17th November 1894, in satisfaction of the judgment-debt of Rs. 100-13-9:—

One anna zamindari interest of judgment-debtors 1 to 6 of manza Madan Mohon Chak, pargana Mayna, bearing tauzi No 998 in the Midnapore Collectorate, rent-roll and ijaradari interest of the judgment-debtors 7 to 9 in 4 annas share of the same. The revenue payable for the estate in Rs. 643-10-3 in 16 annas.

MANMATHA NATH MUKERJI,

(634—1)

Munsif of 1st Court, Tamluk.

## Estate James Craddock, deceased.

**I**N pursuance of section 31 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1874 (Act II of 1874), notice is hereby given that by an instrument in writing, dated the 21st day of September 1894, under the hands of Thomas Salvador Bean and Thomas Henry Bartley Hill, the Executors to whom probate of the Will, dated the 1st day of March 1892, of James Craddock, late of Craig's Court, Simla, was on the 20th day of February 1894 granted by the District Judge of Simla, the said Thomas Salvador Bean and Thomas Henry Bartley Hill have transferred to the Administrator-General of Bengal all estates, effects and interests vested in them by virtue of such probate as aforesaid.

Dated this 25th day of September 1894.

DIGNAM, ROBINSON AND SPARKES,

Attorneys for the said T. S. Bean and T. H. B. Hill.

(638—1)

**L**OST left half of a Government Currency Note No.  $\frac{X}{7}$  02763 for Rs. 100. A reward of Rs. 5 will be given to the party restoring the same to me.

(674—8)

PEHARILAL PAL, Assistant Surgeon.

In the goods of W. B. H. Downing, deceased,  
of Sadar station, Purnea.

**K**NOW ye all by these presents that the undersigned has been granted letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased by the District Judge of Purnea. He respectfully requests all persons indebted to the said deceased to pay their debts to the undersigned. Likewise he requests all persons to whom the said deceased was indebted to send to the undersigned their claims, together with the proofs thereof, on any day before the 5th October 1894. In failure of their doing so by the above-mentioned date, he does not hold himself responsible for payment of their claims.

SIVA SANKER RAM, Administrator,

Estate W. B. H. Downing.

Purnea, Sadar station, mahulla Khazanchihatt, the  
1st September 1894.

(553—1)

## In the matter of the Panari Trading Corporation, Limited (in liquidation).

**N**OTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of section 186 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, that a general meeting of the members of the above-named Company will be held at No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, on Friday, the 26th day of October 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

LOVELOCK &amp; LEWES, Liquidators.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd September 1894. (627—1)

**Q**UALIFIED District Engineer wanted by Puri District Board for one year. Salary Rs. 300. Applications received till twentieth.

(650—1)

## INSOLVENT NOTICES.

*In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.*

In the matter of ABRAHAM PETER GASPER, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 12<sup>th</sup> day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Gregory and Jones, Attorneys.

(585—2)

In the matter of NOFFUR CHUNDER DUTT, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 10th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(585—2)

In the matter of HURRY MOHUN MITTER, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 10th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hirendra Nath Dutt, Attorney.

(587—2)

In the matter of GOLAM MOHEEUDDIN, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 11th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(588—2)

In the matter of ARTHUR CAMPBELL, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 29th day of August last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on the first Court-day in January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Netie Doss Dey, Attorney.

(589—2)

In the matter of CHARLES OSBOURNE CROW, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 29th day of August last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(590—2)

In the matter of HENRY PERRY THOMAS, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 23rd day of August last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N. C. Burni, Attorney.

(591—2)

In the matter of THOMAS HENRY LLOYD, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 4th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(592—2)

In the matter of VILLOCK MOHAMED MOHEEUDDIN, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 7th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(593—2)

In the matter of JOHN PRARSON VAILLANT, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 11th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said

insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

G. C. Chunder and Company, Attorneys. (594—2)

In the matter of the CALOO KUSSIE, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 14th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (595—2)

In the matter of NEMYE CHAND CHUCKERBUTTY, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 14th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (596—2)

In the matter of BROJENDRO KUMAR MUKERJEE, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 4th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N. C. Roy, Attorney. (597—2)

In the matter of REEAJUN KUSSIE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (597a—2)

In the matter of OBHOY CHURN ROY, RYE BENODE ROY, and DWARKA NATH ROY, all of Bhagyacol in the district of Dacca, now residing in Calcutta and carrying on business in co-partnership as money-lenders and traders in rice and other country produce at No. 68, Sobha Bazar Street in the town of Calcutta, at Balinghatta in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and Bhagyacol aforesaid, and also at various stations in the district of Backergunge and Dacca, under the name and style of Obhoy Churn Roy, Benode Dwarka Nath Roy. The said Obhoy Churn Roy also carrying on business as money-lenders and traders in rice and other country produce in co-partnership with Joy Chunder Roy and Mohendro Chunder Roy, Mohesh Chunder Roy and Obhoy Churn Roy and Sundo Coomar Coondoo, at Ealinghatta in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and also at Amoa, Bhogdaria, and Bhagirathpur in the district of Backergunge. The said Rye Benode Roy also carrying on business as money-lenders and traders in rice and other country produce in co-partnership with Radha Kissors Roy, Gobindo Chunder Roy, Rash Mohun Roy and Hemendra Lall Roy at Balinghatta aforesaid, and other stations in the district of Backergunge, under the name of Radhakissors Gobindo Chunder Rash Mohun Hemendra Lall Roy. The said Dwarka Nath Roy also carrying on business at Calcutta as money-lender in co-partnership with one Omer Chand Paul, insolvents.

On Saturday, the 8th day of September instant, it was on the petition of Kissory Mohun Roy of Bhagyacol in the district of Dacca, residing and carrying on business as banker and merchant at No. 66, Sobha Bazar Street in the town of Calcutta, Benode Lall Roy, Nundo Lall Roy, and Jasoda Lall Roy, also of Bhagyacol in the district of Dacca, carrying on business as bankers and merchants under the name and style of Peary Mohun Roy, at No. 16, Bonomally Sircar's Street in Calcutta aforesaid, and Krishna Coomar Paul and Raj Coomar Paul of Bhojessur in the district of Faridpur, residing and carrying on business as bankers and merchants at No. 31, Nundoran Sein's Street in the said town of Calcutta under the name and style of Ram Leelam Kristo Coomar Raj Coomar Paul, creditors of the said insolvents, adjudged that the said Obhoy Churn Roy, Rye Benode Roy and Dwarkanath Roy have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic. Cap. XXI, and by another order of

the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

N. C. Bose, Attorney. (607—2)

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, the 18th day of September 1894.

In the matter of CHARLES JOHN LEISK, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 17th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on the first Court-day in January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (641—2)

In the matter of SREE ROGHOOBEN, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 17th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (642—2)

In the matter of GIRISH CHUNDER DUTT, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of September instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the 1st day of December next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court; and it was further ordered that Albert Birmingham Miller, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Court and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent, be at liberty, out of the assets in his hands belonging to the estate of the said insolvent, to pay to Messrs. S. J. Leslie and Sons, Attorneys, for the adjudicating creditors of the said insolvent, their costs incurred in the above matter to be taxed by the Taxing Officer of this Court.

Swinhoe and Doss, insolvent's Attorneys.

S. J. Leslie and Sons, adjudicating creditors' Attorneys. (643—1)

In the matter of HAHANATH SHAHA, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 12th day of September instant, it was ordered that the creditors of the said insolvent do, on or before the 1st day of December next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of their respective claims against the estate of the said insolvent duly verified by affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do forthwith a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

N. C. Roy, Attorney. (644—2)

In the matter of BOLIE CHAND DUTT, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of June last, by an order of this Court, the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic. Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

P. N. Paul, Attorney. (645—1)

In the matter of GEORGE FATHULLA SAHAA, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of May last, by an order of this Court, the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic. Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively, except the debt of Rs. 6-15-9 due to Gopaul Chunder Bose, the debt of Rs. 8-7-6 due to Rakhal Dass Banerjee, and the debt of Rs. 7-5-6 due to Gopaul Chunder Chuckerbuttery, three of the creditors of the said insolvent who have not had notice of the day of hearing in this matter.

M. Cazell, Attorney. (646—1)

In the matter of ABDUL HAMID and SHAIK YASSIN, insolvents.

On Saturday, the 1st day of September instant, by an order of this Court, the said insolvents were adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act XI Vic. Chapter XXI, as to all persons named in their schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively; and it was further ordered that Albert Birmingham Miller, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Court and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvents, be at liberty, out of the assets in his hands belonging to the estate of the said insolvents to pay to Mr. Chick, attorney for the adjudicating creditor of the said insolvents, his costs incurred in the above matter to be taxed by the Taxing Officer of this Court.

Insolvent in person. (647—1)

In the matter of **GRISH CHUNDER BONNERJEE**, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of September instant, by an order of this Court, the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Sitanath Doss, Attorney.

(648—1)

In the matter of **ROHINI COOMER SEN** and **NUNDO-LAL SEN**, insolvents.

On Saturday, the 1st day of September instant, by an order of this Court, the said insolvent Rohini Coomer Sen was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his joint schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively; and it is further ordered that Albert Birmingham Miller, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Court and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvents, out of the assets in his hands belonging to the estate of the said insolvents, to pay to Babu Aushootosh De, Attorney for the said insolvent, the costs of and incidental to this matter when taxed by the Taxing Officer of this Court.

Aushootosh De, Attorney.

(650—1)

In the matter of **ROHINI COOMER SEN** and **NUNDO-LAL SEN**, insolvents.

On Monday, the 10th day of September instant, by an order of this Court, the said insolvent Nundo Lal Sen was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his joint schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Aushootosh De, Attorney.

(649—1)

In the matter of **ROBERT HENRY MELVIN TISSENDIE**, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 4th day of August last, it was ordered that the hearing of the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be and the same is hereby adjourned to the first Court-day in February 1896; and it was further ordered that the said insolvent do in the meantime during the whole of the period pay to Albert Birmingham Miller, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Court and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent, quarterly and every quarter, for the benefit of the creditors of the said insolvent, the sum of Rs. 150, the first quarterly payment to be made on the 1st day of November next ensuing, and the subsequent payments on the first day of each and every succeeding quarter reckoning from the said 1st day of November next ensuing; and this Court doth hereby make this *ad interim* protection order for the protection of the said insolvent from arrest in respect of all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the schedule of the said insolvent filed in this Court, which protection shall continue in force until the said first Court-day in February 1896, provided the said insolvent shall pay to the said Official Assignee the said sum of Rs. 150 in manner aforesaid; and it was further ordered that the said insolvent do personally attend before this Court on the said first Court-day in February 1896, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to be examined before the said Court.

W. SWINHOE and G. C. Doss, Attorneys.

(651—1)

In the matter of **CHARLES JOHN LEISK**, at present a temporary Assistant at Messrs. Frail & Co., and at present residing at No. 163, Bow Bazar Road in Calcutta, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 17th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(652—1)

In the matter of **SURE ROGHMOON**, of Benares, at present residing at No. 1, Lall Madhub Mookerjee's Lane in the Town of Calcutta, formerly carried on business as Gotaputta Merchant at Benares, but at present without work, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 17th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(653—1)

In the matter of **NOROHARI PAL**, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of September instant, it was ordered that subject to Albert Birmingham Miller, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Court and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent, retaining in his hands the sum of Rs. 1,029-4 to meet the balance of claim due to Chotray Lal Luchmeenarain, one of the creditors of the said insolvent, the petition filed by the said insolvent seeking for relief under the provisions of the said Act be withdrawn and the vesting order made thereon be discharged, provided always that all acts or things done by the said Assignee or other person acting under his authority prior to this order shall be good and valid, and shall not be annulled or in anywise affected thereby, and upon payment of his commission, costs, charges and expenses lawfully incurred by him, the said Assignee do deliver over to the said insolvent or to his attorneys, upon his or their receipt, the moneys, goods, books and papers now remaining in the hands of the said Assignee belonging to the estate of the said insolvent.

S. J. Leslie & Sons, Attorneys.

(654—1)

In the matter of **LEWIS ALEXANDER DREFFHOLTS**, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 22nd day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(655—2)

In the matter of **KASHIPERSHAD** and **LACHMINARAIN**, insolvents.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvents, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Saturday, the 24th day of November next at the hour of half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any creditor of the said insolvents desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.

C. G. Lewis, Attorney.

(656—1)

In the matter of **BODDHU LALL PARWAR**, residing at No. 29, Armenian Street, in the Town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as a trader in piece-goods and cloths at No. 23, Fuggiputty, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name, style and name of Behary Lal Juggunmaish, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 21st day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Mitter and Survadhiary, Attorneys.

(657—1)

In the matter of **LEWIS ALEXANDER DREFFHOLTS**, residing at No. 9, Weston's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, an inhabitant, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 22nd day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(658—1)

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, the 25th day of September 1894.

#### NOTICE.

In the matter of **RASIK LAL KUNDA**, an insolvent. **RASIK LAL KUNDA**, of Mathura Mohan Kunda, of Abdulapur, station Munshcegunge, district Dacca, was declared insolvent on the 15th September 1894. Creditors to prove their claims on the 17th November 1894.

NAGENDRA NATH DHAR, Munsif, 2nd Court, Munshcegunge.

Munshcegunge, Dacca, the 20th September 1894.

(658—1)

### n the matter of Ram Doyal Ghose, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the first day of October 1894, an application will be made to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta for an order that the petition of insolvency of the insolvent above named may be withdrawn, and the vesting order made in the above matter, on and bearing date the 9th day of February 1889, be set aside.

JADAY CHANDRA DATTA, insolvent's attorney.  
Calcutta, 12 Old Post Office Street, 18th September 1894  
(584-2)

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	3rd Oct. ...	Per P. & O. str. from Bombay.
Ditto (book-post and pattern packets).	2nd „ ...	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	3rd „ ...	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	29th Sept. ...	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.		
Colombo ... ..	2nd Oct. ...	Ditto <i>Khedive</i> .
Bangoon and Moumein ...	28th Sept. ...	Ditto <i>Pondra</i> .
Bangoon, Moumein, Penang, and Singapore.	2nd Oct. ...	Ditto <i>Africa</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Bangoon.	26th Sept. ...	Ditto <i>Kistna</i> .
Port Blair ... ..	4th Oct. ...	Ditto <i>Shahjahan</i> .

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid, bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 25th September 1894.

### Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 25th September 1894.

Amen & Co.	McDonell, Mrs. A. E. K.
Booth, L. O.	Miller, Charles.
Cawse, W. L. & Co.	Mortimer, J. E. & Co.
Cutter, Dr. J.	Revy, E. J. & Co.
Eades, M.	Temple Rose & Co.
Leonardi, F. O.	Valentio, Miss A. M.
Mazaraki, Marc.	

### Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, P. M.	Craig, Alex.
Angel, Ada.	Cuddy, P. J.
Augier, W. M.	Dagmar, Miss. V.
Augustin, S. M.	David, T. R.
Ashton, Mrs. R. H.	Dawson, Hugh.
Barton, G.	DeBaux, W.
Beans.	Devoy, P.
Bel, J.	Donnelly, Mrs. M.
Bignall, C. W.	Dudley, Mrs.
Bowden, Miss M.	Durant, Walter.
Brickley, W. C.	Earle, T. S.
Buins, Miss A.	Felceco, E. J.
Burns, W.	Esau, A. G.
Crakona, Mrs.	Eugene, H.
Charlotte, Mrs. L.	Ezra, E.
Clark, H. R.	Forrester, Wm.
Claxton, Miss K.	Fowke, R.
Clifton, Percy.	George, Mr.

### Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Giffard, Capt.	Phillips, Capt. B.
Gilbert, Miss.	Pitman, J. D.
Gorman, J. C.	Poser, Oscar.
Gough, R. W.	Proskowetz, F.
Greenway, A.	Power, E. J.
Gregory, C. M.	Randolph, C. G.
Gutter, A.	Ray, MacCarthy.
Harnstein, M.	Rhodes, A. H.
Hill, Mrs. C.	Rushton, A. J.
Horne, Dain-l.	Salder, Mrs.
Hunter, Miss.	Sairel, J.
Jensen, R.	Schroder, R. C.
Joakim, W. L.	Scotson, E.
Kilroy, C. C.	Sharp, Captain.
Kirk, G. A.	Skuarcom, Jean.
Leighton, Madame J.	Small, Agnew.
Liddell, F. A.	Smith, Miss M. G. C.
Lindgeon, Oscar.	Somers, F. R.
Mackintosh, G. W.	Southerton, F. W.
McMaster, Thomas.	Stainland, Carl.
McNamee, R.	Stein, H.
Martin, C. J.	Stimson, W.
Meyer, G. E.	Taylor, G. G. B.
Miller, John F.	Thomson, T.
Minck & Hind.	Timbers, J.
Middleton, George.	Vallance, W. F.
Mitchel, J.	Walker, J. Napier.
Munro, J.	Watson, L. P.
Nicoll, J.	Weidle, R.
Norton, Mrs. F. B.	White, J.
Nunn, W.	Wilkinson, S.
O'Reilly, Miss P.	Williams, J.
Paul, M.	Wood, J. M.

### Registered Letters.

Calville, Mrs. S.	Dagmar, Miss. V.
Cruiser, M. K.	

### Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 24th September 1894.

Brown, G. C. Cowley.	Venkata, R.
Mepherston, Mrs. C.	Webber, C.
Prostal, Capt. K.	

JOHN OWENS.

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

### Nadia Rivers.

### Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 21st September 1894.

Name of river.	Reach of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS.
		Ft. In.	
Bhagirathi	Entrance from Ganges ...	28 0	Lower intake at head, 15-0.
	Thence to Nurpur ...	28 0	Madanpore.
	From Nurpur to Jangipur ...	22 0	Vangabary.
	" Jangipur to Berhampore ...	20 0	Gangaperswad.
	" Berhampore to Katwa ...	25 0	Mohampur.
	" Katwa to Nadia ...	22 0	Nidoy.
Bhadrakali	Entrance from Ganges ...	22 0	
	Thence to Akhriganj ...	20 0	Akhriganj.
	Akhriganj to junction of the Bhadrakali and Jalangi ...	20 0	Devasipore.
	Thence to Patkubari ...	23 0	Lull Nagore.
	Patkubari to Nadia ...	24 0	Goghutta.
Mathabanes.	Entrance from Ganges ...	13 6	
	Thence to Chynpara ...	5 9	Chynpara.
	From Chynpara to Shikarpur ...	6 3	Jamulpur.
	" Shikarpur to Boudia ...	21 3	Peertola.
	" Boudia to Chundanga ...	24 3	Mohespur.
	" Chundanga to Kishan-ganj and Hanakhal ...	24 11	Hanakhal.

## Gauge Readings.

	Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above zero.	Height above mean sea level.	REMARKS.
Ganges.	Sahabganj ...	22-9-94	A. M. 6	Feet. 23'75	Feet. 91'75	
	Rampur Roalia	22-9-94	12	25'08	67'08	
	Entrance of Bhagirathi	22-9-94	7	31'20	75'04	
	Entrance of Bhagirathi-Jalangi	22-9-94	...	28'24	66'21	
	Entrance of Mathabhanjan	22-9-94	...	18'50	...	
	Berhampore	24-9-94	12	28'58	62'33	
	Kishnagur	21-9-94	...	27'08	35'07	
	Narupganj	22-9-94	6	28'16	32'46	
Mathabhanjan.	Hanskhali	22-9-94	...	24'12	35'77	

MOTTER LALL MOOKREJER, *Accountant, for*  
*Esq. Engr., Nadia Rivers Division.*  
 Berhampore, the 24th September 1894.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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**RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
OF THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.**

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Darjeeling, the 25th September 1894.*

RESOLUTION—No. 106T.G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1893-94.

The Report submitted by Mr. Grimley is of a more moderate length than those of some other Commissioners, and is pleasantly written, especially his narrative of his own tour and of the matters which then came under his attention. But it does not present many points requiring special notice, or contain many suggestions for administrative reform.

2. The District Officers of the five districts were practically unchanged during the year, with the exception of short intervals of leave. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure Mr. Grimley's evidence as to the excellent services rendered by Lieutenant Colonel A. E. Gordon and Mr. W. R. Bright in charge of their districts.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with interest the account given in paragraphs 24 and 133 of the Report of the collections of *chanda* or forced subscriptions in Lohardaga for the purpose of establishing the claim of the Munda and Oraon cultivators, that, as their ancestors cleared the jungle and were anterior to the zamindars, they are not bound to pay rent to any one except the Government. He agrees with the Commissioner that Colonel Gordon deserves credit for his successful effort in stamping out this fraudulent practice and mischievous theory from the district.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes the special attention of the District Officer to be called to the extreme backwardness in collecting the chankidari tax in the Palaman district, and the irregularity with which the chankidars were paid. When inspecting the Division in 1892, His Honour pointed out that it was the duty of the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police to look into this matter.

5. In comparison with the previous year, there was an increase of 488 cases in the number of criminal cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the witnesses were disposed of more promptly than in the last year, the percentage of detention over two days being 5 against 6. There was a slight increase in the number of A cases remanded six times and over. The results of Sessions work in the Division were almost the same as in the previous year. The total number of such cases disposed of was 53 against 55, and the number in which conviction was obtained was 34 against 37. Mention has already been made of these unsatisfactory figures in the Resolution on the Police Report, and the cause has been attributed to the great delay in holding the Sessions, which gives time for the witnesses to be bought over or to forget the facts. Although a large number of Sessions cases was tried by the Deputy Commissioners under the special power vested in them under section 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the effect is not apparent in diminishing the number of cases. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates was fairly good in all the districts of the Division, especially in Palaman, where the attendance was very satisfactory.

6. The progress of land acquisition work in connection with the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway, which is given in paragraph 71 of the report, is not clearly stated. It would have been more useful if the Commissioner had shown what rate of compensation has been awarded per mile as compared with the original estimate, how that rate was composed, how much was paid to proprietors, tenants, &c., and on what basis it was calculated. It

should also have been stated how long the Deputy Collector has been engaged on this work, what portion of the work has been finished, and what remains to be done. This is a class of work which requires close inspection, but it is too much left without supervision.

7. With regard to improvements in Wards' estates, the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed those made in the Dhanwar estate in the Hazaribagh district; but he regrets that the Commissioner did not say more on the subject. The tabular statement for the Wards' and Attached estates shows that a sum of over Rs. 31,000 was spent on improvements, which is a fairly large amount. The largest sum, Rs. 23,581, was spent in the Jharia estate in Manbhum; but of this expenditure no particulars are given in the report. The progress made in the payment of debts in encumbered estates was satisfactory.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with approval the statement in paragraphs 92 and 121, that improvements have been made in the water-supply of the Hazaribagh and Lohardaga districts, but regrets that very little has been said on the subject.

9. The statement appended to paragraph 99 of the Report shows that there was a satisfactory increase both in the number of primary schools in the Division and in the number of pupils attending those schools; and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the municipal grants to these institutions have increased, and that further aid from this source is expected. His Honour desires to draw attention to the account that is given of the interest that is taken by the boys in physical exercises and the benefit arising wherever their English superiors share in their games, and do not think their duties are confined to attendance in the class-room.

10. Mr. Grimley has made some useful remarks in his 123rd paragraph regarding the difficulty in finding Muhammadans sufficiently educated for appointments in the superior service, and their backwardness in taking advantage of the facilities offered to them by the award of scholarships, and by readiness to give appointments to those of them who may be found eligible.

11. The account of the Chota Nagpur Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps, given in paragraph 140 of the Report, has been read with much interest, and His Honour is satisfied with the progress it has made in the short space of three years.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPUR  
DIVISION FOR 1893-94.

No. 288J., dated Ranchi, the 29th June 1894.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, Esq., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the general administration of the Chota Nagpur Division during the year 1893-94.

2. The reports of the district officers were received in my office on the dates mentioned below—

Hazaribagh	...	...	29th May 1894.
Lohardaga	...	...	4th June "
Palamau	...	...	2nd " "
Manbhum	...	...	2nd " "
Singhbhum	...	...	29th May "

I.—CHARGE.

3. I was in charge of the Division throughout the year.

(a) Division. The districts were in charge of the officers mentioned below:—

Hazaribagh	...	Colonel C. H. Garbett, throughout the year.
Lohardaga	...	Lieutenant-Colonel A. Evans Gordon, from the 1st to the 7th April 1893, and again from the 27th May 1893 to the end of the year. During the interval Mr. C. H. Bompas, c.s., officiated as Deputy Commissioner.
Palamau	...	Mr. W. R. Bright, c.s., from the 1st April to the 1st May 1893, and again from the 31st July 1893 to the end of the year. During the interval Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman, c.s., officiated as Deputy Commissioner.
Manbhum	...	Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, from the beginning of the year to the 21st March 1894, and Mr. J. Windsor, c.s., during the remainder of the year.
Singhbhum	...	Mr. R. H. Renny, from the beginning of the year to the 29th March 1894. Mr. C. A. S. Bedford on the 30th and 31st March 1894.

(c) Subdivisions.

Giridih	...	Mr. W. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, throughout the year, with the exception of the last two days of March 1894, when Babu Upendra Chandra Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was in charge.
Gobindpur	...	Babu Mohendra Nath Mukherjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, from the beginning of the year to the 10th June 1893. Mr. N. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, during the remainder of the year.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTIONS OF OFFICES.

4. I made a prolonged tour, which began on the 28th October and ended on March 5th. I first visited Purulia; and

(a) Commissioner's tour. after inspecting the public offices and courts, the jail, dispensary, Municipality, cooly-depôts, the progress of work in the construction of the Madhab Bandh, left with the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Bedford) for Gobindpur on the 6th November. The Jharia Railway extension was not open to the public, but by the courtesy of the District Engineer we were enabled to travel by the line to the rail-head within six miles of Gobindpur, thus shortening the journey by several days. The railway runs through the heart of the coal district, as yet unopened out, though there has been much activity in connection with mining leases, the registration records showing as many as twenty-five transfers in the course of the year; but these do not represent all the transactions, many documents having been registered at head-quarters. The leases are perpetual, and subject to the payment of

a bonus and a rental, without any provision in any case for the payment of a royalty. The brisk demand for mining lands is said to have caused persons to part with titles which they did not possess, to have led to forged titles being prepared, and to have been accompanied by a temporary influx into the district of a number of Europeans, who came in search of concessions from Calcutta firms or syndicates. Troublesome disputes arose in consequence, and the appointment of a European officer to the charge of the subdivision was a very wise measure, and should certainly be continued for the present. The cutcherry buildings do not provide sufficient accommodation, the Magistrate being required to hold his court in the same room in which his clerks sit, and their busy hum must have a disturbing influence. The fortuitous presence of Mr. Clöete, the Superintending Engineer at Gobindpur, during my visit enabled me to explain to him the cutcherry requirements, namely, the addition of two rooms by lengthening the building at the north end—a proposal which, I was glad to find, Mr. Clöete thought feasible. The result of the court inspection was distinctly favourable to Mr. Norman Warde-Jones, whose records of evidence and judgments are remarkably clear and concise.

5. From Gobindpur we went to Barrakar, where we halted for the night, and drove thence across the river to Raghunathpur, which we reached on the 12th November. Here I inspected the thana, the dispensary, and Municipality, and in a general way the magisterial work of the Munsif, leaving the more detailed inspection to be done by the Deputy Commissioner. Thence we travelled across country in a part of the district on the south-eastern border, which I had not seen before, till we came to Manbazar, halting by the way at Santuri, Gourangdih, and Hura, where there are police-stations or outposts, and at other villages, where the Deputy Commissioner had some local enquiries to conduct. Here I accommodated my movements to those of the Deputy Commissioner, who, not having so much ground to cover, travels more leisurely than the Commissioner is accustomed to, and this was perhaps wise, as I had not fully shaken off the fever from which I had for some time suffered before starting on tour. Beyond the police-stations and outposts and one or two excise shops, there were not many local matters to engage my attention, the country being jungly and sparsely populated, but I was fully employed on my own office work. At Manbazar I inspected the police-station, the tahsil office, and a rest-house for coolies, while on the return to Purulia, which I reached on the 26th November, I inspected a cooly-depôt on the south side of the railway, where I was surprised to find men collected not only from Chota Nagpur districts, but also from the Central Provinces, Burdwan, Bankura, and the Sonthal Parganas. It appears that Purulia is fast taking the place of Raniganj as a centre for carrying on the recruiting business. On the 28th I left for Ranchi, which I reached on the following day.

6. On the 8th December I set out for Palamanu, and accomplished the distance, 103 miles, riding and driving, in 48 hours—a good record, considering there were two heavy ghâts to descend, and that for the last half of the road all the culverts and bridges had been washed away by the rains. My first halt was at Chandwa, where I found the police outpost in a very bad state of repair. Though money had been provided, measures had not been taken to see that it was properly spent. The pay of the chaukidars was in arrear from three to nine months, but at Latchar, where I next stopped, things were worse. There seemed to be an entire absence of supervision in respect of the collections, and the payments to the chaukidars were shown to be greatly in arrear, until, as I discovered on reaching Daltonganj, the matter was taken up by Mr. Bright, who, with his accustomed energy, had bestirred himself and pushed forward the collections, and secured payments to the chaukidars of a large amount of the dues. I went to the Police office with Mr. Bright, and decided what forms should be introduced for chaukidari collections and payments in order to place the matter on a better footing. Before reaching Latchar I was met by Rai Thakurai Bhagobad Dyal Sing Bahadur of Chainpur, who lives about two miles from Daltonganj. He is Chairman of the Road Cess Committee, Honorary Magistrate, and a most excellent gentleman and a good landlord, and had come a long journey from home to show his loyalty.

7. I visited the jail, which is now finished and a very fine building—too large, however, for the requirements of the place. One of the wards was improperly being used for the storage of cereals. The land around the jail, which has been acquired, is far too large for the jail requirements, even if it were possible to bring it into cultivation, but there is a large portion of it which is absolutely sterile, and some of this high land might, without any inconvenience, be given up to the town, which is getting cramped for want of building sites. The Assistant Surgeon, Babu Kunja Lal Sanyal, appeared to take a keen interest in the management of the jail and also of the dispensary, which I next visited.

8. The thana inspection disclosed a remarkably low incidence of crime, and this is true for the whole district. A sad thing happened. The Sub-Inspector in charge of the thana, a fine, healthy-looking man, though suffering from fever, had insisted on being present at the inspection, but the moment I saw his state he was made to return to his quarters. A few days later the report of his death reached me.

9. The Forest Ranger, Gurudas Chatterjee, came to see me, and produced his maps showing the situation of the reserve. There are two foresters under him and 16 guards, and 188 square miles of forest. He was about to start for Barasand, some twenty miles away, to make roads, for which Rs. 2,000 had been sanctioned, to clear the boundary lines and the interior fire lines. This necessitates the removal of the jungle within a space of ten feet from the boundary. The Forest Ranger seemed to be an intelligent man. I warned him not to allow the people to use saplings for fences and to girdle trees for resin.

Mr. Bright, I recollect, mentioned at the time that he was doubtful if the forest roads were really required, and I observe from a recent diary of his that he has lately passed over the new road from Garu to Barasand, and considers that money has been misspent on it. He writes:—"The road from Garu to Barasand is mere waste of money, as it has been carried up and down hill regardless of the gradients, which are sometimes extraordinarily steep, more like the side of a house, and absolutely impassable for anything but pack-bullocks, for which it was not required. I have already recommended to the Conservator of Forests to stop this road-making for the present. The country is a difficult one to run a road over, and wants a skilled man to lay the line out properly."

10. I had a talk with the Munsif about the effect of the order directing the trial of Small Cause Court suits above Rs. 100 in value at Ranchi, and he was of opinion that it caused great inconvenience and loss, as the people, rather than undertake the journey, forego a portion of their claim, or make an adjustment out of Court at a great sacrifice. I addressed the Judicial Commissioner on the subject, and the arrangement has since been modified. I made the usual inspection of the Courts and offices, and set out on the 15th on a short tour with Mr. Bright. He afterwards accompanied me with his family to spend Christmas at Ranchi, which we reached on the 23rd of December. Before he left a Conference was held, at which Colonel Gordon, the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, and Mr. Schurr, the District Superintendent of Police, were present. When the chaukidari forms, which had been prepared in Daltonganj, were considered and approved.

11. On the 31st December I started for Hazaribagh, halting on the way at Ormanjhi, Ramgarh, and Mandoo. From the 3rd January to the 7th I was occupied in the usual inspection work, including visits to the Jail, the Reformatory, Dispensary, and Mr. Lotteri's dépôt, while Colonel Garbett drove me round the town, the streets and drains of which, as usual, were a model of cleanliness. The jail is now largely populated, and full use is made of the accommodation which remained empty for so long a time. The orders of the Inspector-General about cultivating the jail lands had been partially carried out, but there is a good deal of high land which will not be very productive. The boundary had not been quite closed up. There were still some gaps, large enough to admit cattle, and these I ordered to be closed. Surgeon-Captain Nott is the Jail Superintendent, and, notwithstanding one or two irregularities, which I felt bound to notice, is deserving of praise for his earnest and excellent management. Mr. Hill of the Reformatory continues to manage this institution with his characteristic zeal and energy. My visit to the Dispensary

was very timely, for the Civil Hospital Assistant in charge, Syed Wahed Ali, had that morning received orders of transfer. This had been done without the Deputy Commissioner and Municipal Commissioners being consulted, and naturally caused inconvenience; and in the present instance there was some reason why the Civil Hospital Assistant should have been warned beforehand, as he had taken root in Hazaribagh, where he had been for eight years and made himself very useful to the people and the authorities. However, I undertook to make a representation to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who was kind enough to cancel the order of transfer.

12. Leaving Hazaribagh on the 8th, I reached Giridih on the 12th, halting on the way at Tatijharia, Bagodar, Dumri, and Pirtand. At Dumri I found Mr. Patch, the District Superintendent of Police, who was making his last tour preparatory to retirement, and also met Dr. Nott, who was returning to Hazaribagh from a vaccination round. At Pirtand, which is near the Parasnath Hill, I received a visit from the Raja of Palganj, who owns lands in the neighbourhood. The Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Rattray, also came in, and we drove together to Giridih, where I found the local zamindars present, including Raja Sarada Narain Singh, the newly-created Raja of Serampore, whose estate is near Giridih and whose liberal contributions to the Rattray Dispensary are known to Government; Tikait Toral Narain Singh of Gawan, whose property lies some 42 miles to the north-west, and Tikait Jang Bahadur of Jamtara in the Sonthal Parganas, part of whose property is in pargana Khargadiha in the Hazaribagh district. I discussed local matters with these gentlemen connected with the management of their property. Besides inspecting the lock-up, the Treasury, I examined the subdivisional courts and offices in every department, and found the work to be conducted in a highly satisfactory manner. The Rattray Dispensary, which I visited, has fully justified its existence, for, notwithstanding the dispensaries belonging to the collieries, the number of patients treated has been very large. The building is most excellent, and there is a good stock of medicines and appliances. I visited the Scotch Mission at Pachamba, and was shown over the church and schools by Dr. Dyer. I also inspected the office of the Manager of the Dhanwar estate at Pachamba. The new Manager, Mr. E. B. Clair Smith, is learning his work, and at the time of my visit had only visited a portion of the estate. The accounts and records appeared to be in fair order.

13. From Giridih I went to Calcutta, and remained there from the 15th to the 26th, while a portion of my camp was being conveyed to Suadi in Gangpur. While in Calcutta, besides carrying on my own work, which was daily forwarded from Ranchi, various important matters came up for discussion with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretaries to Government, and the Board of Revenue, and on the 26th I attended a Conference at the Board with reference to the Bill to extend the Bengal Tenancy Act to Chota Nagpur. On the 27th I returned to Purulia, and after picking up my servants there went to Raghunathpali, and afterwards to Suadi in the Native State of Gangpur, and my proceedings there will be chronicled in the report on the Political States. On the 4th February I proceeded to Chaibassa, and was occupied there until the 10th in inspecting the courts and offices, visiting the Jail, Dispensary, and police lines. The line buildings were in very good order, and capable of accommodating 80 men. Mr. Walker, the District Superintendent, put the men through their drill. They were smart in their movements, and seemed to be well practised in the old form of drill, but require to be exercised in the new drill. The butts are being altered and the range extended, and will, it is hoped, prove serviceable for the Chaibassa portion of the Mounted Rifle Volunteers under my command. I managed to secure three recruits at Chaibassa, and throughout my tour I enlisted a trooper or two where I could, but Europeans are very scarce in Chota Nagpur, and live at great distances from head-quarters, so that it is rather uphill work keeping the corps together. The Raja Bahadur of Seraikela and the Thakur of Kharsawan came in with several of their dependants and relatives, and a good deal of my time was taken up in settling matters connected with their states.

14. Leaving Chaibassa on the 10th, I reached Ranchi on the 15th, and after halting a day set out for Jushpur. It was necessary to make unusually long marches, in order to get back in time to prepare the volunteers for the yearly



inspection by the General Officer Commanding the Presidency district, which, I had been warned, would take place on the 15th March. Until we reached the confines of the Jushpur State there was not much to notice, except the roughness of the road, with its abrupt ascents and descents and bridgeless rivers. This retarded our progress, and heavy rain, which fell on two days, did not improve matters. At Lohardaga I made some special enquiries among ganja-smokers and at Ghagra, the next halting-place, wrote my replies to the questions of the Ganja Commission. At Toto, where there is a police-station, Jairam Tewari, a local landholder, came forward with a grievance. He had been directed, he said, by the District Superintendent of Police to provide land for a new thana building, but was unwilling to do so, the site fixed upon being the spot where he had begun the foundations of a house for himself four years ago. I looked into the matter, visited the spot, and decided that there was nothing to prevent his proceeding with the building, as there were other sites available for the thana. The Deputy Commissioner had selected a mango grove to the north-west of the present station-house, but this will not do, as it is the camping ground of the district officer and the Commissioner. At Gumla I found the Bara Lal awaiting me. He had come in from Palkot, some fifteen miles away, to pay his respects. He is extremely anxious for his estate to be again taken under the protection of Act VI, the fact being that his creditors are now pressing him for payment of debts contracted while the estate was formerly under management. He mentioned that the country about Palkot—mostly jungly, with a good deal of trap-rock—was infested by tigers that were killing men, horses, and cattle, having been driven in from the south in consequence of the jungle having been taken for the railway by timber contractors of Gangpur and Singhbhum. The Reverend Dr. Nottrott and the Reverend W. Hahn, members of the German Mission, who were making a pastoral visitation in the district, came to see me, but the interview was abruptly interrupted by a heavy downpour of rain, which quickly soaked through the *shamianah* and threatened to bring it down on our heads, when a retreat was made into the tents until the storm cleared off.

15. On approaching Raidih, Father Cardon of the Roman Catholic Mission passed us. His work is carried on in a distant part of the district, and he rarely comes to Ranchi. Later in the day he paid me a visit. He was formerly stationed at Chachwani, north of Chainpur, but is now near Bassia at Nawatoli, the place I would select for the site of subdivisional head-quarters, should it ever be decided to have the much-needed subdivision in the southern part of the Lohardaga district. He remarked that the police were having it all their own way in Biru, and that the Magistrate's, the Deputy Commissioner's, and Commissioner's authority was not felt there owing to the long distance from Ranchi, and, curiously enough, a similar remark had been made to me the day before by the Reverend Mr. Hahn of the German Mission. He also gave me information regarding the progress of a long-standing land dispute in the neighbourhood of his former mission abode, between a well-known Marwari of Ranchi and the ilaquadar. On my way back, a week later, Mr. Echart, of the German Mission, came in just as I was sitting down to dinner. He was travelling back with a fellow-missionary from Biru to his own head-quarters at Chainpur. He complained of having been stopped by a large body of Biru men armed with bows, arrows, swords, and battle-axes, who refused to let him proceed to Kochedega, and made him pay them Rs. 7-8 and his companion Re. 1-8—all they had with them. He was on his way to enquire into certain complaints of maltreatment made by his catechist. As Mr. Echart spoke English imperfectly, I caused his complaint to be taken down in Hindi, and forwarded to the Kochedega Sub-Inspector for enquiry and report to the Deputy Commissioner. The result was the conviction of two of the accused persons for rioting. The trial, which has only just been finished—more than three and-a-half months after the occurrence—necessitated two visits to Ranchi by the parties and their witnesses—a distance of over one hundred miles, and exemplifies the need there is of a Magistrate's Court for Biru nearer than Ranchi.

16. Debi Sahoo of Armai paid me a visit, and I was able to do him a slight service and save him the trouble of a long journey of 84 miles to Ranchi, where

he had been summoned to undergo examination before the Deputy Commissioner regarding a servant of his who had been detained by the Allahabad police on suspicion. Debi Sahoo had been travelling up-country; and just before leaving Allahabad had sent his servant, who is nothing but a simple villager of the Ahir caste, to make some purchases. Unfortunately he fell into the hands of the police, and having some twenty rupees about him was detained on suspicion, while his master, ignorant of what had befallen him, had to make his journey alone. I explained all this to the Magistrate of Allahabad to his satisfaction, and took upon myself to tell Debi Sahoo that he might for this once disregard the summons to Ranchi. Eventually the servant was released. This Debi Sahoo long ago expressed his willingness to contribute towards the construction of roads in his neighbourhood, and offered then and there to give Rs. 2,000 for a road from Biru outpost to Gumla, a distance of 30 miles, passing through Bharno, Sisai, Bhararia, and Bharsa. I communicated this excellent offer to the Deputy Commissioner, and left the matter in his hands.

17. At Ghagra Bhupal Ram Deogharia, the zamindar of Samjana, came to press the question of his being brought under Act VI of 1876, and two of his younger sons accompanied him for the manifest object of gaining my sympathy in the cause. His estate is, I fear, too small, but he pleads the antiquity of his family, which he says was induced some 500 years ago to leave Bhojpur and settle in Chota Nagpur at the request of the Maharaja, who had no Brahmin at hand to attend to the Puja services. He has four sons and five daughters, and it would certainly be a hardship for them to be deprived of their property. I have since looked into the matter, and recommended the estate being brought under protection. At Lohardaga I received a deputation, headed by the Revd. Mr. Hahn, the Chairman of the Municipality, and various local questions of administration were considered and discussed. The chief object of this visit was to obtain my consent to the removal of the market from its position near the police-station, and to get me to rescind an order directing the Municipal Commissioners to remove their office from the Dispensary. On the first point there was nothing to prevent my agreeing to their request, as the present site of the market exposed the shopkeepers to unnecessary interference on the part of the police; but the second matter was not so simple, as the Commissioners are very loth to comply with the order, and in fact wish to displace the Dispensary entirely, offering to locate it in the old school-house, but, I regret to say, I could not accept this as a reasonable settlement of the matter. I visited the proposed building along with Mr. Hahn, and found it to be in a very dilapidated condition, and situated in the middle of the bazar, with a stagnant pool of water behind—a most unsuitable spot for sick persons. It would be a very poor exchange for the present Dispensary building, which is not only in good repair, but is healthily situated. The Municipal Commissioners are mostly mukhtars, and wish to retain it as their office, because of its proximity to the cutcherry, where they practise. All I could agree to was to allow them a reasonable time to find suitable quarters for their office.

18. From Lohardaga I hastened back to Ranchi, being warned by the increasing heat that it was time to bring my tour to a close, and arriving there by the 5th March, at once set about preparing the Mounted Volunteers for the General's visit of inspection and the Rifle Meeting to follow.

19. My inspection of the various courts and offices was not confined to a mere examination of the prescribed registers, but I looked into the records of cases as well as the correspondence, and noticed in what manner the business was carried on. The inspection of the criminal records was directed to ascertain whether cases were disposed of with sufficient promptitude, intelligence, and care; and those cases specially came under notice in which there had been repeated adjournments, in order to see whether they had been granted on reasonable grounds, for nothing tends more to break down a case than unnecessary postponements and the prolonged detention of witnesses. There had been a marked improvement in the procedure of the Courts in these respects, and officers are found to sit to late hours in the evening, rather than subject witnesses to inconvenience by an extra day's detention. Sometimes the order-sheets were

found not to be written by the presiding officer himself, and I took occasion to point out how important it is that they should be so written, inasmuch as the personal record serves to direct his attention to the reasons for adjournment, and in this way acts as a check on irregular remands. I enquired into the working of the Bench, and the most irregular attendants were requested to be punctual. The cases I examined appeared to have been carefully tried by the Bench Magistrates, and there can be no doubt that they render valuable assistance to Government in the dispensing of justice. The case of Mr. Maseyk in Purulia is a special example of this, for he is exceedingly laborious and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. On the revenue side of the Deputy Commissioners' offices, I examined all the registers, ascertained whether they are punctually and neatly kept, and pointed out any error or mistaken practice that came to light. I also examined the record-room and library, found but little requiring notice, except a large number of old and useless reports required to be weeded out, so as to set free space on the book-shelves for newer and more important publications. The attendance of certain Magistrates in their Courts is not as punctual as it might be, and I pointed out the necessity of some improvement in this respect, for unless the presiding officers attend punctually, the clerks fall into lazy habits and work suffers. In examining rent-suit cases, the necessity for promptly disposing of them and avoiding frequent adjournments was pressed on the district officers and their subordinates.

20. The result of my inspection of the excise offices was on the whole satisfactory. In Manbhum I had occasion to take the inspecting staff to task for inferior work, and the Deputy Collector in charge for faulty supervision. The inspectors were allowed to go about when and where they pleased without giving the Deputy Collector beforehand any idea of their movements, while the information contained in their diaries was meagre and insufficient to enable the controlling officer to form a correct estimate of their work. They had failed in detecting offences where the police had succeeded. I inspected the distillery at Giridih, and found everything in good order. The Wards' and Encumbered Estates Departments also came under observation, attention being directed to the collections and the payment of the debts in accordance with the scheme. It was necessary to insist on the Managers moving about constantly in the estates under their charges. The Encumbered Estates Tahsil offices at Gobindpur and Manbazar came under inspection.

21. All the district and subdivisional treasuries were inspected. I examined the treasury accounts and books, and satisfied myself that the rules regarding the custody of treasure, currency notes, and opium were duly observed. I visited every jail and enquired into matters connected with the safe custody, health, and general supervision of the prisoners. I made an outdoor inspection of the Municipalities at Hazaribagh, Palamau, Purulia and Chaibassa, examined the account-books, &c., commented on the state of collections, and pointed out delay in issuing warrants on defaulters. The state of the roads and conservancy arrangements were generally satisfactory, especially in Hazaribagh, which is the best kept town in the Division. In Chaibassa the latrine which I visited was in a filthy condition, and no proper system, it appeared, was followed in arranging the trenches. Holes are dug anywhere, and are filled up as occasion requires, instead of trenches being prepared beforehand of the regulation depth. The matter was at once taken by the Vice-Chairman, Dr. Manook, and a better system put into force.

22. With the exception of Lohardaga, where the tour of the Deputy Commissioner fell short of the prescribed period by thirteen days, the number of days spent in camp by all the district officers was either equal to or in excess of the periods fixed for their respective districts. As in the previous year, the longest tour was made by Mr. Bright in Palamau, who spent 131 days in camp. The tours of the Deputy Commissioners of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singlibhum covered 120, 115, and 99 days respectively. Of the Subdivisional Officers, Mr. N. Warde-Jones made an unusually long tour of 182 days in Gobindpur, while in Giridih the tour of

(b) Tours of district officers.

Mr. Rattray fell short of the prescribed period by five days. In the case of Colonel Gordon the serious illness of one of his children and the necessity for coming in for the inspection of the Chota Nagpur Mounted Volunteer Rifles, of which he is second officer in command, in March, are the causes which prevented his passing the prescribed number of days in camp. As he came in for the volunteer inspection under my orders, I must take the responsibility for the abridgment of his tour on this account. The disputes which arose in connection with coal-exploiting in the Gobindpur subdivision compelled Mr. Warde-Jones to spend in camp a much longer period than is ordinarily necessary in a subdivision; while the sudden illness of Mr. Rattray prevented him from spending the full period of 90 days in the interior of his subdivision.

23. In Hazaribagh Colonel Garbett's tour was spread over portions of six months of the year. In August he spent 12 days in visiting Bagodar, Dumri, and Giridih, and in inspecting the Subdivisional Office and other public institutions at Giridih and the Dhanwar Manager's office at Pachamba. Between the 1st and 19th November he visited the jurisdictions of Barhi, Chowparan, Itkhori Kanha-Chatti, Gidhour, and Katkamsundi, and inspected the thanas and outposts at those places, the charitable dispensary at Barhi, and the registers and accounts of the tahsildars of the Bursore, Chowparan, and Persowan encumbered estates. From the 24th November to the 22nd December he visited the jurisdictions of Burkagaon, Tandwa, Simaria, Chatra, Jori, and Hunterganj, and inspected the thanas and outposts and the accounts of the chaukidari tahsildars of those places. From the 9th January to the 18th February 1894 he visited the Doranda, Chakmango, Digghi, and Karharbari encumbered estates, and the Dhanwar Court of Wards' estate, and examined the registers and accounts of the tahsildars of those estates. In the course of this trip Colonel Garbett paid a second visit to Giridih, and made his second half-yearly inspection of the Subdivisional Office and other public institutions at Giridih and the Dhanwar Manager's office at Pachamba. His last trip commenced on the 21st of February, and ended on the 12th of March. In the course of this journey he visited Mandu, Jaggeswar, Ramgar, Gola, and Kasmar, and inspected the thanas and outposts at those places, besides many ghatwali road-posts along his route. Colonel Garbett visited the greater portion of his district, and travelled over and inspected 841½ miles of the district roads and noted their defects and requirements; visited and inspected 26 police-stations and outposts, a large number of ghatwali outposts, 21 pounds, 60 primary and other schools, and 75 outstills. He visited the Government villages in Kodarma, Kharagdiha, and Kurgali, the Dhanwar ward's estate, and seven out of ten encumbered estates in his district. In all these estates he inspected a large number of bandhs, or irrigation reservoirs, either newly constructed or under construction, inspected the accounts of the tahsildars, and compared numerous receipts given to the raiyats with the counterfoils, and pushed on the collection of arrears. At Chatra he inspected the office of the Munsif-Magistrate, the Registration office, the Municipality, and the Ganja Gola and the school. Throughout his tour he took care to test the operations of the vaccinators, and caused a large number of operations to be performed in his presence, and made enquiries regarding the income-tax and chaukidari assessments, outturn of crops, health and material condition of the people, and the conduct of the police and zamindars. His tour was well arranged, and his diaries were full and interesting. He spent altogether 120 days in camp.

24. In Lohardaga Colonel Gordon spent two days in May in taking over charge of the moveable property of the minor, Thakur Devendra Nath Sahi of Jeria. On the 16th July he proceeded to the Lalganj encumbered estate to enquire into a dispute regarding a tract of the Paika forest belonging to the estate. In October he spent two days and in November one day in inspecting the police-station at Silli and the outpost at Jonha. Between the 9th and 14th November he visited Khunti and Murhu. On the 20th November he again proceeded to Khunti, and made a short trip through Dorma, Tapkara, Pairaonahag, Jeria, and Karra. The chief object of this tour was to superintend the preparation of the jammabandies of the Jeria Court of Wards' estate by the Manager of the estate. The jammabandies of several villages were prepared at

the dictation of the raiyats, and were read out to each of them, and when admitted were initialled by him. In nearly every one of the villages that were settled there had been long-standing disputes regarding rates of rent, and the raiyats either used to pay no rents at all or to deposit merely nominal rents into the Treasury. All these disputes were amicably settled, and the raiyats made to admit the rents previously paid by them. Between the 8th and 22nd December Colonel Gordon visited Karra, Jeria, Kamdera, Torunda, Urikel, Uyar, Kunjla, Rotadih, Tumar, Bundu, and Timara. In this tour he was chiefly engaged in making enquiries into the collections of *chanda*, or forced subscriptions, and in trying *chanda* cases. For years past certain persons of the Munda race, calling themselves 'sardars,' have been extorting money from the cultivators under the name of '*chanda*.' The ostensible object of the collection, as understood by the common people, was the recovery of the "Munda raj," but the better informed described it as made in order to carry on litigation in the High Court, which was to obtain for the Christian Kols rights which had been wrested from them by the ticcadars, though this is of course pure fiction, as there are no suits before the High Court. Colonel Gordon made it his business in the quarters where the *chanda* agitation was most rife to disillusionize the misguided people, and to punish with the utmost severity those of the sardars who were proved to have committed acts of extortion and terrorism. The result of this prosecution of the sardars has been very successful, and it is now believed by the Deputy Commissioner that the practice of *chanda* collection has been stamped out of his district, at any rate for the present. Colonel Gordon certainly deserves credit for his efforts in this respect. From the 4th January to the 13th March Colonel Gordon passed through Rantu, Mandar, Opa, Kuru, Lohardaga, Gamharia, Toto, Armai, Palkote, Bassia, Doisa, Sassai, Bharno, Khunti, Murhu, Tilma, Bundu, Rahe, Silli, Jonha, Getalsud, and Mahilon. At Lohardaga he inspected the Munsifi, the Registration office, the Municipality, thana, and opium and ganja shops. During all his tours Colonel Gordon inspected police-stations and outposts, excise-shops and schools, and made enquiries regarding income-tax assessments, state of the crops, condition of the roads, and the relations between landlords and tenants. He spent altogether 107 days in camp, and made a very useful tour.

25. In Palamau Mr. Bright's tour was spread over portions of nine months of the year. He spent four days in April in inspecting the outpost and school at Hariharganj, in interviewing some zamindars, and in making some income-tax enquiries. In September he made a short tour of ten days through Lesliganj, Manatu, Nowa, and Patan. In October he spent 14 days in visiting Rajhera, the Punjri Kallan ward's estate, Nowa bazar, Chhatarpur, and Hariharganj. In the last-named place he inspected the Gorakshini, the bazar and schools. On the 29th of the same month he visited Manatu for the purpose of inspecting the new diversion, and after halting at Lesliganj returned to head-quarters on the 1st November. On the 12th he started on his regular cold-weather tour, visited Gurhwa, and thence proceeded along the new road to Manka. Here he made a local enquiry in a criminal case, and inspected the bazar. He then proceeded to Majhiwan, and thence to a hamlet of Domes, who had been reported against by the police. Here he contented himself with making arrangements for their effective supervision, and left for Haidarnagar, and went thence to Husainabad, where he looked over the new sub-registry office which had just been started, inspected the police-station and school, opium, ganja and outstill shops, held chaukidari parades, and tested the correctness of the entries in the land registration registers. He also made a local enquiry and settled a number of complaints by chaukidars, and arranged with two local zamindars for the restoration of the jagirs which had been attached by them on the introduction of Act V (B.C.) of 1887. Here he noticed that some 24 rupees worth of Government quinine had been sold from the local post-office. From Husainabad Mr. Bright marched along the bank of the Sone to Pansa, and thence to Sonapura, Hariharpur, Kudawan, Kotar, and Bhounathpur, and thence proceeded across the hills to Rumma, and then returned to Daltonganj *via* Meral in order to be present there during the inspection of his office by me. After the inspections were over he accompanied me to Ranchi,

visiting in the way all outstills, thanas, and outposts that lay on his route. At Ranchi he was present at a Conference held in connection with the ghatwali and chaukidari assessments, and went into the chaukidari accounts of the district with the District Superintendent of Police, with a view to the introduction of a regular system of account registers and books.

Leaving Ranchi, Mr. Bright passed into pargana Tori and visited Balumath, Harhanj, and Dwarka, and then proceeded to the valley of the Amanat. At Panki he met Mr. Berkeley of the Palamau survey, and thence was occupied in partalling the survey and khanapuri at various villages which lay within access of his camp, and finally returned to head-quarters to meet Colonel Sandeman. He accompanied Colonel Sandeman to Lesliganj, inspecting khanapuri at three villages, and then returned to head-quarters on the 28th of January. After a few days' stay at head-quarters, he again started on a tour to the south, "which was pleasantly diversified by some excellent tiger-shooting," inspecting *en route* the thana, outstill, and the middle English school at Ranka, which was just started through the exertions of Thakurai Gobind Prosad Singh. He then marched towards the south-western parts of his district, but was obliged to return to head-quarters in order to correct the figures of the crime report, and after a day's halt at Daltonganj, again returned to camp and marched along the southern parts of his district to Bhandaria and Ker, and finally returned to head-quarters on the 7th March. The principal subjects which received the attention of Mr. Bright during his cold-weather tour were the improvement of land registration, the inspection of thanas and outposts, inspection of schools and pathsalas, inspection of outstills and other excise shops, inspection of roads, local enquiries into various matters, enquiries regarding chaukidari assessments and jagirs, supervision of survey and khanapuri of the Palamau Government estate, checking the chaukidari accounts with the receipts held by the raiyats, checking the receipts held by raiyats and ticcadars with the accounts of the Wards' and Encumbered Estates Departments, enquiries regarding income-tax assessments, and the interviewing of most of the leading native gentlemen of the district. Mr. Bright visited all parts of his district, and altogether made an excellent tour.

26. In Manbhum Mr. Bedford's tour was spread over all the months of the year from June to February inclusive, excepting September. In June he spent three days in inspecting, with the District Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the level-crossings between Purulia and Jharsagra. In July he spent nine days in the Gobindpur subdivision; and inspected the Subdivisional office and other public institutions at Gobindpur. In August he spent three days at Barrakar in making certain local enquiries, and ten days in making a short tour to Jhalda, where he inspected the Municipality, the Rural Sub-Registrar's office, the Bench Magistrates' Court, the charitable dispensary, the school, and the cooly-depôts. In October he paid a short visit to the south of his district, and made enquiries regarding the state of the crops. His regular cold-weather tour commenced from the 6th of November. In his first trip he visited with me the Gobindpur subdivision and the parganas of Chowrasi, Bonchas, Barpara, Bankhandi, Ladhorka, Bagda, Manbazar, and Racab, or, in other words, the whole of the east and south-east of his district. At Raghunathpur he inspected the Munsifi, the Municipality, and other public institutions of the place, and was glad to find that there were no complaints either from the Municipal Commissioners or the rate-payers. From Raghunathpur he marched *viâ* Biru to Santuri, the last outpost of the Manbhum district on the Raniganj side; and thence proceeded across country to Gourangdih. At Manbazar he inspected the police thana and the office of the tahsildar of the Manbazar encumbered estate. In his next trip he visited the south and south-west of the district, comprising the parganas of Barabhum, Patkum, Bagmundi, Hensla, Torang, Jhalda, Begoonkudar, and Kassaipur. At Barrabazar he inspected the Munsifi, the Sub-Registrar's office, the thana, and the charitable dispensary. From Barrabazar he drove to Chandil *viâ* Bulrampur and Adardih, and there found the cooly-depôts and rest-houses empty, as the year was not at all favourable for cooly-recruiting, owing to the excellence of the crops. From Chandil to Ichagurh the march was very rough, the road being in very bad order, and in some parts impassable. A considerable portion of it was through dense jungles and very sparsely-populated country. From Ichagurh to Bagmundi there is practically



no road, but a cross-country track. The Bagmundi thana is situated at the foot of a hill and near the mouth of a gorge. It is the unhealthiest thana in the district, and is said to serve the purpose of a "penal settlement." The removal of the thana from its present site is under contemplation. The raiyats of Bagmundi were very badly off in 1892-93 owing to the failure of crops, and many of them were in consequence allowed small sums as loans from Government. They appeared before Mr. Bedford in a body and expressed their gratitude for the pecuniary assistance rendered, without which they would not have been able to tide over their difficulties. At Kalamati he saw the Manki, whose estate had been released from management under Act VI of 1876 (the Encumbered Estates Act) only about two years ago, but who is becoming again involved in debt. At Jhalda Mr. Bedford discussed several important questions with the Chairman of the Municipality, and inspected the books and accounts of the tahsildar of the Begoonkudar ward's estate.

On the 3rd January 1894 Mr. Bedford again left Purulia and spent five days in inspecting the level-crossings of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Jharsogra. In his next trip he proceeded towards the north of his district, comprising parganas Para, Khaspail, Jharia, Nagarkhari, Tundi, Pandra, and Dumurkunda. At Para he inspected the police outpost, and noticed a slight increase of crime, due probably to scarcity. At Jharia he inspected the dispensary, thana, and excise shops, and received several visits from the zamindar who had lately attained his majority. The coal-fields belonging to the zamindar had not yet been settled, and merchants and companies from different quarters had come in, and negotiations had been in progress for the acquisition of mineral rights. Some persons had already started mining operations in villages held under mukarrari or brahmottar titles from the former zamindars. At Gobindpur Mr. Bedford inspected the subdivisional office in all its branches and the other public institutions of the place. At Tundi he saw the zamindar and his son, and tried to bring about a reconciliation between the two. The house which had been built for the zamindar some time ago was found to have partially fallen down. At Pandra he met the Manager of the Wards' and Encumbered estates, and found that the settlement operations in the Pandra  $\frac{1}{2}$  encumbered estate were going on very badly, for the recusant raiyats refused to come to terms. He inspected the accounts and books of the tahsildar of the Pandra  $\frac{1}{2}$  encumbered estate, and found that the collections were not satisfactory. He visited the dispensary and school at Pandra, and found them both in good condition. He was particularly struck with the gentlemanly behaviour of the boys of the school, whose natural modesty and general absence of self-sufficiency appeared to him particularly pleasing. The maintenance of the dispensary, school, and hostel, where the school-boys are fed and lodged, reflects great credit on the liberality of Babu Madhu Sudan Singh, who has succeeded to the estate of the late Maharani Hingun Kumari of Pandra. Mr. Bedford held a Conference at which Babus Madhu Sudan Singh and Sibnarain Singh and Babu Ramdayal Mozoomdar, Pleader on behalf of the former, and Babu Paresh Nath Ghosh, Manager of Wards' and Encumbered estates, on behalf of the latter, were also present. The object of this Conference was to bring about an amicable settlement of the civil suit instituted by Babu Madhu Sudan Singh for Debsheba lands. It was pointed out to the Babus that a prolongation of the litigation would mean financial ruin to one or the other, if not both. Mr. Bedford returned to Purulia on the 31st January *via* Nirsha and Chirkunda, where the police-station and outpost and the schools and pathsalas were all inspected by him. On the 6th February he again left head-quarters and proceeded to Beliapur, where he tried a case of forgery and then proceeded to Cheliamia, and there inspected the office of the Honorary Magistrate and the school. In his last trip, which commenced on the 16th of February and lasted till the 24th idem, he visited the parganas of Khaspail, Joytora, and Joypur. During his tour, which extended to all parts of the district, Mr. Bedford inspected police-stations and outposts, excise shops and schools, most of the district roads, and made enquiries regarding the condition of the people, the state of the crops, public feeling, income-tax and chaukidari assessments.

27. In Singhbhum Mr. Renny spent one day in June and two days in August at Chakradharpur on inspection work. In September he spent four

days in going to Purulia to consult the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur regarding civil work. On the 2nd November he started for his regular cold-weather tour, and did not return to Chaibassa until the 15th December. During this long trip, which was one of 44 days, he visited the Seraikela Political State and pargana Dhalbhum. In Seraikela he tried a number of rent-suits brought by the Raja against the under-tenure-holders of Kochangpir, which is said to have resulted in bringing about a settlement of the long-standing dispute which had existed between the Chief and his tenants. He also inspected the roads and schools, and the office of the Raja. In Dhalbhum Mr. Renny inspected police-stations and outposts, ghatwali road-posts, roads, schools, offices of the Dhalbhum tahsildars, as well as the accounts of the tahsildars employed under the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, started the Forest Settlement Officer of Dhalbhum on his work, assisted the Manager of the Dhalbhum encumbered estate in his collection work, and inspected the works at Rajdoha and Rukka of the Rajdoha Copper Mining Company, Limited, made enquiries concerning postal arrangements, and arranged for starting some new post-offices. His second trip, which was one of 48 days, commenced on the 20th December 1893, and lasted till the 5th February 1894. In the course of this trip Mr. Renny visited Bonai under special orders, for the purpose of enquiring into some charges of a serious nature brought against the Raja, and on his way back enquired into a boundary dispute between Saranda in Singhbhum and the Gangpur Tributary State, inspected schools, roads, and police-stations, and made enquiries into the material condition of the people, working of the Excise and Opium, Income-tax and Forest Acts, inspected the Government reserved and protected forests and the forests in the Bandgaon Pir, visited and made enquiries into the gold-mining operations at Somij in Anandpur Pir in pargana Porahat. In the course of his tour Mr. Renny did a large amount of useful work.

28. In the Giridih subdivision Mr. Rattray spent seven days in September in visiting Moheshmunda, Tilodih, and some other large villages in Gadi Serampur. In October he spent eight days in pargana Kharagdiha and two days in visiting Barrakar and Kulwaldih. On the 7th November he inspected the Dumri thana, and between the 8th and 30th of the same month he toured through the Palganj estate, and through Gandey, Deopur, Serampur, and other villages. In December he spent 22 days in visiting the northern portion of his subdivision, and in February he made an extensive tour towards Kodarma.

In the course of his tour Mr. Rattray visited three out of six police-stations, and six out of eight outposts in his subdivision. He also visited a large number of villages, making enquiries regarding the material condition of the people and the character and action of zamindars. Mr. Rattray's time was also largely occupied in making enquiries into income-tax objections and in inspecting roads, excise shops and schools, and in visiting a large number of Government villages in Khoorchoota and Duma.

29. In Gobindpur Mr. N. Warde-Jones was out 14 days in June, 22 days in July, 21 days in August, 11 days in September, and 15 days in October, and 99 days in the camping season. During the early part of his tour he was engaged in dealing with breaches of the peace in certain places in his subdivision, tracing forgeries, enquiring into complaints against the Tikait of Tundi, and inspecting crops. He visited all places of importance within his jurisdiction, and was compelled to spend a much longer period in camp than is usual in a subdivision, in consequence of the disputes which arose in connection with coal-mining transactions.

Inspection of district offices and treasuries—

(a) By Commissioner.

30. All the district offices and treasuries were inspected by me once during the past year.

31. All the district offices and treasuries were twice inspected by the Deputy Commissioners, chiefly in September and March only. In the September inspection, through

(b) By Deputy Commissioners.

oversight, Mr. Bright omitted to inspect the few registers in the Wards' Department of the general office.

Inspection of subdivisional offices and treasuries—

(c) By Commissioner.

32. The Gobindpur subdivisional office and sub-treasury were inspected by me in November 1893, and the Giridih subdivisional office and sub-

treasury in January 1894.



The Gobindpur subdivisional office and sub-treasury were twice inspected  
(b) By Deputy Commissioners. by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, viz., in July and January.

33. The Giridih subdivisional office and sub-treasury were inspected twice by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, viz., once in August and again in February. The results of all these inspections were satisfactory.

### III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

34. The year was characterized by excessive rainfall all over the Division. The rains set in regularly in May, and lasted till October. As a consequence of this, the temperature was on an average much cooler than in the preceding year. In Hazaribagh the highest maximum temperature in the shade was 102° on the 15th April 1893, against 108·8° on the 20th May of the preceding year. In Manbhum the thermometer never rose to 100° in April except on the 19th at 4 p.m., whereas in the same month of the preceding year the mercury rose to 100° and over on more than ten days, and the highest record was 104° on the 25th April 1892. In May and June the heat was not so intense as in previous years. In Singhbhum the average mean temperature was below normal throughout the year. From April to August it was much lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year, but from December to February it was unusually warm.

The average rainfall of the Division was 62·68 inches in the past, against 52·19 inches in the preceding year.

In Hazaribagh the regular monsoon began in June with a heavy shower on the 2nd, and ended on the 17th October 1893. The heaviest rainfall in any one month during the year was 22·8 inches in July, against 26·0 inches in the same month of the previous year. The heaviest rainfall in any one day was 4·69 inches, against 3·97 inches in the previous year. The total number of days on which rain fell was 122, against 112 in the previous year. Rain fell during every month up to November, and after the setting in of the regular monsoon, the weather was continually cloudy, with incessant and abnormally heavy showers. According to the daily reports of the Bengal Meteorological Department, the regular monsoon rainfall from the 16th May up to the end of September exceeded the normal rainfall of the district by 28 inches.

In Lohardaga the rainfall was abnormally heavy in June and July, and the total quantity registered at Ranchi during the year was 70·79 inches, against 57·64 in 1892-93 and 40·08 in 1891-92, and there was also heavy rain in October followed by a long period of rainless weather, which, with the exception of a few light showers in November, continued uninterruptedly till January, but in February there was a heavy fall.

In Palamau there was fair rain in the beginning of June, and from the middle of that month, there were constant showers up to the end of July. During August and up to the end of September there was excellent rainfall, which was interrupted by only one small break. Again, after the middle of October, there was good rain throughout the district; but from that time onwards there has, practically speaking, been no rain. The average rainfall of the district during the past year was 59·34 inches, against 48·49 inches in the preceding year, and only 38·80 inches in 1891-92.

In Manbhum the quantity of rain registered at Purulia was 70·03 inches, against 54·08 in 1892-93 and 49·54 inches in 1891-92. In April the fall at Purulia was 2·45 inches, but in May it was as much as 8·07 inches, against 1·74 in the previous year. In June, again, the rainfall was copious, being 21·6 inches, against 12·46 in the previous year. On the 24th June there were heavy showers with thunder and lightning all day and night, and the rainfall was 8 inches. In July, August, and September the rainfall was normal, and fully equal to the requirements of cultivation. From the 21st October to the end of the year there was practically no rainfall with the exception of three light showers on the 3rd January and the 20th and 23rd February.

In Singhbhum the rainfall commenced in February 1893, and continued to be heavy till September. There were light showers in October and November, and subsequently little or no rain at all. The total average rainfall of the district was 63·81 inches, against 48·65 in the previous year. As might be expected, the excessive rainfall in June and July injuriously affected the bhadoi;

and the outturn, taking the Division as a whole, was only 9 annas, against 14 in the previous year. Indian-corn and marua suffered most, especially in Palamau and certain parts of Hazaribagh, where they proved an almost total failure, and their average outturn in Hazaribagh and Manbhum was only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and 6 annas, against  $19\frac{1}{2}$  and 12 annas respectively in the preceding year.

The partial failure of these crops was particularly regrettable, as the bulk of the poorer classes depend on them.

The gora, or early upland rice crop, also suffered to some extent in all the districts except Manbhum, and its average outturn in the Division was 13 annas, against 15 annas in the preceding year. On the other hand, the winter rice was a remarkably good one in the greater part of the Division, and its average outturn was 15 annas, against 13 in the preceding year. In Hazaribagh the character of the weather was very favourable for the winter rice up to the end of September, and a bumper crop was expected, but the unseasonably heavy rainfall in October caused some damage and reduced the yield to an average of 15 annas. In Lohardaga the crop at first promised a 16-anna outturn, but the excessive and continued rainfall in October hampered the growth and development of the young plants, with the result that the outturn was only 14 annas. In Palamau the unusual wetness of the season suited the winter rice best, and its outturn was excellent. In Manbhum the heavy rainfall in May and June was at first alarming, and it was everywhere apprehended that the seedlings would be spoilt by excessive moisture, but the fall in July and August was generally beneficial to the rice crop, though in some places the crop was attacked by blight in some of the low lands. Taken all round, the winter rice crop in Manbhum was a fairly good one, and the outturn of the district can be safely put down at 12 annas. In some parganas it was excellent, in others good or very good, and nowhere was it an absolute failure, as in the preceding year. In Singhbhum the outturn of the winter rice was almost an average one.

In the majority of districts the heavy rainfall in October interfered with the timely cultivation of the land for the rabi crops, which were again seriously damaged by the total absence of rain or irregular rainfall in November and December, so that the average outturn of the Division was only 9 annas, against 10·2 in the previous year. The oilseed crops also suffered to a certain extent in certain parts of the Division, but the average outturn of the Division was on the whole 13 annas, as in the previous year. The wheat crop was fairly good in Hazaribagh and Palamau, where the outturn was 11 and 12 annas respectively, against 10 and 8 in the previous year. The outturn of mohwa was good in Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Singhbhum, and fair in Palamau and Manbhum. Sugarcane yielded a good 16-anna outturn in Hazaribagh and a fair 12-anna outturn in Palamau and Manbhum. In Singhbhum excessive rains damaged this crop.

#### IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

35. Compared with the two preceding years, the past year was decidedly healthy in the Division. Not only did the districts enjoy an almost perfect immunity from epidemic cholera, but the number of deaths from small-pox and fever was considerably lower than in either of the two preceding years. Cholera was almost entirely absent in the three districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau, and the total number of deaths reported from them as due to this cause was 38, 11, and 42 respectively. In the previous year the number of deaths from this cause in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga was 5,675. In Manbhum there was no violent epidemic of cholera anywhere except in the town of Jhalda, where during the last cold weather the disease raged as an epidemic for some days. The total number of deaths from cholera in Manbhum was, however, 400 only, against 2,952 in 1892.

In Singhbhum there were only a few sporadic cases, and the number of reported deaths was only 71, whereas in the previous year the disease prevailed as an epidemic throughout the district. In Hazaribagh small-pox accounted for 462 deaths, against 683 in 1892. The majority of these occurred in thanas Hunterganj, Giridih, Kharagdiha, and Kodauma, where the disease was prevalent almost throughout the year. In Lohardaga there were 170 deaths from small-pox as against 2,232 in the previous year. Most of these occurred in the early months of the year, and in Palamau there were 322 deaths, against 662 in

1892. In Manbhum small-pox appeared in an epidemic form only in the Raghunathpur town in the early part of the year. The total number of deaths from small-pox in the district was, however, 662, against 185 in 1892. In Singhbhum small-pox accounted for 121 deaths, against 182 in 1892. In Hazaribagh the mortality from fever was 22,806, against 31,013 in 1892, and that from dysentery and diarrhoea 337, against 662 in 1892. In Lohardaga there was a decrease of 7,346 deaths from fever and 1,984 from bowel-complaints; the number of reported deaths from these causes having been 13,782 and 1,698, against 21,128 and 3,682 respectively in 1892. In Palamanu the total number of deaths from all causes was only 16,949, against 33,182 in the previous year, the ratio per mille thus dropping from 37·40 to 28·40. In Manbhum fever accounted for 15,936 deaths, against 20,307 in the preceding year. Influenza broke out towards the end of the year in the Gobindpur subdivision, and was fatal in a few cases. In Singhbhum fever accounted for 6,741 deaths and diarrhoea 303.

#### V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

36. In a country like Chota Nagpur, where the bulk of the people live on agriculture, their material well-being always depends largely on the state of the seasons and the outturn of the crops. Consequently, with the exception of certain parts of Manbhum, where, owing to the failure of crops in 1892-93, the people were somewhat weighed down in the early part of the year, and in certain parts of Singhbhum, bordering on Keonjhar, the past year was one of prosperity and ease throughout the Division. In Hazaribagh there was indeed a partial failure of the bhadoi crops, but the mohwa crop—the mainstay of the poorer classes—was abundant and cheap throughout the year, and the winter rice crop was also a good one. The people of the district were thus in fairly easy circumstances. The majority of the non-agriculturists, however, are very poor, and as regards the bulk of them, the margin between bare sufficiency and actual want is perilously narrow. The extensive emigration, which has been going on for several years, has been the salvation of the district. A small section of the people, viz., those residing in the vicinity of towns and trade centres, such as Hazaribagh and Chatra, and in the neighbourhood of the coal and mica mines are well off, as the wages they receive are comparatively high. In Lohardaga the prosperous condition of the people was testified to by the large expansion of the excise revenue, which rose from Rs. 3,00,087 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,15,787 in 1893-94.

In Palamanu, owing to the excellent harvest of the year, prices ruled much lower than usual, while the extremely abundant lac harvest brought a large sum of money to the hands of the low-caste people who engage in this particular business. Mr. Bright writes:—"There are signs that the condition of the people is improving; weekly markets are being established in new villages, which are often crowded, and the comparatively large sums which are invested in metal-ware at the annual Daltonganj fair seem to show that there is a certain amount of spare cash available. Of course, the poorer classes are almost to a man in the hands of their mahajans, but that is the rule everywhere. The mahajans are perhaps a little grasping, but then the people are more ignorant than elsewhere, and the only remedy is improvement in education."

In Manbhum, in certain parts of the district, notably in parganas Bunkhandi, Hesla, Baghmundi, and Torang, the people were somewhat pinched in the early part of the year owing to the partial failure of the rice crop in 1892-93, but there was nothing approaching actual famine, though the circumstances of the poorer classes were somewhat straitened. Their difficulties were, however, tided over by judicious grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, and by the opening of road works in the especially affected parts; and their circumstances are now reported to be flourishing. In November 1893, while passing through one of these parganas, Mr. Belford recorded the following remarks in his diary:—

"As far as the eye can reach, the country is covered with crops, and dotted here and there are seen villages knee-deep amidst the smiling grain. About this time last year I passed through the same part of country: the people then were in a very despairant mood regarding the *dhan* crops. Now, when discussing the prospects of crops, their faces were radiant with joy. I was not fortunate to catch any of the people at *chhola hazri*, so I cannot say if they are

in the habit of drinking tea well seasoned with milk and sugar every morning. *It is, however, possible that the simple peasantry of these parts have not yet acquired the luxurious habits of Happy Howrah!*"

The excellent lac crop of the year also tended to improve the material condition of the people of Manbhum.

In Singhbhum the condition of the people in most parts of the district has improved, for what with the good outturn of crops and the high prices of labour and food-grains, they are said to have fared very well indeed, and to continue to be prosperous and happy. The only people whose condition is not so satisfactory are those living in parts of the district bordering on Keonjhar and Mourbhunj. In a note left by Mr. Renny it is said that the punitive expedition sent against the Keonjhar rebels not only prevented them from cultivating their lands, but few of these rebels prevented those who were peacefully inclined from cultivating their lands also; so that a large population of Keonjhar had been left without a food-supply of their own, with the result that they had to beg, borrow or steal from their immediate neighbours in Singhbhum, who had not been blessed with an over-abundant harvest of their own, but on the contrary had reaped a very indifferent harvest, notwithstanding the good harvests in other parts of the district.

#### VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

37. Recruiting of emigrants under Act I of 1882 is carried on in the three districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Manbhum, and the following statement compares the number of registered emigrants who left these districts during the past three years:—

DISTRICTS.	Recruited under Act I of 1882 in 1891-92.	Recruited under Act I of 1882 in 1892-93.	Recruited under Act I of 1882 in 1893-94.
1	2	3	4
Hazaribagh ...	2,177	1,429	1,962
Lohardaga ...	3,300	3,065	3,072
Manbhum ...	3,092	6,708	7,046
Total ...	8,569	11,202	12,080

The increase in Hazaribagh as compared with 1892-93 is said by the Deputy Commissioner to be probably due to the partial failure of the bhadoi crops on which the bulk of the labouring classes mainly depend. The very slight increase in Lohardaga and Manbhum calls for no remarks.

Besides the coolies recruited and registered under Act I of 1882, a large number of coolies is said to be recruited under the free-labour system. The exact number of free emigrants from each district cannot be ascertained, as no record is kept, but from reports received from some of the agents stationed in the districts, it appears that during the past year 1,164 free emigrants were recruited from Hazaribagh, 971 from Lohardaga, 6,263 from Manbhum, and 534 from Singhbhum, against 923, 1,551, 5,588, and 197, respectively, in the previous year. The large increase in the number of free emigrants from Singhbhum is no doubt due to the bad harvest of the previous years. The opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has changed the recruiting grounds and the centres from which coolies are despatched. Formerly Raniganj was the principle centre of operations, and the coolies taken there were chiefly recruited in Lohardaga and Manbhum. Now Raniganj has become of less importance in the recruiting world, and Purulia and Chakradharpur have taken its place. The *arkatis* having partially exhausted the districts of Chota Nagpur have found fresh areas of supply in the Central Provinces and in the Chota Nagpur Tributary States.

The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum says that a large number of coolies are quietly removed from that district and registered either at Purulia, Calcutta, or Dhubri, and that several coolies, recruited from the political states, who pass through the Chailassa depôts, are returned as recruited from the Singhbhum district. Whatever recruiting takes place in the tributary states is carried on clandestinely and against the wish of the Chiefs, who are opposed to their raiyats leaving them, and sometimes resent the action of the recruiter by putting him into jail.

In Palamanu whatever emigration there is from the district is carried on by unlicensed recruiters under the free-labour system. Their business cannot, however, be very profitable, for the owner of the largest, and in fact the only depôt in Daltonganj, has had his house sold over his head by the Civil Court. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh reports that during the past year no evils or abuses in connection with emigration of a serious nature or on a large scale came to his notice. Some complaints of abduction of minors were made from time to time in the course of the year, but in most cases enquiry showed that the so-called minors were persons of full age and free agents. The Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga does not make any special mention of any cases in which any serious abuses in connection with free emigration were brought to light, but states that the Emigration Act does not provide for all practical safeguards for detention and prevention of malpractices inherent in the system. He adds that under the free system recruiters enjoy entire freedom from official supervision, so that boys and girls are persuaded to leave their guardians and married women to desert their husbands and children; and the circumstances under which they are decoyed and the ease with which their names, castes, and residences are changed render it practically impossible to trace them. Even in any cases in which any clue of the persons enticed away is obtained, the chances in favour of the recruiters are large, the expense of legal proceedings almost prohibitive to the classes from which recruitment is made, and the complainants are easily gained over by the payment of a small amount of compensation. All this is true, but it is not always that the complainants are so complaisant. I have known several instances in which women, whose young daughters have been spirited away, have come to me not once, but two or three times after fairly long intervals to make known their grievances and enquire why their children had not been traced out and brought back. Even if identity can be established, the question of age presents a difficulty after a girl has once left her home. A child becomes a woman by the time she reaches Assam, and once she is pronounced to be about sixteen, the father's, mother's or husband's complaint is useless unless she herself complains. The Deputy Commissioner of Palamanu says that during the past year he did not come across any complaint of any villainy connected with emigration, but speaks of one case in which a young woman, aged about 15 or 16 years, found in one of the Ranchi depôts, was on enquiry found to have left her home at Palamanu without the consent of her husband, but as neither the girl herself nor her husband made any complaint, nothing was done in the matter. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum reports that during the past year 121 applications were made at Purulia for search in cooly-depôts for missing wives, children, and other relatives, but that in only 20 cases were the searches successful. The significance of these figures must not be overlooked, meaning as they do that there were 121 families a member of which mysteriously disappeared, and that in only one-sixth of this number was a trace found of the missing persons. Mr. Windsor writes:—"One of the facts which to my mind tells most against this system of so-called free emigration is that if a man or woman comes and complains of the loss of a relation, my only way of finding out what has become of the missing one is to apply to the registering officer at Dhubri. If the Government requires accurate statistics of free emigration from this district, it is the Deputy Commissioner, not of Manbhum, but of Goalpara, who can supply the information." In Singhbhum fifteen cases of abuses in connection with cooly-recruiting were instituted during the past year.

During the past year the inspection of depôts was made with fair regularity in all districts, and their sanitary arrangements were on the whole found satisfactory. In Hazaribagh the depôts at head-quarters were regularly in-

spected once a week by the Deputy Magistrates placed in charge of them during the recruiting season, and as long as they remained open, while those in the Giridih subdivision and the interior by the Subdivisional Officer, Assistant Surgeon, and Police Inspectors. In Lohardaga the depôts were regularly inspected by the Joint-Magistrate, Deputy Magistrates, Assistant Superintendents, and Police Inspector, and the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Gordon, made a thorough inspection in January last. In Palamau, in August 1893, at the half-yearly inspection all rest-houses were found closed. In November one was found to be open, but neither then nor in two subsequent visits were any coolies found in it. In Manbhum the depôts were regularly inspected by the Civil Surgeon, but the inspections by the Deputy Commissioner and the Subordinate Magistrates were insufficient. I was not satisfied with the arrangements at Purulia for medically examining and registering coolies. One reason for appointing the Civil Surgeon to be registering officer was that the registration and medical examinations could be simultaneously conducted, but under Dr. Basu's arrangements at Purulia, the coolies have to appear before him twice, and as his house is a long distance from the depôts, this must occasion inconvenience. Then, again, he fails to note the distinguishing marks of the labourers in the contract, which are very necessary in order to establish identity, and he does not insist on those who hold special licenses under section 62 of the Act personally appearing before him with their coolies, though it is a condition of their license that they should do so. All these errors in procedure were pointed out to Dr. Basu, and some reform may now be expected.

38. There was no immigration worth the name into the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau, and Manbhum. A large number of persons, dissatisfied with administration in the adjoining tributary state of Keonjhar, are said by the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum to have taken up their permanent residence in that district during the year under report. The correct number of such immigrants is not available.

#### Immigration.

### VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

39. Under ordinary circumstances the generally good harvests of the year ought to have been attended with a corresponding fall in the prices of the principal articles of food. But this result was not obtained everywhere. In Hazaribagh alone the average prices of all articles of food except salt ruled lower than in either of the two preceding years. In Manbhum they were, no doubt, much easier than in 1892-93; but with the exception of wheat they were higher than in 1891-92. In Hazaribagh the fall in prices was due not only to the good harvests of the district, but also to the good outturn of crops in all neighbouring districts. In Manbhum the large exportations through the Bengal-Nagpur Railway prevented prices from falling lower. In Lohardaga, notwithstanding the good harvest of the year, the average prices of the principal food-grains remained much the same as in the previous year, for there was a brisk export of all food-grains from the district owing to the increased facility of transit afforded by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. In Palamau the prices of wheat and gram ruled lower than in either of the two preceding years; but in spite of the excellent outturn of the rice crop, its average price was steadily higher than in 1892-93, owing, it is said, to heavy exports to other districts. In Singhbhum the average prices of wheat, rice, gram, and salt were 12, 13, 14, and 9 seers per rupee, and were thus higher than those of the previous year. The general rise in the prices of all articles of food in this district is said to be due to the large exportations through the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Prices of labour remained almost unchanged in Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. In Lohardaga, owing to the increased demand for masons in the town of Ranchi, in consequence of a rise in the standard of comfort, there has been a rise in the wages of common masons. Similarly, in Palamau, owing to the increased demand in Daltonganj and the smallness in the number of artisans and labourers available, prices of labour have generally risen in the Sadar station. In Manbhum there has been a decrease in the wages of common masons, owing, it is said, to the advent of a large number of their class from other parts of the country, but the wages of coolies, women, and boys have slightly risen in this district.

In the Gobindpur subdivision the opening of the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway has caused a general rise in wages, except in the case of masons and head-carpenters. In Singbhum the wages of labour continued to be as high as in the previous year. The Singbhum-Kols, who belong mostly to the class of agriculturists, and whose material condition is generally good, are said to be a most independent class who will hold out for a certain rate of wages and decline to be beaten down. They, however, do their work honestly, and a full day's work can always be got out of them, resembling in this respect John Chinaman!

#### VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

40. The chief articles of manufacture in this Division are—lac, tea, indigo,

(a) Manufactures.

soapstone bowls and plates, *Ghi*, and tussar silk. Lac factories exist in the two districts of

Lohardaga and Manbhum. In the former the industry is reported to be flourishing, and the quantity of shell-lac manufactured is said to have increased from 3,182 maunds in 1892-93 to 33,018 maunds in the year under report. The total value of the manufactured article is also said to have increased from Rs. 76,504 to Rs. 7,14,434. In Manbhum factories for the manufacture of lac exist at Illu, Jhalda, Raghunathpur, Chas, and Gobindpur. Lac in the raw state is also exported from the district in large quantities to Mirzapur. During the past year the number of shell-lac factories in Manbhum increased to 47; and in spite of the large exports of the raw material through the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, there was a large increase in the business, the value of the manufactured article in 1893-94 amounting to Rs. 6,10,145, against Rs. 5,06,350 in the previous year. In Hazaribagh the extensive jungles of the district yield lac, catechu, sabai-grass, extensively used in the manufacture of paper and tussar cocoons, which are annually exported in large quantities to other districts *via* Chatra and Giridih. In Palaman the lac harvest was specially good during the past year, and large quantities of stick-lac were exported from the district. Indigo is manufactured in Manbhum, but the outturn of the manufactured article is never large. One of the four indigo factories of Patkum did not work during the year, and owing to the heavy rainfall, the outturn of indigo both at Patkum and Barrabhum was small as compared with the previous year. The total value of indigo manufactured in 1893-94 was Rs. 19,196, against Rs. 52,420 in the previous year. Tea-plantations exist only in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga. In the former district the total outturn of the past year of five gardens, which have furnished returns, was 92,658 lbs., against 94,830 lbs., the outturn of six gardens in 1892-93. There was an increase of 18,828 lbs., in the outturn of the same gardens. The average yield per acre of mature plants was 138 lbs., against 110 lbs. in 1892-93. In Lohardaga the total area under cultivation in 23 gardens was 2,320 acres, against 2,494 acres in the preceding year, and the total outturn of the year 357,678 lbs., against 271,127 lbs. in the previous year. The average yield per acre of mature plants was 156 lbs., against 112 lbs. in 1892-93. The good outturn in both districts was due to the favourable rainfall. The prospect of the tea industry in Chota Nagpur is, however, anything but encouraging. The prices paid for the Chota Nagpur tea both in London and Calcutta are too low to allow a margin of profit over the cost of manufacture. The dry climate of Chota Nagpur is also unsuitable, while the soil is too sandy and poor and the rainfall uncertain; consequently the outturn per acre is absurdly small; the tea therefore is much disfavoured in the market, and sells barely at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  annas per pound. It can never compete with the tea of other and more favoured districts in India, or with the ever-increasing production in Ceylon. Tussar cloth is manufactured only at Raghunathpur in Manbhum, and the value of the manufactured article in the past year is estimated at Rs. 23,600, against Rs. 22,500 in 1892-93 and Rs. 19,980 in 1891-92, while tussar cocoons are unreeled in Hosir, Saran, and certain other villages in the district of Hazaribagh. Most of the silk thread thus produced is sent to Murshidabad. In Singbhum considerable business in tussar is carried on every year, and most of the tussar cocoons produced in the district are sent to the silk filatures in Murshidabad. Firearms, swords, and sword-sticks are manufactured on a small scale in certain parts of Manbhum. A blacksmith at Katras, the Subdivisional Officer of Gobindpur



says, turns out good muzzle-loading single-barrel fowling-pieces, while double-barrel guns, swords, and sword-sticks are manufactured at Jhaldia and Begoonkudar. In Palamau what manufactures there are are practically confined to inferior iron and brass work, coarse cloth, rough blankets, mats, baskets, rope, and rude pottery utensils. In Singhbhum soapstone quarries exist in pargana Dhalbhum, from which soapstone bowls and plates are manufactured. Some of the quarries are said to have been worked underground to a depth of 278 feet. Work in these quarries is carried on in the crude native fashion. Brass utensils are manufactured at Lohardaga and Chatra in the two districts of Lohardaga and Hazaribagh, and *gilt* in certain parts of Palamau.

41. As reported in previous years, the principal coal mines in the Division exist in the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions of the Hazaribagh and Manbhum districts. The total quantity of coal raised from

(b) Mines—

(1) Coal mines.

the Giridih mines was 562,037 tons, against 563,976 tons in 1892 and 558,407 tons in 1891. The average number of work people employed in them was 7,613, against 7,563 in 1892 and 6,398 in 1891. In the Gobindpur mines the output in 1893 was 65,226 tons, against 73,576 and 77,534 tons respectively in the two preceding years. The average number of work-people employed in them was 2,207 in 1893, against 2,112 in 1892 and 2,506 in 1891. The Laikdih and Kumardubi coal mines are worked with success by Europeans. The Patlabari coal mine, worked by the South Barrakar Coal Company, is said to be doing fairly well, though it is not in a flourishing condition yet. There are several other coal concerns in the Gobindpur subdivision, but none of them are deserving of special notice. In the Katras coal-fields, mentioned in paragraph 38 of last year's report, operations have not yet regularly commenced. As anticipated, there has been a great rush for settlement of the Jharia coal-fields, and some lands are reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum to be already settled by private individuals under mokarrari and brahmottar titles. Negotiations are said to be in progress with merchants and influential firms. There are coalpits in the Damodar valley in the Sadar subdivision of Hazaribagh, principally at Ramgar and along the Bokaro river and at Mandoo. The coal dug out of these pits, which are only superficially worked, is used for brick-burning and such like purposes. A portion of the coal taken from these pits is taken to Ranchi and other places in Lohardaga. In Palamau the coal mines were not worked during the past year, and the Deputy Commissioner reports that he has not heard of any new mining rights having been recently acquired by any one. In fact, now that the chance of a railway through Palamau has gone, this industry is completely stagnant.

42. The mica mines worked in the Division are all situated in the Giridih subdivision of the Hazaribagh district. The majority of these are in the Kodarma Government

(2) Mica mines.

estate, both inside and outside the Government reserved forests, and the rest are scattered over portions of gadis Gawan, Domchanch, Khesmi, Musnudih, Byrea, Doranda, and Satgawan. The majority of the mines situated within the above-mentioned gadis are worked by Messrs. Christian and Company. During the past year fifteen new mines, covering an aggregate area of 22·57 acres within the Kodarma Government estate, were settled by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh at an aggregate rental of Rs. 1,252 per annum. The aggregate current demand of the rent due to the Government amounted to Rs. 9,692, out of which Rs. 9,554 was realised, and only Rs. 137 remained due from one lessee. The total output of all the mines, whether situated within the Government estate of Kodarma or in the estates of private zamindars, was 3,086 maunds 25 seers, against 2,236 maunds in the previous year.

43. No work was carried on during the past year in the Baraganda copper mines in Hazaribagh, while that in Rajdoha mine, in Singhbhum, has now been practically stopped, and

(3) Copper mines.

there is no prospect of the company renewing operations until they succeed in raising money by the issue of fresh shares.

44. In Lohardaga the Sonapet Gold Syndicate have again begun prospecting operations on the Sonapet valley since

(4) Gold mines.

January last, and Mr. Hubert Belletti, Manager of the Syndicate, reports that he is at present prospecting old native workings.



The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum reports that the Pahardial block in Annandpur was taken charge of by the Oriental Prospecting Syndicate, Limited, on the 7th October 1893, and from that date to the 25th idem their employes were engaged in making the preliminary arrangements. From the 25th October 1893 actual mining operations were commenced, and work was carried on night and day in three shafts. About one hundred men were employed underground, and as many on the surface. In Manbhum the Western Patkum Gold Prospecting Syndicate continued their operations during the past year, but with what result is not known.

45. The only tin mines known to exist are those at Norenga in the Giridih subdivision of Hazaribagh, but their prospects do not appear to be very hopeful.

(5) Tin mines.

#### IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

46. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which passes through the districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum, has effected a remarkable change in the Division not only by bringing within the influence of civilisation parts of the country which quite recently were completely shut out from its sphere, but by opening out fresh trade routes. The people have now fully realised the importance of the railway and the great facilities for communication afforded by it, and whenever they can take advantage of the railway, they have given up the slow method of sending things by means of pack-bullocks and bullock-carts. The trade of Lohardaga and South-Eastern Hazaribagh, which used to pass through the latter district, has now been diverted to Manbhum, and both exports from and imports to those portions of the Division, which formerly used to be carried on through Hazaribagh, now pass through Jhalda and Purulia. The trade of the Singhbhum district, which used to pass through Manbhum, is now carried on by rail. The Purulia-Barrakar road and the Purulia-Chaibassa road *via* Balrampur and Chandil, which, previous to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, were important trade communications, have now ceased to be so, and are now used for the conveyance of local traffic. As reported in previous years, the chief articles of import in the Chota Nagpur Division are—salt, European and country piece-goods, tobacco, twist and yarn, spices, cocoanuts, brass and bell-metal utensils, kerosine oil, gram and paper, while the principal articles of export are—rice, oilseeds, pulses, mohwa, coal, lac, tea, tussar silk and cocoons, hides, horns, timbers, sabai grass, lime and limestone. During the past year there was a marked increase in the quantity and value of imports, while there was a corresponding decrease in the quantity and value of exports. The increase in imports is observed chiefly in Manbhum in most of the articles, but specially in tobacco, brass, and bell-metal utensils, gunny-bags, gram and paper, while the decrease in exports is most marked in rice in Singhbhum and in oilseeds in all districts except Lohardaga. The aggregate value of all articles imported into and through Manbhum was Rs. 56,47,655, against Rs. 45,15,976 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 11,31,679. The quantity of salt imported into Manbhum was 4,53,980 maunds, against 4,43,420 maunds in the previous year. The quantity of tobacco imported was 1,00,000 maunds, against 75,492 maunds in the preceding year. The quantities of cocoanut, cocoanut oil, kerosine oil, bell-metal and brass utensils, gram and gunny-bags imported were—94,389, 2,932, 32,534, 6,952, 93,220, and 54,968 maunds respectively, against 83,212, 1,861, 16,350, 5,754, 77,300, and 21,650 maunds respectively in the previous year. Paper of the value of Rs. 80,000 was imported in 1893-94, against Rs. 5,225 in the previous year. In Hazaribagh the quantity of salt imported during the year was only 96,000 maunds, against 1,00,000 maunds in 1892-93 and 1,91,000 maunds in 1891-92. The quantity of rice imported into this district was 1,35,000 maunds, against 1,39,000 maunds in the previous year. Rice is imported into this district chiefly from Lohardaga and Palamau, and is locally consumed within the district. The quantity of tobacco imported was 60,000 maunds, against 40,000 maunds in the previous year. Cocoons to the estimated value of Rs. 98,000 were imported from pargana Tori in Palamau, and were partly manufactured within the district into tussar silk and partly re-exported to other districts. Both in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga European piece-goods are reported to be fast supplanting the locally-manufactured cloth. The aboriginal tribes, however, still prefer to wear the cloths manufactured locally. The estimated value of European piece-goods

imported into the Hazaribagh district is said to be Rs. 2,80,000, against Rs. 2,00,000 in the previous year. In Singhbhum there was a slight increase in the value of European piece-goods imported, as the aggregate value of such goods imported during the year is estimated at Rs. 2,22,307, against Rs. 2,20,669 in the previous year, but the quantity of salt imported into the district fell off to 57,050 maunds from 1,42,600 maunds in the previous year, while the quantities of tobacco and twist and yarn fell off to 8,500 and 4,705 maunds respectively from 14,019 and 6,920 maunds in the previous year. The total value of all sorts of articles imported into the district is estimated at Rs. 7,04,410, against Rs. 11,18,881 in the previous year. In Lohardaga the number of blankets imported during the past year was 16,085, against 4,500 in the previous year, while the quantities of sugar and brass utensils imported were 10,635 and 34,150 maunds respectively, against 1,700 and 4,800 in the previous year. The trade in salt and tobacco was not, however, as brisk as in the previous year, and the quantities of salt and tobacco imported decreased from 1,06,200 and 2,700 maunds in 1892-93 to 96,629 and 2,382 maunds in the year under report.

There was some increase in the exports of rice, shell-lac, hides, and mohwa from the districts of Manbhum and Lohardaga, but this increase, except in the case of hides, was not considerable, and was more than counterbalanced by the large decrease in the export of rice from Singhbhum and of oilseeds from almost all parts of the Division. The exports of limestone from Manbhum have increased from 6,000 tons to 20,000, and of sabai grass have doubled from twenty to forty thousand tons owing, it is believed, to the increased demand of this grass as a raw material for the manufacture of paper. The outturn of the rabi crop was not at all good; and hence there was a large decrease in the quantity of oilseeds exported from the Division. The quantity of oilseeds exported from Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singhbhum was only 39,500, 30,000, and 78,342 maunds, respectively, against 1,05,000, 98,550, and 1,32,258 maunds in the previous year. Lohardaga alone shows an increase of 56,815 maunds in the quantity of oilseeds exported. The quantities of rice, shell-lac, and mohwa exported from Manbhum were 4,05,720, 9,500, and 60,000 maunds respectively, against 3,94,450, 7,233, and 50,000 maunds respectively in the previous year; the quantities of rice, mohwa, and lac exported from Lohardaga were 1,73,878, 14,129, and 31,010 maunds, respectively, against 1,27,660, 8,040, and 16,610 maunds respectively in 1892-93. The quantity of mohwa exported from Hazaribagh was 80,000 maunds, against 75,000 maunds in the previous year. In Singhbhum the total quantity of rice exported was only 12,500 maunds, against 2,46,111 maunds in 1892-93, while the total value of all articles exported from the district amounted to Rs. 13,75,240, against 30,60,994 in the previous year. Trade in timber is still carried on in this district on an extensive scale both from Government and private forests. In Manbhum the aggregate value of all articles exported from the district amounted to Rs. 33,85,596, against Rs. 35,03,030 in the previous year. In Palamau Gurhwa is the most important trade centre through which the surplus produce of the Sirguja and other neighbouring tributary states is distributed to other parts of the country. Lac, resin, catechu, cocoons, hides, oilseeds, *ghi*, and cotton are collected there for exportation, while rice and other food-grains, brass utensils, piece-goods, blankets, salt, tobacco, and spices are brought there for local consumption and to supply the stocks of itinerant vendors who, in the absence of local shop-keepers, supply the local weekly markets. During the past year the trade in lac and cocoons was extraordinarily brisk in Palamau. Large quantities of the former were exported to Imanganj and Raniganj in Gaya, to Chapra, Mirzapur, and Dinapur. It is not manufactured into shell-lac in the district. Cocoons were exported to Benares, Mirzapur, Calcutta, Fatwa, and Arrah.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway has, no doubt, given a great impetus to the trade of Lohardaga, but the distance from Ranchi to the nearest station at Purulia is 74 miles, and traffic carts cannot reach Purulia in less than five days. The want of some quicker means of conveyance placing Ranchi within easy reach of the railway is very keenly felt. The construction of a steam-tramway from Purulia to Ranchi will prove extremely advantageous to the trade of Lohardaga.

#### X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

47. The only administrative changes made during the past year worth mentioning are—the establishment of a Bench of Honorary Magistrates at

Lohardaga, and the curtailment of the powers of the Gurhwa Bench in the district of Palamau: the Bench can now of its own motion only take up cases under section 34, Act V of 1861; the introduction of Nagri as the character in which all Court papers were to be written (the orders directing this change have since been withdrawn); the creation of separate incorporated local funds for the chaukidari and ghatwali collections under Act V (B.C.) of 1887 in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau, and for the chaukidari collections in Manbhum and Singhbhum; the transfer of 61 villages from Burrabhum to the new outpost in Bularampur, and its subordination to the Purulia thana; the constitution of a munsifi, comprising thanas Chaibassa, Chakradharpur, Ghatsilla, and Monoharpur, and the abolition of the Dumaria outpost within the jurisdiction of the Ghatsilla thana; the appointment of Mr. W. H. Rattray, Subdivisional Officer, Giridih, as a Justice of the Peace under section 22 of Act X of 1882; the investment of the Munsif of Chatra and the Bench at Hazaribagh with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class; the appointment of a second Inspector of Police in the district of Palamau; the posting of a Sub-Deputy Collector with third-class powers at Hazaribagh, and the investment of the Sub-Deputy Magistrates of Giridih and Ranchi with second-class powers.

The system under which the Special Sub-Judge at Ranchi was authorised to try civil cases belonging to the Palamau district from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 in value has been found by experience to be defective, and a report has recently been submitted by the Judicial Commissioner to the High Court recommending that these suits should be tried at Daltonganj by the Munsif, but that his summary powers should be confined to suits of Rs. 10 in value. The change will undoubtedly be a boon to the community at large in the district, as the trouble and expense involved in taking witnesses to Ranchi was practically a bar to the institution of suits of values ranging between Rs. 50 and Rs. 500. The effect will be best illustrated when it is said that during the past year only 43 such suits were instituted before the Special Sub-Judge as against 115 instituted in Palamau in the previous year.

#### XI.—STATISTICAL AND OTHER ENQUIRIES.

48. Vital statistics both in the towns and in the interior continued to be registered through the agency of the police. The birth results in Hazaribagh show a preponderance of males. There is undoubtedly room for improvement in the work of registration. As noticed in another section of this report, the death-rate is considerably lower than in the preceding year, and is attributable to the general healthiness of the year and the entire absence of epidemics.

A Special Deputy Collector was employed in testing the pedigree of the heirs of the original grantees of the jagirdari and ijardari tenures in the Palamau Government estate, and in tracing the devolution by inheritance or transfer of such tenures or portions of them. The Deputy Commissioner's report on the enquiry has been received by me, and is under consideration.

Survey operations in the Palamau Government estate were also commenced during the year. The average number of amins employed was 78, working in two parties—one under Mr. Berkeley, the Assistant Superintendent of Survey, and the other under his assistant, Mr. Vaughan. The amins had all to be trained before taking the field. The original estimate of cultivated area (110 square miles, which was based on the assumption that it had doubled during the last 26 years) has proved to be far below the mark, for, up to the end of March, the area traversed was 188 square miles, and after allowing for the villages remaining to be traversed and uncultivated plots included within the traverse of cultivated area, the latter may be estimated at 179 square miles for the 383 villages under settlement. This large excess has disturbed the progress estimated. The sanctioned scheme to the end of March provided for 110 square miles of traverse and 80 square miles of cadastral survey, but the actual result was 188·43 square miles of traverse and 62·75 square miles of cadastral survey; while record-writing covered 43,593 fields, against an estimate of 1,01,664, the cost amounting to Rs. 14,174·13·8, against Rs. 19,000 estimated. Laziness, incompetency, and sickness among the amins retarded the work, and Mr. Bright apprehends that the settlement cannot be finished before the 31st March 1896,

though there should be no difficulty in completing by the 31st March 1895 the settlement of the villages in which survey and khandapuri may be concluded by the end of this field season.

## XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

49. Appendix VI shows the amount of original civil work disposed of by District Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Small Cause Court Judges (not including Munsifs), and from this it appears that on an average  $7\frac{1}{4}$  officers worked in the Division during the past year, against  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in the preceding year, and that altogether 317 ordinary and 967 Small Cause Court cases were disposed of by them during the year, against 690 ordinary and 728 Small Cause Court cases in the previous year. Of those disposed of, 467 were contested and 817 were otherwise disposed of. Title-suits declined from 378 in the previous year to 206 in the year under report, while suits for money increased from 1,040 to 1,078. No special reason can be assigned for the decrease in title-suits. The small increase in suits for money calls for no remarks. The total number of witnesses examined was 3,478, of whom 314, or about 9·02 per cent., were detained over two days. The number examined in the previous year was 3,104, and of these 401, or nearly 13 per cent., were detained over two days.

50. Appendix VII shows that on an average  $10\frac{1}{2}$  Munsifs were employed in the Division, against  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in the previous year, and that altogether 4,140 ordinary and 1,122 Small Cause cases were disposed of by them during the past year, against only 4,748 ordinary cases in the previous year. There was thus a large increase in the number of cases tried by Munsifs due, no doubt, to the fact of most of them being vested with Small Cause Court powers. Of the cases disposed of, 1,391 were contested and 3,871 otherwise disposed of, against 1,110 contested and 3,638 otherwise disposed of in the previous year. The number of suits for money increased from 3,899 to 4,170, while title-suits rose from 849 to 1,092. The total number of witnesses examined was 8,996, against 7,083 in the preceding year. The average percentage of witnesses detained over two days was 11·6, against 17·05 in the previous year. The average number of cases disposed of by each Munsif was 501, against 410·6 in the previous year.

51. Appendix VIII shows the number of rent-suits disposed of in the several districts by Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Collectors during the calendar year 1893. On an average about  $23\frac{3}{4}$  officers worked in the Division during the year, and disposed of 5,002 cases, or 208·4 cases each, against 226 cases in the previous year. As in 1892, the disposals were largest in Manbhum, where each officer on an average tried 353 cases, against 343 in the previous year. Altogether 5,952 witnesses were examined in rent-suits, of whom 480, or about 8 per cent., were detained over two days. As regards the detention of witnesses, the worst results are shown against Babu Mahendra Nath Ghosh, Munsif of Giridih, over 66 per cent. of the witnesses examined by whom were detained over two days; and after him come Babu Khirode Chandra Sen, Deputy Collector, Chaibassa, with a percentage of 38·6; the Munsif of Raghunathpur with a percentage of 21·1; and Babu Nirajan Bhattacharjee, Deputy Collector, Ranchi, with the percentage of 20·2.

52. Appendix IX shows that the number of civil appeals disposed of during the year was 698, out of which in 387, or over 55 per cent., the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 118, or about 17 per cent., modified, and in 155, or over 22 per cent.; they were reversed.

53. In Hazaribagh the Special Sub-Judge of Lohardaga, Hazaribagh, and Palamau held his sittings from the 7th February to the 31st March 1893, and again from the 5th December 1893 to the 6th January 1894, and disposed of nine title-suits and two money-suits. He was vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits up to the value of Rs. 500, within the local jurisdiction of the Hazaribagh Munsifi under the Government Notification No. 14A of the 13th February 1893, and he disposed of 27 Small Cause Court cases out of 35 instituted in his Court. In Lohardaga the investment of the Special Sub-Judge with similar powers is said to have removed the complaint, which existed among civil litigants, of the great delay in the disposal of civil suits. The appointment of a Special Munsif for Purulia and Chaibassa has so far proved beneficial to both the judicial staff

and suitors, especially in Singhbhum. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum writes that suitors and witnesses in his district are no longer required to attend Civil Courts several times only to find their cases postponed. Their cases are now heard regularly on the fixed dates, and they are thus saved from the endless trouble and annoyance which they had to experience before the appointment of the Munsif.

### XIII.—CRIME.

54. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the past calendar year was 8,544 and 4,088 respectively, against 7,583 and 3,611 in the previous year, showing an increase of 961 in cognizable and 477 in non-cognizable cases. The increase in cognizable cases is distributed over all the districts, and of non-cognizable cases over all except Lohardaga, where there was a slight decrease of 31 cases. The incidence of crime in the Division was one case to every 371 persons, against one case to every 413 persons in the previous year. Out of the 8,544 cognizable cases reported, 120 were offences against public justice, 469 offences against persons, 5,826 offences against property, and 2,129 other offences, compared with 120, 496, 4,650, and 2,317 respectively in the previous year. There was a remarkable increase of nearly 25 per cent. in the number of offences against property, which deserves attention, and which is more or less due to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the prevalence of agricultural distress in certain parts, a rise in the price of food-grains, and to better reporting of crime—all of which causes are to some extent intermixed with or inter-dependent on each other. In Hazaribagh, in 1892, both the mohwa and the bhadoi were bumper crops, but in 1893 the latter was almost a total failure, so that many of the offences against property were committed under the pressure of poverty by the poorer classes. In Lohardaga the increase in the number of offences against property, especially in burglaries and thefts, may be accounted for by the prevalence of high prices of food-grains in the Panch parganas bordering on the Manbhum district. These five parganas are differentiated from the rest of the district by the fact that the munda and manki system of administration still obtains there. In Palamau the increase is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to better reporting consequent on the more efficient supervision of the police by the district authorities. So long as it was a subdivision of the Lohardaga district there used to be a considerable suppression of crime in Palamau, and this is indicated by the fact that cases are now freely reported from those parts of the district from which hardly any cases used to be ever reported before. I have no doubt that the cause of increase is correctly stated, and one of the grounds in fact on which I recommended the conversion of Palamau into a district was the defective police administration. In Manbhum the increase is chiefly in burglaries owing to the high prices of food-grains in the early part of the year. It is partly attributed to the influx into the Gobindpur subdivision of bad characters, who were attracted there by the construction of the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway. In Singhbhum the increase, which is most marked in burglaries and thefts, is due to the high prices of food-grains brought about by the partial failure of crops, but occasioned in a large measure by the facility for export of food-grains afforded by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Before these facilities existed people did not guard their surplus produce as they do now, having learnt their value for export purposes. This makes them more careful of their own and ready to run in persons caught pilfering and stealing.

In Lohardaga under class VI there was a large increase in cases of public and local nuisances and in bad livelihood cases. The increase under the former head was due to the large number of prosecutions instituted in the Municipality of Ranchi. The increase under the latter head was due to an attempt made to obtain security from a gang of suspicious characters of the *Huri* caste in the Silli thana, who had no ostensible means of livelihood and were yet found to live in greater comfort than their means warranted. The increase in extortion cases in this district was due to the prosecution of the so-called munda sardars, who levied forced contributions from the people under the false pretext of fighting out cases for the common good of the Kolarian aborigines.

A curious case of what is supposed to be human sacrifice was reported from this district during the year. On the morning of the 29th December 1893 the headless body of one Narku Nunia, aged about 16 years, was found propped

up on the outer wall of one Kishen Sahu. He was a youth somewhat proud of his personal appearance, and given to flirtation with Mundari girls. It was therefore at first supposed that the case was one of murder committed by some person or persons of the Munda race for interference with their girls. Subsequently, however, the case turned out to be one of human sacrifice committed with the further object of putting into trouble one Achaibar Sahu, a new comer to the village of Jamuday, who had managed to acquire all the lands of the village. One Buchu Ghassi and a Kol, named Rathu Mundari, were suspected of having committed the murder. The latter, a simple-minded Kol pointed out the place where the murder was committed, as well as the spot where the head of the deceased was hidden. He was convicted and sentenced by the Judicial Commissioner to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The chief offender, Buchu Ghassi, who killed the deceased, was, however, acquitted, as there was no evidence against him. The committing Magistrate offered a conditional pardon to Rathu Kol to secure the conviction of Buchu Ghassi, but the statements made by the former were so palpably false that the conditional pardon had to be withdrawn. The person by whom the murder was instigated had been unsuccessful in a civil suit, and, it is believed, thought that a human sacrifice would improve his fortunes, and by way of killing two birds with one stone attempted to have the corpse thrown into the premises of an enemy.

Including 104 cases of the previous year enquired into in 1893, the total number of cognizable offences reported in 1893 was, as stated before, 8,544, out of which 361 were declared false. The total number of cognizable cases reported by the police was 7,286, out of which 5,856 were actually enquired into by them. The incidence of cognizable crime in the Division was thus one true case to every 565 persons, against one case to every 645 persons in the previous year. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by Magistrates during the year was 3,731, out of which 3,090 ended in conviction. The total number of persons brought to trial for cognizable crime was 7,952, of whom 4,650 were convicted. Excluding sanitary offences, the number of true cases reported from the several districts during the past two years is compared below—

DISTRICTS.	1892.	1893.	Increase.
1	2	3	4
Hazaribagh ...	1,531	1,697	166
Lohardaga ...	1,360	1,467	97
Palamau ...	590	745	155
Manbhum ...	1,653	1,939	286
Singhbhum ...	762	1,135	383

55. The following table compares the number of non-cognizable cases instituted in the several districts during the past two years:—

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED IN—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
1	2	3	4	5
Hazaribagh ...	798	1,008	210	.....
Lohardaga ...	999	960	.....	39
Palamau ...	369	492	123	.....
Manbhum ...	1,005	1,090	85	.....
Singhbhum ...	440	538	98	.....

There was thus an increase in the institutions everywhere excepting Lohardaga. No satisfactory reason can be assigned for the increase, though, as regards Hazaribagh, the Deputy Commissioner hazards the following explanation:—“The mohwa and rice crops of the year were excellent, and the possession of a little extra cash often tempts people of the better classes to indulge in the excitement of a little litigation by taking into Court petty cases of assault, use of abusive language, and such like. This has probably something to do with the increase in non-cognizable crime.” In Palamau the increase is chiefly under section 352, and is, according to Mr. Bright, probably due to the fact that the year was prosperous, and people had enough spare money to indulge in the luxury of litigation.

#### XIV. — POLICE.

56. The police force was strengthened during the year by the posting of an additional Inspector to the Palamau district. The general conduct of the force, taking the Division as a whole, was much better than in previous years, and, with the exception of Lohardaga and Singhbhum, in which the District Superintendents speak of the generality of their subordinates in terms of disparagement. This is borne out by the statistics furnished from the several districts of punishments awarded during the year. I cannot, however, speak in terms of praise of their conduct in the investigation of cases. In reviewing the special reports of the past year, I have had occasion several times to deplore their inability to trace out serious crimes. In Manbhum dacoities and burglaries baffled their energies; in Lohardaga a glaring case of drugging and another of murder remained undetected; in Hazaribagh robbery, dacoity, and murder investigations came to nothing, while Palamau and Singhbhum also contributed in some measure to the general failure. These results confirm the opinion expressed in paragraph 58 of my last year's report of the low standard of detective ability of the Chota Nagpur police force, and the suggestions then offered for improving its efficiency are still applicable. I referred to the responsibility which rested with the District Superintendent of educating his officers up to their duties, and by a judicious system of approval and commendation of infusing into them a spirit of activity, zeal, and enthusiasm for their work, and indicated how all this might be accomplished. As regards Chota Nagpur, there is not a steady flow of serious crime sufficient to keep alive and in full training the limited capacity for making investigations which the police possess, and a sudden outbreak of dacoities, highway robberies or burglaries will find them slack and unprepared. It is then that the District Superintendent proves his worth by promptly appearing on the scene of crime, not so much for the purpose of taking part in the enquiry as to give his subordinates moral support, and inspire them with zeal and confidence. The wearing of uniform by the superior officers when inspecting police-stations is a much-needed disciplinary measure, for the exemplary effect of laxness in this respect on the subordinate officers must tend eventually to impair the general efficiency of the force. The districts of this Division are so extensive that an officer must be very brisk and active to get over the ground quickly, and it is useless sending any officer here who is not inured to the fatigue of long and rapid marches on horse-back. Some of the Inspectors are experienced and useful officers, though somewhat addicted to filling the inspection books with laboriously lengthy notes for the benefit of the station staff. Occasionally the book is carried off from the station to enable the notes to be prepared and elaborated; but being in English they can be of little use to the Sub-Inspectors, head-constables, and constables for whose guidance and improvement they are intended. The object of the notes is two-fold—first, to bring to the notice of the station staff defects and other matters requiring attention; and, secondly, to show the District Superintendent in what manner the Inspector himself is carrying on his duties. The first object might be attained just as well if the Inspector called up the station staff and orally explained to them the matters requiring attention, and merely noted down in the inspection book the chief heads or points of enquiry. As regards the second, I consider that an officer of the rank of an Inspector ought to be trusted to perform his duties without being required to record the fact at every step in minute detail. The chief want in the force is detective ability, and the visits of the higher inspecting officers should be more and more directed to testing this capacity in individual members, and seeing how it can be brought out, trained and improved. •



Mr. Schurr, the District Superintendent of Police, Lohardaga, has recorded the following remarks in his last departmental report:—

“The large size of the investigating areas combined with the extreme difficulty of moving freely about the country, and the slow moving of mails induce to a slack performance of duty on the part of station and outpost officers. The work per man is exceedingly light, and yet in almost every instance is badly done, and the absence of any public feeling induces many officers, who in their own district would no doubt be perfectly sober and hard-working, to become drunkards and habitual shirkers of their duty.

“Further, so many officers who have done badly in other districts have in the last eighteen months been sent here that the general low tone is further reduced, and no improvement can be looked for until a better class of officers is obtained. There are several notable exceptions, but the general level of service is bad and unreliable.”

On the same report Colonel Gordon's remarks were as follows:—

“I consider the general working of the force to have been very fair. What is chiefly absent is detective acumen and energy, and this has resulted in the failure of a large number of investigations.”

Mr. Bright has recorded the following remarks regarding the regular police force of the Palamau district:—

“There has been improvement in some respects during the year. Cases have been much more speedily investigated; *badmashes* have, except in one or two flagrant instances, been much better looked after, and night supervision is fairly well carried out; reporting of crime has also still further improved, but there is still much room for improvement; supervision has not been sufficiently strict even now, for too many cases sent up by the police have been declared to be either maliciously false or false through mistake of fact or law. The reasons for these failures have not been sufficiently investigated, and inspection has been very short.” Mr. Bright adds:—“On the whole the police are improving, I think, but still there is far too little intelligence shown in enquiries, and the work has suffered no doubt, from the fact that junior men have had to act in superior posts, which they were really not fit to occupy. The district is pre-eminently one (owing to the intense heat of the weather and the difficulties of locomotion) which requires an energetic, active, young officer at its head.” In this I most emphatically agree.

In Manbhum, in the opinion of Mr. Bedford, the police worked fairly well, but the detective ability is reported to be at a low standpoint.

57. Before 1893, Act V (B.C.) of 1887 was in force in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau, in thanas Purulia and Gobindpur in Manbhum, and in pargana

Rural police.

Dhalbhum in Singhbhum. During the past year the Act was further extended to the rest of Manbhum, excepting certain isolated and jungly tracts. The work of assessment was nearly finished during the year, and the Act has been brought under operation from the beginning of the current year. During the past year there were altogether 10,311 chaukidars employed in the Division, of whom 5,115 were enrolled under Act V (B.C.) of 1887 and 5,016 under Regulation XX of 1817. As a rule, the chaukidars enrolled under the Act of 1887 were paid with regularity. In Hazaribagh the assessments are regularly collected, and the chaukidars are paid their salaries with great punctuality. One tahsildar was, however, found to have been pursuing a course of peculation by making collections with manuscript receipts in addition to the printed forms of receipts. This had been going on since 1888, and the sums thus fraudulently obtained amounted to Rs. 600. The question of responsibility for this loss is being enquired into, but there can be no question that the thana police did not exercise sufficient scrutiny over the accounts and collections. In Lohardaga the chaukidars enrolled under Act V (B.C.) of 1887 are paid with great regularity, but the remuneration received by them is thought by the Deputy Commissioner to be inadequate. He writes:—

“The pay of the chaukidars was fixed in Act V (B.C.) of 1887 upon considerations of the rates of wages then locally prevailing. Circumstances have, however, materially altered by the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway,



and by the gradual opening out of the roads, which have since given access to many inaccessible parts of this district." There is a large balance to the credit of the Chaukidari Fund of this district under the Act of 1878, but as this balance has under Government orders, merged into provincial revenue, there is no immediate prospect of raising the rate of pay or of supplying the chaukidars with uniforms until the assessments are raised. In Palamau there was a large balance of Rs. 21,096 to the credit of the Chaukidari Fund at the close of the year. This was due to the chaukidars having been paid with extreme irregularity, owing to the confused state in which the chaukidari and ghatwali accounts of the district were kept in the District Superintendent's office. On my way to Palamau in December last, my attention was attracted to the extreme backwardness of the collections, and the irregularity with which the chaukidars had been paid, the arrears extending from six months to two years; and on going into the question with Mr. Bright, it was discovered that this deplorable state of things was due to extreme laxity in the office of the District Superintendent. There was an entire absence of any proper system of collection and payment, and the latter officer seemed quite unable to grasp the details of the subject. Mr. Bright, however, with his characteristic energy, set to work and placed the system on a proper basis, and the collections and disbursements are now going on satisfactorily. There was no clear statement of arrears, demands, and collections or of payments made to chaukidars. We visited the District Superintendent's office and prepared a set of sample forms, which will contain all the information required, and on my return to Ranchi for Christmas, Mr. Bright accompanied me there, and the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga and the District Superintendent of Police were called to a Conference, at which the proposed forms were approved. Mr. Bright was then authorised to bring them into use subject to a report in six months regarding their practical utility. In Manbhum matters now have generally been brought to a more satisfactory footing in thanas Purulia and Gobindpur, in which the Act was in force in 1893. The tahsildars have been made to work more energetically, and the collections have been much more regular. In Singhbhum, when I inspected the District Superintendent's office in February last, there was no clear account kept of the demands, collections, and balances of the Chaukidari Fund, nor was there detailed account of the payments to the chaukidars. I advised the District Superintendent to procure a copy of the forms of account which had been approved of provisionally for Palamau. A case of defalcation by a tahsildar came to light in the Singhbhum district during the year, with the result that the tahsildar was prosecuted and sentenced to two and-a-half years' rigorous imprisonment. The exact amount of defalcation has not yet been ascertained. The matter is still under enquiry.

58. There was no change in the Ghatwali Police force of Hazaribagh, which consisted of 113 sardars and 345 digwars. Road patrols. They are posted along the main roads as well as in jungly tracts, where their presence is intended to give a sense of security to travellers and wayfarers. The conduct of the force was on the whole satisfactory. The condition of the Hazaribagh Ghatwali Fund is also satisfactory, as there was always a large working balance after meeting the necessary expenditure. In Lohardaga, besides eight constables stationed at Jonha to watch the traffic of the Ranchi-Purulia road, there were 114 ghatwals enrolled under Act V (B.C) of 1887 for patrol duty. These are remunerated at the rate of Rs. 3 each per month from collections made from certain zamindars. The yearly collection had hitherto been Rs. 4,104, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,296, or Rs. 192 in excess. There are 68 ghatwali bungalows for the accommodation of the ghatwals, which were hitherto maintained from the police contributions levied from certain zamindars and tenure-holders in the district. These contributions have now, under the orders of the Government, been merged into provincial revenue, and steps have accordingly been taken to revise the ghatwali assessment of the district so as to meet the necessary charges fully out of the fund, and it is hoped that when this division is made, not only the salaries of the ghatwals will be placed on a more satisfactory footing, but all cost for the maintenance and upkeep of the ghatwali bungalows, as well as for the supply of uniforms and other incidental charges, will be met out of the fund. In Palamau the assessments under part III of the Chota Nagpur Revenue

Police Act used to be supplemented by what is known as the Untari Fund. But under the orders of the Government, the latter fund is now being treated as entirely separate from the Ghatwali Fund of the district. There were 73 ghatwals in 43 ghâts during the past year, but the number of ghâts has since been reduced by the abolition of several which were unnecessary, and further attempts are now being made to render the Ghatwali Fund of the district self-supporting. In Manbhum the Ghatwali Police is said to have as usual rendered little or no service worth the name. Mr. Windsor writes that, although it is true that they give no special trouble, it is equally certain that much of the Deputy Commissioner's time is taken up in connection with the appointment, dismissal, &c., of the ghatwals, who are 1,772 in number and are remunerated with service lands. The Government have again taken up the question with the view to the preparation of some scheme of commutation. In Singhbhum the Ghatwali Police force consists of 29 sardar ghatwals, 197 naiks, and 426 paiks. They are employed chiefly in pargana Dhalbhum, where they hold service lands. Their conduct during the past year was on the whole satisfactory. In this last-named district the Mankis and Mundas constitute the rural police of the Government Kolhan. There is no police-station in this large tract of country, covering an area of nearly 1,257 square miles. A scheme for establishing regular thanas in it is before the Government.

## XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

59. The working of the Criminal Courts is shown below :—

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF OFFICERS.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to persons disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of cases modified or reversed on appeal to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average of cases disposed of per officer.	Average of witnesses examined per case disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hazariabagh	Stipendiary	7	1,403	2,114	61.7	6,358	2.9	21.8	794	8	213	4	1.007
	Honorary	2	402	450	54.2	972	...	06.6	9	...	201	2	...
Lohardaga	Stipendiary	6	1,595	2,612	51.3	5,594	9.3	34.8	370	56	119	4	14.7
	Honorary	11	173	267	43.8	570	1.2	31.6	17	4	99	3	23.6
Palamau	Stipendiary	4	561	909	58.4	2,419	3.1	16.4	300	4	145	4	1.3
	Honorary	2	115	140	57.7	213	2.8	...	6	...	57	2	...
Manbhum	Stipendiary	9½	2,008	2,897	58.4	8,515	3.6	37.9	463	17	205	4	3.6
	Honorary	9	537	739	41.5	1,353	7.3	40.0	3	...	60	3	...
Singhbhum	Stipendiary	3½	658	1,246	62.2	3,104	5.02	29.1	470	12	245	4	2.5
	Honorary	1	251	253	66.04	237	.4	...	...	...	251	1	...
Total	Stipendiary	32½	6,593	9,778	56.9	26,050	4.8	29.4	2,415	97	202	4	4.01
	Honorary	15½	1,474	1,858	53.6	3,315	3.3	40.0	35	4	94	2	14.4

60. The average number of Stipendiary Magistrates employed during the past year exceeded the number in 1892 by about 9 per cent. The number of criminal cases disposed of by them was 6,533, against 6,045 in the previous year, each officer's average being 202 against 205—certainly not a high rate of work, but it must be borne in mind that several officers also try civil and rent suits. Of Stipendiary Magistrates' disposals, the highest average (245) appears against Singhbhum, the lowest (145) against Palamau. The total number of witnesses examined was 26,050, which gives on an average 801 to each officer and nearly 4 to each case. The average number of Honorary Magistrates and Benches employed was 16 against 17, and of cases tried 1,478, giving an average of 92 cases for each Court, against 108 in 1892. The total

number of witnesses examined by these tribunals was 3,345, or on an average 209 for each Court and 2·2 witnesses per case. Amongst Stipendiary Magistrates the largest number (485) of disposals fall to Mr. Rattray, the Subdivisional Officer of Giridih, and after him comes Babu Upendra Chunder Mukherjee at Purulia (432 cases), and then Dr S. J. Manook (404 cases), Babu Khirode Chunder Sen (370 cases) at Chaibassa, and Babu Sarat Chunder Mukherjee (320 cases) at Chatra. In the case of Babu Upendra Chunder Mukherjee the figures are swelled by 126 cases under section 34 of Act V of 1861 and the Municipal Act and bye laws. Mr. Rattray examined the largest number of witnesses—1,859; Dr. Manook, 1,647; and Babu Rakhal Mohun Banerjee, 1,552. Considering the number of cases disposed of by the two former, the number of witnesses examined by them was certainly not large. But Babu Rakhal Mohun Banerjee's average exceeded 6 per cent. The proportion of witnesses detained over two days to the total number of witnesses examined is highest in the case of Mr. Manson (34·4) and Colonel Gordon (28·8) in Lohardaga, and Mr. Drake-Brockman (25·2) in Palamau. The result of appeals shows a slight improvement. Out of 676 cases in which the appeals were decided, in 477, or about 70·5 per cent., the orders of the lower Courts were confirmed, against 69·6 per cent. in the previous year. Taking the districts separately, Palamau comes out best with an average of 83·5 per cent. in the number of decisions confirmed in appeal, and after it Hazaribagh with a percentage of 78·2, against 76·1 and 59·7 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The results in Hazaribagh would have been better still but for the low percentages of 63 and 20 respectively against Babu Sarat Chunder Mukherjee, Munsif of Chatra, and Mr. Ramkamal Gupta, Sub-Deputy Magistrate. In Lohardaga, amongst Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates and Munsifs, the best results are shown against Babu Krishna Kali Mukerjee (90 per cent.), Babu Soshi Bhushan Sen (77·7 per cent.), and Babu Jadu Nath Chatterjee (75 per cent.). In Palamau the results would have been still more satisfactory had the decisions of the Munsif been passed with greater care. In Manbhum among subordinate officers the percentages against Babu Rakhal Mohun Banerjee, Maulvi Abdas Samad, Babu Niranjana Bhattacharjee, and the Munsif of Barrabazar fell below the recognized standard of 75. In the case of the last-named officer the percentage was as low as 16·6. In Singhbhum the results against the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Renny, and Dr. Manook are not satisfactory, as the percentages of confirmations in their cases were only 40·0 and 64·7 respectively. Of Honorary and Bench Magistrates, as in 1892, the largest number (299) of cases was decided by the Hazaribagh Bench, and next by the Benches at Chaibassa (251) and Purulia (118) and Giridih (103). There was a decided falling off in the number of cases made over to the Honorary and Bench Magistrates, for there were altogether 1,478 cases disposed of by the Bench and Honorary Magistrates of the several districts, against 1,764 in the previous year.

61. The following Honorary Magistrates and Benches deserve special commendation, not a single witness examined by them having been detained for more than two days:—

Hazaribagh Bench.  
 Giridih Bench.  
 Kumar Jagat Mohun Nath Sahi Deo, Honorary Magistrate of Ranchi, in Lohardaga.  
 Rai Bhagabat Dayal Singh Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Palamau.  
 „ Raj Chunder Dass Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Cheliana, in Manbhum.  
 Jhalda Bench.  
 Rev. A Campbell, Honorary Magistrate, Pakhuria, Gobindpur.  
 Mr. R. Mitchell, Honorary Magistrate, Chirkunda, Gobindpur.  
 „ H. C. Veasey, Honorary Magistrate, Kumardubi, Gobindpur.  
 Gobindpur Bench.

The work of the Chaibassa Bench was also good, as out of 237 witnesses examined, only one was detained over two days. The number of appeals from the decisions of the Bench and Honorary Magistrates was comparatively small, being only 4·4 per cent. of the number of cases decided. Of these 39, or 60 per cent., were confirmed—a result which, taken all round, must, I think, be considered satisfactory and creditable to all the Honorary and Bench Magistrates concerned.

## RESULTS OF SESSIONS WORK.

62. The following table shows that in sessions cases there has been a further falling off in the percentage of average convictions, which in 1893 was only 64·1, against 67·3 in 1892 and 75·64 in 1891 :—

	DISTRICTS.					
	Hazaribagh.	Lohardaga.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Singhbhum.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of cases committed, but pending at the beginning of the year.	2	11	3	3	...	19
Number committed during the year ...	9	15	4	15	6	49
Total number for disposal ...	11	26	7	18	6	68
Number disposed of ...	7	23	5	14	4	53
Number in which conviction was obtained ...	5	15	3	8	3	34
Number in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	...	4	...	1	1	6
Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge.	2	8	2	5	1	18
Percentage of cases resulting in conviction to cases disposed of.	71·4	65·2	60·0	57·1	75·0	64·1

63. The results are satisfactory only in Singhbhum and fairly so in Hazaribagh. In Lohardaga the proportion of cases ending in conviction to cases ending in acquittal compares favourably with the figures of 1892, but the number of persons acquitted was 40, against 23 convicted during the year. This unsatisfactory result was due to the breaking down of two cases, viz., one a case of attempt at murder, in which 8 persons, and another, a case of arson, in which 13 persons, were wholly acquitted. In Palamau out of five cases disposed of by the Court of Sessions, three ended in conviction and two in acquittal. The cases disposed of being so few, any inference based merely on percentage must be misleading. One of the cases ending in acquittal in Palamau was committed by the Deputy Commissioner himself after careful enquiry. It was a most brutal case of murder, but between the time of commitment and the time of trial some of the witnesses changed their story, and in addition to this a false reason for the murder was grafted on to the true story in order to save the reputation of the family in which the murder was committed. It was a case in which the murder was committed with great secrecy inside a house and the body buried in a well which was subsequently filled up with earth. In the other case, also one of murder, the medical evidence left no doubt as to the murder, but the evidence for the prosecution appeared to bear marks of manipulation, the witnesses at first denying all knowledge of the facts of the case when examined by the head-constable who first took up the investigation, but subsequently giving accounts as eye-witnesses before a Sub-Inspector. Before the Court of Sessions they utterly broke down. In Manbhum the bad results were due to the acquittal of no fewer than 38 persons in seven police cases. It is satisfactory to observe that during the past year the Deputy Commissioners were able to relieve the Court of Sessions of a certain amount of work by taking a large number of cases under the special powers which they possess under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Deputy Commissioners of Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Manbhum were able to take up 12 such cases each, while Colonel Gordon in Lohardaga took up 15. In Singhbhum only two byes were tried by the Deputy Commissioners under their special powers given under section 30. The results of sessions trial are extremely bad in Manbhum, and of things. causes appear to be at work to produce such an unsatisfactory state

months, between the committal and trial, sufficient to render the most truthful witness forgetful of some minor points. Secondly, the police do not watch over the prosecutions with sufficient keenness, so as to prevent a witness who is truthful as to the main points being badgered into discrepancies on some immaterial issue, such as the direction from which a witness appeared or how he was dressed. A wavering Judge may be influenced by these minor discrepancies in determining the credibility of a witness. Thirdly, too high a standard of proof may be required. There was a case of brutal murder committed in broad daylight, in which five persons were acquitted in Manbhum because certain discrepancies were remarked between the informant, a chaukidar, and the witnesses' statements at different times, full allowance apparently not being given for the frailty of human memory, when ignorant persons are required to recall what they have seen after a long interval of time, and when they are exposed to cross-examination regarding every detail of the facts to which they depose.

64. The figures for fine realizations are given below:—

	Districts.				
	Hazaribagh.	Lohardaga.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Amount due at commencement of the year ...	Rs. A. P. 4,138 15 0	Rs. A. P. 7,170 1 1	Rs. A. P. 805 3 6	Rs. A. P. 5,117 3 10	Rs. A. P. 4,564 3 11
Amount imposed during the year ...	9,457 0 0	8,713 11 0	1,074 0 0	9,014 16 0	8,275 10 0
Amount collected during the year ...	7,829 14 3	6,912 2 9	1,863 0 0	8,085 5 9	5,634 6 0
Amount pending at end of year ...	5,768 0 9	6,466 11 8	897 11 6	5,255 11 7	6,398 2 8

There is some difference between the closing balances shown in the previous year's report and the opening balances shown in the above statement under Lohardaga and Manbhum. The difference is due to the following causes:—

*Lohardaga.*—The balance outstanding at the close of 1892 did not include the figures for the Court of the Munsif-Magistrate of Lohardaga.

*Manbhum.*—There was a mistake in the figures supplied by the Subdivisional Officer of Gobindpur in 1892.

With the exception of Lohardaga, the closing balances are everywhere larger than the balances with which the year opened.

#### ATTENDANCE OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

65. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates is given below:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of times asked to attend.	Number of times actually attended.	Absence with leave or notice.	Absence without leave or notice.	Total absence.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hazaribagh ...	877	774	63	40	103
Lohardaga ...	282	262	67	23	90
Palamau ...	177	171	9	14	23
Manbhum ...	698	779	52	107	219
Singbhum ...	205	160	11	31	45

In Hazaribagh there are two Benches, both of which are independent and sit at intervals on fixed dates. It has not yet been found possible to organise Benches to sit singly. The Bench at Hazaribagh is composed of 12 and that at Giridih of 15 Magistrates. The Hazaribagh Bench has now been vested with second-class powers, and has also been empowered to try cases summarily. It is said to have proved an unqualified success. The Giridih Bench did excellent work. Most of the Honorary Magistrates composing the Benches are reported by the Deputy Commissioner to take an intelligent interest in their duties. Some of them were unable to attend regularly, owing to the distances at which they live from the Court and the press of professional duties. In Lohardaga, the Bench Magistrates of Ranchi have, with few exceptions, done fairly well, and the services of Honorary Magistrate Kumar Jagat Mohun Nath Sahi Deo have been especially acknowledged by Colonel Gordon in his last report on the criminal administration of the Lohardaga district. In

Palamau the Bench at Gurwah had so lost the confidence of the public that it was found necessary to ask the Government to withdraw its powers to take up complaints direct. Two of the members composing it resigned since the close of the last calendar year, and the only member who, from his knowledge of English and general intelligence, was capable of conducting the duties of the Bench has tendered his resignation since the close of the last official year, and I have accordingly recommended the abolition of the Bench. The independent Honorary Magistrate, Rai Thakurai Bhagabat Dyal Singh Bahadur, has, as usual, performed his duties with zeal and efficiency. In Manbhum the Honorary Magistrates composing the Purulia Bench and Mr. C. H. Maseyk and Babu Jagobandhu Roy, who were empowered to sit singly, have also rendered great assistance in the disposal of criminal work. The attendance of the Honorary Magistrates composing the Gobindpur Bench was very poor, but the Subdivisional Officer, Gobindpur, reports that no Bench is required there, as the Rev. A. Campbell and Mr. Voasey try cases, sitting singly at Pakhuria and Kumardubi respectively. In Singhbhum the Chaibassa Bench has its sittings on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Of the Honorary Magistrates composing the Bench, Babu Shib Chunder Ganguli and the Rev. W. Luther Daud Singh deserve commendation for the regularity of their attendance and for the interest taken by them generally in the work of the Bench.

## XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

66.

DISTRICTS.		Deeds registered in 1892-93.	Deeds registered in 1893-94.
1		2	3
Hazaribagh ...	...	5,209	6,277
Lohardaga ...	...	5,100	5,524
Palamau ...	...	1,153	1,392
Manbhum ...	...	13,527	14,865
Singhbhum ...	...	451	654
Total ...	...	25,440	28,712

Compared with the past year, there has been an increase of 3,272 in the total number of deeds registered in the Division. This is shared by all the districts, the largest proportional increase being contributed by Hazaribagh and Manbhum. The marked increase in the number of deeds registered in the Hazaribagh district is due partly to the reduction of the *minimum ad valorem* fee from annas twelve to annas eight in the case of documents the value of which does not exceed Rs. 50, partly to the scanty bhadoi crops, which compelled a large number of people to obtain money either by sales or on the security of land mortgages, and partly to the resettlement of a number of villages in the Palganj estate. In the Manbhum district the large increase is due chiefly to the very indifferent harvest of the two preceding years, when the prices of food-grains ruled very high. Mr. Windsor says the poorer agriculturists were compelled by necessity to mortgage their petty holdings in order to procure money. When the rains set in and appeared to be favourable, the agriculturists obtained leases of lands from the maliks, and this caused an increase in the number of "other leases." The increase in the number of deeds registered in the districts of Lohardaga, Palamau, and Singhbhum is due to the lowering of the *ad valorem* fee from annas twelve to annas eight, to the natural development of the registration system, and the general material progress of the districts. Owing to the increase of work in the Hazaribagh district, proposals have been made to the Inspector-General of Registration for the formation of two new registration sub-districts, which will be likely to afford increased facilities for registration.

My inspection of the registration offices has usually disclosed a highly satisfactory state of things, the work being neatly and correctly done, and more

or less up to date. Babu Aghore Nath Chatterjee, the Special Sub-Registrar of Purulia, deserves very favourable mention in this respect, his work being always up to date without a single arrear of any kind. When inspecting the Giridih Sub-Registrar's office, I noticed with regret that the Sub-Registrar and his establishment had not received their pay for six months, owing, as it appeared, to the unreasonable and inconsiderate action of the Sadar Sub-Registrar, first, in raising the most trivial objections to the bills, and, secondly, to the inordinate delay in his replies to queries regarding the form of the bills and the certificate by which they are accompanied. It must have caused serious embarrassment to the officers concerned to be kept out of their pay for so long a period. I took the necessary steps to put matters right, and the bills are now being passed with sufficient promptness.

# XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

67. The following statement compares the demands and collections of land revenue of the several districts for the past two years :—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF ESTATES.		DEMANDS.						COLLECTIONS.					
			1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ... ..	361	361	1,25,025	108	1,25,133	1,25,043	80	1,25,123	1,24,957	300	1,25,056	1,24,992	79	1,25,011
Lohardaga ... ..	7	7	44,737	2,066	46,803*	45,752	1,766	47,518*	42,197	1,961	44,068*	41,586	1,458	43,044*
Palamau ... ..	52	53	62,061	4,306	66,367	62,271	4,224	66,495	58,061	4,881	62,942	58,943	4,147	63,090
Banbhum ... ..	26	26	82,418	...	82,418	82,417	...	82,417	82,418	...	82,417	82,417	...	82,417
Singbhum ... ..	4	4	68,497	135	68,632	68,493	833	69,326	67,604	93	67,737	67,682	24	67,706
Total ... ..	453	454	3,82,741	8,015	3,90,756	3,83,896	6,963	3,90,860	3,75,206	7,035	3,82,241	3,75,560	6,708	3,81,268

\* Includes demands and collections on account of tributary states.

Except in Hazaribagh and Palamau, the revenue-roll of the districts remained unaltered. In Hazaribagh two estates in class II were transferred to class III, the villages having been brought under direct management owing to the relinquishment of their leases by the ticcadars. In Palamau a new estate has been added to the rent-roll under the class of Government estates, consisting of a ten annas share of a village included in a revenue-free estate. The property was originally attached in 1872 under section 319 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but on no one claiming it within the period of limitation allowed by law, it was transferred to the revenue roll as a separate Government estate. Recently, however, one Ranjit Singh, pretending to have claims to six out of the ten annas share held by the Government, served a notice on the Deputy Commissioner, intimating his intention to bring a suit against the Government for recovery of the said six annas.

The increase of Rs. 18 in the current demand of the Hazaribagh district is due to the settlement of fallow lands in the Government estates of pargana Khafagdiha and in the Hazaribagh Sarkari Hatta. In Lohardaga the increase of Rs. 1,035 is due to the revision of the settlement records of 17 villages and the settlement of one village in the Barkagurh Government estate. The increase in Palamau is attributed to the village Jungir being brought under khas management, revision of its jammabandi, resulting in a large increase of rent, and to mauza Baldihari being taken on to the revenue roll. In Singbhum the decrease of Rs. 3 is due to the lands acquired by the Public Works Department.

The percentage of the total current collections on the current demand of the year is 97·8, against 98·03 in the previous year. Except in Lohardaga, the collections in all the districts are satisfactory. Including arrears, the total demand amounted to Rs. 3,90,899, while the total collections, including collections on account of arrears, amounted to Rs. 3,81,268. The percentage of total collections on the total demand is 97·5. In Lohardaga alone the percentage

of gross collections was as low as 90·5, owing to the illness of the tahsildar in the collection season of January and March.

In Hazaribagh the whole of the recoverable arrears was realized. In Lohardaga Rs. 1,458 out of Rs. 1,700 were realized, Rs. 35 are bad and irrecoverable, and the rest is good and under realization. In Palaman, out of the arrear demand, Rs. 4,147 have been realized, and Rs. 77 remitted. In Manbhum, in addition to the entire current demand, Rs. 634 were realized in advance. In Singhbhum the arrear demand amounted to Rs. 833, which, excepting Rs. 24, has been remitted as irrecoverable.

68. In Hazaribagh eight estates fell into arrear, but four of these, as well as three estates remaining from the previous year, were exempted from sale, the arrears due being paid before the dates fixed for sale. In the remaining four cases the sale day had not arrived when the year closed.

69. The demands, collections, remissions, and balances of road and public works cesses in the several districts for the year are shown below :—

DISTRICTS.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.				BALANCES.			Deduct remission.	Net arrear.	Percentage of balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current including previously paid in advance.	Arrear.	Advance for future periods.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hazaribagh	Rs. 50,682	Rs. 1,872	Rs. 52,554	Rs. 48,727	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 1,748	Rs. 52,341	Rs. 1,955	Rs. 6	Rs. 1,961	.....	Rs. 1,961	.....
{ Road cess	50,682	1,872	52,554	48,727	1,400	1,748	52,341	1,955	6	1,961	.....	1,961	.....
{ Public works cess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,01,303	3,744	1,05,107	97,482	3,733	3,407	1,04,682	3,011	11	3,022	.....	3,022	3·7
Lohardaga	47,384	5,290	52,674	38,955	5,209	2	44,256	8,329	.....	8,329	.....	8,329	.....
{ Road cess	47,384	5,290	52,674	38,955	5,209	2	44,256	8,329	.....	8,329	.....	8,329	.....
{ Public works cess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	94,508	10,509	1,05,106	77,909	10,506	3	88,510	10,650	.....	10,650	.....	10,650	15·7
Palaman	18,800	2,282	21,172	17,509	2,280	782	20,571	1,341	2	1,343	.....	1,343	.....
{ Road cess	18,800	2,282	21,172	17,509	2,280	782	20,571	1,341	2	1,343	.....	1,343	.....
{ Public works cess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	37,779	4,565	42,344	35,018	4,560	1,564	41,142	2,781	5	2,786	.....	2,786	5·3
Manbhum	42,639	17,143	59,772	39,428	17,071	2	56,499	3,203	72	3,275	23	3,252	.....
{ Road cess	42,639	17,143	59,772	39,428	17,071	2	56,499	3,203	72	3,275	23	3,252	.....
{ Public works cess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	85,258	34,287	1,19,545	78,856	34,143	3	1,12,999	6,406	144	6,550	47	6,503	5·4
Singhbhum	4,749	123	4,872	4,656	110	.....	4,775	93	4	97	9	88	.....
{ Road cess	4,749	123	4,872	4,656	110	.....	4,775	93	4	97	9	88	.....
{ Public works cess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,499	245	9,744	9,312	236	.....	9,550	187	7	194	17	177	1·8
GRAND TOTAL	3,28,407	63,439	3,91,846	2,98,543	63,272	5,007	3,56,822	20,924	167	30,091	64	30,027	7·8

In Hazaribagh, out of the arrears outstanding at the close of 1892-93, Rs. 3,733 were realized during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 11 outstanding on the 31st March 1894. This sum is due from one of the proprietors of mica mines. The defaulter has left the district and gone to Calcutta. Certificates have been sent to the Collector of the 24-Parganas for recovery of the arrear. Out of the current balance, Rs. 1,522 have since been realized, and the residue is in course of realization. In Lohardaga the arrears outstanding at the close of 1892-93 have been realized in full. Out of the net balance of Rs. 16,659, Rs. 16,616 have been realized since the close of the year, and for the realization of the remainder certificates will be issued.

In Palaman, out of the net balance of Rs. 2,766, a sum of Rs. 827 has been realized since the close of the year, and certificates for the recovery of the remainder have been issued.

In Manbhum, out of the net balance of Rs. 6,503, a sum of Rs. 1,561 has been realized since the close of the year. Rupees 1,897 represent the arrears of the kist of March 1894, the payment of which could not be enforced before the close of the year, and certificates have been filed for the realization of the remainder.



In Singhbhum the net balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 177, and is under realization.

70. The revaluation of eight estates in the district of Manbhum, sanctioned in January 1892, was completed in July 1893. The total amount of cess leviable under the revaluation of the estates is Rs. 17,467-6, against Rs. 13,270-6-6 under the former revaluation, showing an increase of Rs. 4,196-15-6.

71. In Hazaribagh no fresh case was instituted. The Barrakar wire tramway case is still pending. Government has been asked to cancel the notification. In Lohardaga two cases were instituted to acquire lands, of which one has been disposed of. Of the four cases referred to the Civil Court, as noticed in the last year's report, three have been disposed of. Five final reports were pending confirmation by the Board, when the year opened, and three have been submitted. Of these eight reports, one has been confirmed. In Palamau there is nothing to report under this head. In Manbhum the final report of the proceedings taken up for the acquisition of land required for the Purulia cart sarai were confirmed by the Board during the year. The case of acquisition of land for the enlargement of the Madhub Bandh in the Purulia town, which was referred to the Civil Court in 1892-93, has not yet been disposed of. The Subarnarekha bridge case referred to the Civil Court has been disposed of, and a final report submitted, but it has been returned for resubmission after the disposal of the appeal preferred to the Judicial Commissioner against the order of the Court. There are two projects in this district for which lands are required for railway purposes, viz., the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway, and the Chanch Branch of the Jharia extension line. Babu Sashi Bhusan Sen, Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, is in charge of these cases. The first project comprises 1,227 acres, and the estimated cost is Rs. 1,12,121. The measurement of the land under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1870 was completed during April 1893, but the schedules and khatians remained to be prepared. The schedules and abstracts of measurements have since been completed. The project was divided into 693 cases. General and special notices were issued, and 469 cases, comprising 957 acres of land, were disposed of under section 14 of the Act. No reference has yet been made to the Civil Court. The total compensation awarded in these cases is Rs. 50,976, out of which Rs. 22,234 have been paid to the persons interested. The Chanch Branch comprises 23 acres of land, and the estimated cost is Rs. 2,366. The acquisition orders were received on the 23rd August 1893, and the District Engineer was at once requested to demarcate the land, and this being completed by the 11th October was followed by measurement and the preparation of the schedules and khatians. The project was divided into 42 cases. Fifteen cases comprising 13 acres of land were disposed of at a cost of Rs. 463, but no payment has been made, as the interested persons could not come to an amicable understanding regarding the apportionment of compensation awarded. In Singhbhum the acquisition of land for the 3rd section of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road and for the construction of inspection bungalows and temporary quarters on this road was commenced in January 1894, but only 154 acres were measured before the close of the year. Rupees 2,730-2-1 were paid away as compensation, and 11 cases were disposed of.

XVIII.—WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

72. The number of private estates under the management of the revenue authorities is shown below:—

DISTRICTS.		Number of wards' estates.	Number of enumerated estates.
Hazaribagh	...	1	10
Lohardaga	...	1	28
Palamau	...	1	5
Manbhum	...	4	7
Singhbhum	...	...	3
		—	—
Total	...	7	53
		—	—

73. The total number of estates under management in this Division on the 31st March 1894 was 59, against 60 in the preceding year. In Hazaribagh the Jagodih encumbered estate was released during the year. In Lohardaga there were 28 encumbered estates under management in the beginning of the year, but of these one was released, while the Jeria estate was for the first time brought under the management of the Court of Wards during the year. There was no change in the number of estates under management in Palamau and Singbhum. In Manbhum the Jharla ward's estate was released on the 4th December 1893. The Government revenue and cesses due from the estates, aggregating Rs. 66,234, were paid in full during the past year. Out of Rs. 61,866 due to superior landlords on account of rents and cesses, Rs. 56,276 were paid. The balance was not paid, either because the parties to whom the amount was payable did not come forward to take payment, or because there were disputes which required to be previously settled, or because the superior landlord refused to take payment, or because there were not sufficient funds available.

74. The following statement compares the demands, collections, and balances of wards' estates during the past three years:—

Wards' estates.

DISTRICTS.	Estates.	Total current demand in—			Total collections in—			Balances in—			Percentage of collections in—		
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Hazaribagh ...	Dhanwar ...	54,441	54,480	54,199	54,719	52,553	53,544	14,727	14,851	14,148	100·5	96·4	98·7
Lohardaga ...	Jerla ...	...	...	23,585	...	...	23,920	...	...	27,139	...	...	100·1
Palamau ...	Punjrikullan ...	630	630	6·6	315	866	473	438	202	276	50·1	30·7	78·0
Manbhum ...	Jharla ...	41,099	41,167	30,820	40,848	37,251	23,072	15,614	10,325	27,210	169·4	90·4	74·8
	Jhalda ...	12,473	12,483	12,483	11,808	11,808	12,193	3,662	4,055	4,011	94·6	94·6	97·6
	Begoonkudar ...	14,406	14,505	14,537	14,037	13,401	13,886	2,950	3,779	4,158	97·03	92·4	95·5
	Nagarkhari ...	9,122	9,087	9,083	8,496	8,432	8,311	1,743	2,294	3,082	93·02	92·8	91·5

The collections in the Dhanwar, Jerla, Jhalda and Begoonkudar estates were satisfactory, as they exceeded the usual standard of 95 per cent. of the current demand. The Punjrikullan estate consists of a half-anna share of village Punjri belonging to the Bistrampur estate in Palamau. The ward died during the past year, and the superior landlord, the proprietor of the Bistrampur estate, who holds lands worth Rs. 185 in the village, not only declined to pay any rents himself, but induced the other raiyats to withhold payment, because, as superior landlord, he considered himself entitled to resume the property in consequence of the death of the late ward without any male issue. In the Jharla estate the collections were low, because the estate had to be made over to the proprietor at the time of reaping the winter harvest, when collections are best made from the cultivating raiyats. In the Nagarkhari estate the greater portions of the balances are due from certain ilaquadars, who have no means of paying.

In the Dhanwar ward's estate the construction of six bandhs or irrigation reservoirs, and the repairs of six old silted-up tanks, were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 4,348, while the estate spent Rs. 550 more on sanitary and other works of public utility. The estate maintained at its cost a middle English school at Dhanwar and two patshalas at Nawagurh and Chatra, and contributed liberally towards the maintenance of the high English school at Giridih and the middle vernacular school at Kharagdiha.

As there is no local demand for English education at Dhanwar, and as the sons of the lunatic ward no longer receive their education there, the middle English school has been abolished and converted into an upper primary school, while from the saving effected 15 new primary schools in different parts of the estate have been started. The estate maintains no dispensary, but contributes liberally towards the maintenance of the Rattray Charitable Dispensary at Giridih. The eldest son of the lunatic ward resides at Bankipore, and prosecutes his studies under a special tutor. The second son attends the Giridih High English School. In Lohardaga the affairs of the Jerla estate, which com-

prises the entire pargana of Sonpur, on taking over charge, were found to be in a state of the utmost confusion. There was no demand register kept in the zamindari sharista, nor was there anything from which a correct jamabandi of the estate could be prepared. The raiyats of most of the villages were refractory, and they had either paid no rents at all to the zamindar for several years past or had deposited a mere nominal rent into the district treasury. With the utmost difficulty an approximately correct jamabandi has been prepared of almost all the villages comprising the estate except six, the raiyats of which have obstinately refused to come to terms. The estate has a debt amounting to Rs. 35,191, while the amount of debt due to it is ascertained to be Rs. 10,375. The minor proprietor with the eldest of his three younger brothers has been brought to Ranchi, and arrangements have been made for their education in the Ranchi Zila School. Steps have also been taken to open a middle English school at Jeria, where the other two brothers of the proprietor will receive their education.

In Palamau, as already stated, the lunatic proprietor of the Punjrikullan estate has died without male issue, but the estate has been retained under the management of the Court until the zamindar of Bistrampur succeeds in establishing his right of resumption. In Manbhum the Jharia ward attained his majority on the 3rd December 1893, and his estate was accordingly made over to him on the 4th idem. The Jhalda minor did not do well in the last annual examination. The Begoonkudar succession case was taken up in February last, but only a few of the witnesses for the plaintiff were examined. The senior widow of the late proprietor, who is now recognised as the proprietress of the estate, made fair progress in her education during the past year.

75. The demands, collections, remissions, and balances of the 54 estates managed under Act VI of 1876 are shown below :—

DISTRICTS.	Number of estates.	DEMANDS.			Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of collections.
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hazaribagh ...	31	91,354	42,380	1,36,814	96,775	8,094	30,801	102.4
Lohardaga ...	28	91,622	58,000	1,50,222	92,302	2,094	55,744	100.7
Palamau ...	5	15,096	4,898	19,964	16,930	373	2,661	112.1
Manbhum ...	7	95,619	31,145	1,26,764	85,245	1,241	40,407	89.1
Singhbhum ...	3	87,347	1,00,450	2,47,797	78,663	8,882	1,65,491	84.1
Total ...	54	3,84,118	2,07,448	6,81,561	3,64,716*	21,584	2,95,104	92.3

\* Exclusive and inclusive of advance collections made in the previous year as well as in the year under report.

The collections were satisfactory in Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau. In Manbhum the collections were bad in almost all the estates under management. In the Pandra  $\frac{1}{2}$  estate, the tenants withheld payment on the prospect of the expected release of the estate, consequent upon the liquidation of debts from the compensation money which was expected from the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector of the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway. In the Manbazar estate the frequent absence of the tahsildar at head-quarters to give evidence in rent-suits against tenants of the hikimali lands, recently resumed by the estate, told much upon the collections. In Tundi the tahsildar's illness in March retarded the collections. In the Hensla and Sinsa estates the partial failure of the crops on account of a blight called *kharika* affected the collections. In Singhbhum the low percentage is due to the bad collections in Dhalbhum, on account chiefly of the failure on the part of the Pairagori and Holdipookur Sadar ghatwals to pay off the heavy arrears which have accumulated against them since some years past. A large sum was also due to the estate from the tenants of the Ambicanagar parganas, against most of whom decrees have been obtained. Arrangements are being made for granting a sub-ijarah lease of the pargana to Raja Sir Sourendra Mohan Tagore, and if this sub-ijarah lease is executed, the Raja will pay off the entire arrears due on account of the pargana, minus 25 per cent. for irrecoverable and bad items and cost of collection.

76. The following statement shows the extent to which the debts due by the several estates in the five districts were paid during the past year:—

DISTRICTS.	Debts due at the commencement of the year.	Debts ascertained or incurred during the year.	Total.	Payment.	Reductions by compromise.	Balances at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ... ..	6,51,828	28,074	6,79,902	2,42,656	11,741	4,21,681
Lohardaga ... ..	2,24,435	43,332	2,68,267	30,427	2,076	2,20,764
Palamu ... ..	1,21,558	2,731	1,24,289	12,235	...	11,264
Manbhum ... ..	2,81,807	13,051	2,94,858	37,412	...	2,57,446
Singhbhum ... ..	1,77,368	6,131	1,83,499	20,059	...	1,62,740
Total ... ..	11,57,006	93,319	12,50,325	3,32,719	13,837	11,80,635

In Hazaribagh in five estates the creditors received Rs. 9,374 in excess of the amounts payable to them in accordance with the sanctioned schemes, while in four others there was a deficiency of Rs. 25,998 in consequence of the non-realization of anticipations regarding the periodical increase on the assets, and short collections on account of bad harvests of previous years. In one estate (Karharbari) the scheme provided for the payment of Rs. 1,75,815 by the sale of 41 villages, but the sale-proceeds of only 39 of these villages amounted to Rs. 1,73,520, or nearly Rs. 18,000 in excess of the estimated receipts from their sale. It has, therefore, been determined not to sell the remaining two villages, but to make up the small deficiency from the ordinary collections. In Lohardaga in thirteen estates the payments have exceeded the provision in the sanctioned scheme by Rs. 25,587, while in the remaining estates there has been a deficiency of Rs. 46,619 partly on account of bad collections, and partly owing to failure on the part of the Manager to effect suitable arrangements for the sale of portions of some of them. In Palamu the payments of debts due by all the estates except Gurlwa have exceeded the provisions in the sanctioned schemes. The deficiency in the Gurlwa estate is due to the inability of the Raja of Ramgarh to pay the full amount of his promised contribution of Rs. 2,000 per annum. In Manbhum the unsatisfactory collections prevented debts being paid in accordance with the schemes in the three estates of Pandra ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Tundi, and Nowagurh (3rd), while in the Manbazar estate the deficiency was due to the fact of a large sum having to be paid to meet the cost of the succession suit still pending before the Sub-Judge of the district. In the Hensla estate it is due to the fact of a sum of Rs. 363 requiring to be paid for the excavation of a tank and the construction of walls around the residence of the proprietor. In Singhbhum there was a deficiency of Rs. 13,027 in the Dhalbhum estate, but this was due not to want of funds, but to the inability of certain creditors who, though entitled to receive payment during the year, failed to produce the necessary powers-of-attorney, or proof of transfer to them of the debts registered in favour of the original creditors. There was a cash balance of Rs. 25,354 to the credit of the estate when the year closed.

In many respects the management of encumbered estates is a Sisyphean task, for while the authorities are laboriously striving to pay off all the debts in the time allowed, the proprietor is heaping up fresh liabilities at ruinous rates of interest, which are extravagantly enhanced by his disability under the law to incur any pecuniary obligation.

#### XIX.—EXCISE.

77. The revenue derived from the different excisable articles during the year is shown in statement XXVIII. Compared with 1892-93, the demand for the past year shows an increase of 8·4 per cent. The increase is partly due to keener competition at the auction sales, and partly to the generally good harvests of the past year. The excise revenue of the Division is mainly derived from country-spirits. Next to it come opium and ganja. A sum of Rs. 9,000 was paid as duty for opium purchased at the Purulia Treasury by the retail vendor of the tributary state of Gangpur, where opium is largely consumed by the people. The outstill system is in force throughout the Division except a small area in the Giridih subdivision, where the distillery system is maintained to meet the requirements of a large mining population working in the collieries. Hilly and

comparatively sparsely-populated as the Division for the most part is, the outstill system is the best suited to its requirements. The expansion of revenue from pachwai is to some extent prevented by the concession granted to certain aboriginal tribes to brew pachwai for their home consumption without restriction. A proposal was made by Mr. Renny, the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, to take away this privilege from the residents of Chaibassa, but it has been exercised by them for a long period and is highly prized, and any attempt to interfere with it would be viewed with strong opposition, and is to be deprecated. In Hazari-bagh 66 cases were instituted for the infringement of the excise laws, of which 44 were detected by the police and 22 by the excise inspecting staff. The number of persons brought to trial was 71, of whom 61 were convicted. In Lohardaga 136 cases were detected during the year, namely, 57 by the police and 79 by the excise officers. The percentage of conviction obtained by the police is 87·7 and by the excise officers 91·1. In this district the inspecting officers were active in carrying out their duties, and succeeded in detecting a fairly large number of offences, but though successful in finding out cases of illicit manufacture of pachwai, they failed to discover a single case of illicit distillation of country-spirits. This is remarkable, and seems to indicate that they do not go about with their eyes and noses open. The tour of the Special Excise Deputy Collector might perhaps have been more useful, had he found time to visit the outlying parts of the district adjoining the tributary states. It is there that smuggling is likely to be carried on. There were several important outstills which have not at any time been visited by him. In Palamau it is believed that opium-smuggling is carried on very largely in certain parts of the district, notably in Husainabad, which is the abode of a large number of Muhammadan opium-eaters. There were altogether ten cases of illicit possession of opium detected during the year. Fifty-six persons were brought on trial during the year, of whom 55 were convicted. The very satisfactory results of the year's operations in this district are no doubt due to the fact of the Department being in the personal charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bright. In Manbhum 67 persons were prosecuted, of whom 46 were convicted. When examining the excise arrangements of this district, I noticed that the inspecting officers were not sufficiently on the alert, for in the six months covered by a statement prepared for my information, not a single case of illicit manufacture, sale or possession of country-liquor was detected. The police had discovered some few cases, and appeared to be more successful than the special excise agency. In Singhbhum 105 persons were arrested for breach of excise laws, viz., 94 by police and 11 by excise officers, and 92 of these were convicted. The information given in the diaries of the inspecting staff, which came under my observation, was full, and shows that the Inspectors were usefully employed.

## XX—STAMPS.

78. The following comparative statement shows the receipts under the stamp laws in the several districts of the Division during the past two years:—

DISTRICTS.	1892-93.				1-93-94.			
	Receipts from stamps of all kinds.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Duty and penalty.	Total.	Receipts from stamps of all kinds.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Duty and penalty.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hazari-bagh ... ..	Rs. 83,414	Rs. 1,072	Rs. 302	Rs. 84,788	Rs. 1,01,321	Rs. 1,207	Rs. 614	Rs. 1,03,202
Lohardaga ... ..	1,12,270	1,546	401	1,14,207	1,24,402	1,730	627	1,26,759
Palamau ... ..	25,700	202	116	26,198	29,087	367	242	29,696
Manbhum ... ..	1,56,220	1,003	667	1,58,600	1,57,358	2,038	516	1,59,912
Singhbhum ... ..	17,880	380	126	18,406	17,822	465	58	18,345
Total ... ..	3,05,592	5,203	1,422	4,02,307	4,29,090	5,807	2,057	4,37,914

Taken as a whole, the results of the past year, when compared with those of the previous one, appear to advantage. The gross revenue of the Division amounted to Rs. 4,37,914, against Rs. 4,02,307 in the previous year. The total

charges incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 10,791, against Rs. 8,530 in 1892-93 as detailed below:—

		1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	...	1,991	2,210
Lohardaga	...	2,073	2,650
Palamau	...	606	733
Manbhum	...	3,561	4,343
Singhbhum	...	299	855
Total	...	8,530	10,791

The net revenue thus amounted to Rs. 4,27,123, against Rs. 3,93,777 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 33,346, or 8·5 per cent. The increase is partly due to the increase in the number and value of rent and civil suits, and partly to the execution of a larger number of bonds, mortgage deeds, &c.

79. The following table shows the number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act during the past two years:—

DISTRICTS.			NUMBER OF CASES.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.
1			2	3
Hazaribagh	...	...	47	84
Lohardaga	...	...	46	72
Palamau	...	...	14	43
Manbhum	...	...	53	57
Singhbhum	...	...	9	7
Total	...	...	169	263

Except in Singhbhum all the districts show an increase which is no doubt due to the increased watchfulness exercised by the Courts.

80. The number of criminal prosecutions instituted during the year for infringement of the provisions of the stamp law was 18, against 28 during the preceding year, and the number of persons brought to trial was 13 against 31, and the number of persons convicted 10 against 22. •

81. During the past year a case of stamp fraud was brought to notice in Palamau, in which old stamps were found to have been abstracted from certain records of cases already decided, and subsequently used again with the object of appropriating process fees. A thorough enquiry was held by the Deputy Commissioner, but the real culprit could not be detected. The certificate muharrir, however, who had charge of the records, and another muharrir who used to assist him occasionally in his work, were dismissed.

#### XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

82. Appendix XXIX shows the number of persons finally assessed, and the demands, collections and balances of tax and penalties imposed during the year. The total number of persons finally assessed in the Division was 4,350 against 4,316, and the total assessment was Rs. 87,243, against Rs. 83,250 in the previous year. There has thus been an increase of Rs. 3,993 in the demand

and of 34 in the number of assesses. The increase in the demand is shared by the districts of Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Manbhum, and that in the number of assesses by the first two districts only.

83. The aggregate demand, including arrears and penalties and costs, &c., amounted to Rs. 91,074, against Rs. 89,491 in the previous year. The gross collections during the year were Rs. 88,018. Excluding from this Rs. 621 on account of excess collections and advance payments, Rs. 1,221 on account of arrears of the previous year, and Rs. 1,060 on account of penalties, cost, &c., the net collections of the tax amounted to Rs. 85,116, against Rs. 81,566 in the previous year. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 3,677.

84. The following table gives a classification of assesses who have paid tax according to incomes:—

AMOUNT OF INCOME ASSESSED.	HAZARIBAGH.		LOHARDAGA.		PALAMAU.		MANBHUM.		SINGHBHUM.		TOTAL.	
	Number of asses.	Tax paid.	Number of asses.	Tax paid.	Number of asses.	Tax paid.	Number of asses.	Tax paid.	Number of asses.	Tax paid.	Number of asses.	Tax paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 ...	845	8,427	823	6,203	501	5,005	486	4,840	217	2,159	2,672	26,643
.. 750 to .. 2,000 ...	407	8,230	336	7,129	205	4,112	274	5,775	84	1,763	1,306	26,940
.. 2,000 to .. 5,000 ...	54	4,423	55	4,014	18	1,299	64	4,951	10	749	201	15,436
.. 5,000 to .. 20,000 ...	19	4,173	9	1,580	1	182	18	4,231	4	1,018	51	11,184
.. 20,000 to .. 40,000 ...	1	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	609	2	1,158
.. 40,000 to .. 1,00,000 ...	1	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,094
.. 1,00,000 and more ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,682	...	...	1	2,682
Total ...	1,327	26,806	1,023	18,926	725	10,598	843	22,488	316	6,238	4,234	85,116

Of the total number of assesses, nearly 94 per cent. belong to classes with incomes from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 per annum, and they paid about 66·1 per cent. of the tax.

85. The following table classifies the incomes on which tax has been levied during the year:—

DISTRICTS.	PART I.		PART II.		PART III.		PART IV.		TOTAL.	
	Number of asses.	Tax paid.	Number of asses.	Tax paid.	Number of asses.	Tax paid.	Number of asses.	Tax paid.	Number of asses.	Tax paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	50	1,589	5	632	...	...	1,272	24,645	1,327	26,806
Lohardaga ...	44	1,416	...	...	...	...	979	17,510	1,023	18,926
Palamau ...	6	88	...	...	...	...	719	10,510	725	10,598
Manbhum ...	32	1,278	...	...	...	...	811	21,210	843	22,488
Singhbhum ...	12	456	...	...	...	...	304	5,782	316	6,238
Total ...	144	4,827	5	632	...	...	4,085	79,657	4,234	85,116

The figures in columns 3 and 5 do not represent the entire amount of tax levied in the Division under Parts I and IV, as the tax on salaries and pensions of Government officials are adjusted in the office of the Accountant-General, and several companies who work mines or carry on business in the Division pay their tax in Calcutta and other places. Part III is blank, as the tax under that part is levied by the Accountant-General, Bengal, direct.

86. The following table shows the results of objections preferred against the assessments made:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of objections filed.	Number of objections in which the original assessments were upheld.	Number of objections in which the assessments were modified.	Number of objections in which the assessments were cancelled.	Number of objections pending at the close of the year.	Percentage in which the original assessments were upheld.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh ...	171	118	27	26	...	69.0
Lohardaga ...	76	45	17	14	.....	59.2
Palamau ...	141	95	26	20	.....	67.3
Manbhum ...	161	107	22	32	.....	66.4
Singhbhum ...	31	28	.....	3	.....	90.3
Total ...	580	393	92	95	.....	67.9

Of the 4,451 persons originally assessed to tax in the Division, 580 filed petitions of objection, the percentage of objections to assessments being 13.03, against 12.4 in the preceding year, but the percentage of objections rejected to those preferred was 67.9 against 62.4. Most of the objections were made under part IV, and related to assessments of persons having incomes ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750. Out of the 580 objections filed during the year, in 393 the petitions were rejected, in 92 the assessments were modified, and in 95 the assesseees were entirely exempted, against 346, 79, and 129, respectively, in the previous year. The number of objections is fairly high, but is no precise measure of the public feeling with regard to the assessment. There are some who object on principle year after year, notwithstanding repeated failures, in the bare hope that the wheel of fortune may turn in their favour, and in the case of an increased assessment, there is almost certain to be an appeal. The incidence of the tax is really very light, and when moving about the districts and freely associating with the people, only once in the course of five years has a complaint been made to me on the subject, and that came from an indignant Kabuli, who, as an itinerant trader, thought himself beyond the reach of our fiscal system.

#### XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

87. The following table compares the receipts and disbursements in the district treasuries during the last two years:—

DISTRICTS.	Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	16,44,902	18,16,747	16,51,364	17,02,914
Lohardaga ...	15,56,506	16,22,689	15,75,498	15,37,817
Palamau ...	5,63,871	7,63,974	5,62,617	7,92,246
Manbhum ...	16,35,912	15,97,781	16,82,073	16,71,654
Singhbhum ...	6,57,669	7,10,277	7,08,559	7,17,777
Total ...	60,58,860	65,11,468	61,80,111	63,22,408



There was an increase in the receipts in all districts except Manbhum. The increase in Hazaribagh is due to remittances from encumbered estates, chiefly the Karharbari estate, in which the sale of a number of villages in order to secure the estate's solvency brought in a large sum to the treasury. The increase in Lohardaga is due to the gradual development of the excise revenue, as well as to the estate of the minor Thakur of Jeriu being brought under the management of the Court of Wards. The increase in Palamau and Singhbhum indicates the growing importance of the districts. The decrease in Manbhum is due to the discontinuance of the practice of remitting the surplus money from the Sirguja post-office to the Manbhum Treasury.

88. The subjoined table compares transactions in currency notes:—

DISTRICTS.	Receipts.		Issues.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	2,92,515	3,86,755	2,66,120	3,46,990
Lohardaga ...	4,10,800	3,62,140	4,17,520	3,59,260
Palamau ...	1,99,155	2,96,388	2,19,775	2,99,180
Manbhum ...	5,75,820	5,21,645	6,71,350	4,85,945
Singhbhum ...	2,47,100	2,40,395	2,61,955	26,582
Total ...	17,25,390	18,07,323	18,39,720	15,17,957

There was an increase in the receipts in Hazaribagh and Palamau, due in the former district to the payment of public dues, and in the latter chiefly to favourable lac harvests, the traders and mahajans freely exchanging currency notes for silver to enable them to carry on their dealings. The decrease in the other three districts is probably due to the facilities given by the Bengal-Nagpur and Jharia railway lines to bring cash instead of currency notes for the purchase of the raw products of the district. The decrease in issues is largest in Manbhum, and is due to the fact that in the previous year a remittance of Rs. 4,22,500 in currency notes was made from Purulia to the reserve treasury, against Rs. 1,65,900 only of the year under report.

89. The following table shows the transactions in the Post Office Savings Bank:—

DISTRICTS.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	52,360	35,187	55,024	39,117
Lohardaga	63,209	41,162	53,211	42,446
Palamau	15,585	7,736	22,534	9,237
Manbhum	73,851	68,235	76,131	63,951
Singhbhum	31,155	23,513	33,654	23,837
Total ...	2,36,160	1,75,863	2,40,584	1,78,588

Lohardaga shows a large decrease in the amount deposited as compared with the previous year. This is due to the fact that in that year large sums were deposited in the Ranchi Post Office Savings Bank on account of the Lady Dufferin Fund. The fluctuations in the amounts deposited and withdrawn in the other districts do not call for any remarks.

90. The following table exhibits money-order transactions:—

DISTRICTS.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	7,40,653	6,32,226	6,48,560	5,88,336
Lohardaga	8,03,977	3,38,955	7,78,157	3,84,853
Palamau ...	1,49,279	1,03,192	2,24,999	1,51,290
Manbhum...	5,83,584	2,96,096	6,76,776	3,08,617
Singbhum	4,71,533	2,68,764	5,14,690	2,18,521
Total	27,49,026	16,39,233	28,43,152	16,51,617

The falling off in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga is attributed to a decline in the cooly-recruiting business, and to the public generally receiving and sending remittances by means of registered and insured letters, as evidenced by a considerable increase in the number of registered and insured letters during the year. In Manbhum the increase in money-order transactions is attributed to the growing popularity of the system.

91. The Chota Nagpur Banking Association, Limited, continues to be the only bank in the district of Hazaribagh. It is a joint-stock company registered under Act XI of 1882. During the year under report the nominal capital of the Company was raised from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000. The paid-up capital of the Company at the close of the year was Rs. 37,630 and Rs. 11,854 were in the Reserve Fund, together making a total of Rs. 49,484. The business of the Company is chiefly confined to money-lending and to discounting bank cheques. The deposits of the year increased the funds of the Association from Rs. 2,19,738 to Rs. 3,08,906. The gross income of the Association amounted to Rs. 23,040, and the expenditure to Rs. 13,955, giving a net profit of Rs. 9,085. Out of this sum, Rs. 5,644 were distributed among the shareholders as dividends at 15 per cent., and the balance (Rs. 3,441) was credited to the Reserve Fund. In addition to the amount paid as dividends, Rs. 18,739 were paid as bonus to the shareholders out of the Reserve Fund of the year 1892-93. The total amount of loans granted during the year was Rs. 2,23,002, against Rs. 1,37,342 in the previous year. The amount unrealised, including the outstanding of the previous year, was Rs. 1,60,690, namely, Rs. 1,41,572 on account of principal and Rs. 19,118 on account of interest. Deposits amounting to Rs. 1,96,824 were received during the year, and Rs. 1,19,998 were refunded. In addition to the branch office at Giridih, the Company opened another branch office at Chatra.

#### XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

92. The Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway, referred to in paragraph 100 of the previous report, is almost complete. The road has been finished and rails have been laid up to Katras, and station buildings are now being erected. Material trains ran up to Katras during the year. The line has been opened for coaching and goods traffic with effect from the 20th May 1894. The Chanch branch of the East Indian Railway is still under construction, and it will take some time more before the line is open. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company run two "up" and two "down" trains daily, and better

time is now kept than formerly, though the line is still worked on the same cheap system as before. The application for a concession to lay and work a steam-tramway between Purulia and Ranchi, referred to in last year's report, was returned to the applicant for revision under Government orders specifying the lines on which it should be prepared. It has recently been received back, and the proposed scheme is under examination. The District Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, stationed at Purulia, is also desirous of preparing a scheme, and I have supplied the Chief Engineer and Agent to that line with information regarding the traffic to be expected, to enable him to decide whether the line would pay. I may repeat what I have said before, that a rail or tramway to Purulia would enable Ranchi, with its moderate temperature and not over-abundant (though sufficient) rainfall, to become a sanitarium from July to October, when the heat and moisture of the plains are particularly trying and exhausting.

In Hazaribagh 24 bandhs or irrigation reservoirs were constructed, repaired or improved in the Government estates at a cost of Rs. 2,585-8-2. Sixteen other bandhs and one pucker well were also constructed in the Government estates at a cost of Rs. 1,469-15 for the supply of good drinking-water. In Lohardaga the District Road Cess Committee improved twelve natural springs by protecting them with masonry walls. These springs supply drinking-water to the inhabitants of the places where they are situated. The Mahta bandh in Manbhum was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,478. The enlargement of the Madhub Bandh in the Purulia town is approaching completion.

## XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

93. The following roads are maintained by the Public Works Department in this Division:—

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Provincial roads.          |                              |
| (i) Giridih-Dumri road.        | (iv) Barhi-Hazaribagh road.  |
| (ii) Grand Trunk road.         | (v) Hazaribagh-Ranchi road.  |
| (iii) Bagodar-Hazaribagh road. | (vi) Ranchi-Purulia road.    |
|                                | (vii) Ranchi-Chaibassa road. |

The surface of the road between Giridih and Dumri, particularly the portion between Giridih and Chirki, is reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh to be cut up in many places owing to heavy cart traffic. Colonel Garbott is of opinion that unless trap is used as road metal in place of quartz, this road will need constant and extensive repairs. The Khako bridge, which collapsed in August last, has been reconstructed, and will shortly be opened for traffic. The stone causeway across the bed of the Barrakar river needs improving, as the surface is very rough, and the large rocks at the heads of the ferry crossing need to be blasted and removed, as they cause much damage to the ferry boats, particularly in rough weather owing to the velocity of the stream. The Grand Trunk road was maintained in fair condition. It has a metalled surface of 9 feet width in the centre of a crest 30 feet wide. The 31st and 32nd miles of the Bagodar-Hazaribagh road should, like the other portion of it, be metalled with quartz, as the present gravelled surface cannot resist heavy traffic. These two miles are very heavy, and almost impassable during the rainy season.

It is proposed to construct a stone causeway across the bed of the Damodar river on the Hazaribagh-Ranchi road in order to facilitate traffic. and an estimate amounting to Rs. 12,330 has been sanctioned for the purpose.

The metalled surface of the Barhi-Hazaribagh road is worn and rough in many places, owing to the heavy traffic.

In Lohardaga the approaches of the three rivers, Subarnarekha, Kanchi and Tajna, have been eased and the survey of the road from Ranchi to the Kalinga Railway station *via* Basia and Lodhma has been completed. The timber top of a bridge on the 5th mile of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road was also reconstructed during the year.

In Manbhum the two provincial roads, viz., Purulia to Barrakar and Chas to Golbora, were transferred to the District Road Committee during the year under report.

The road from Chaibassa to Chakradharpur was maintained in a thoroughly efficient condition, and carriages drawn by animals are now plying between the two places to the great relief and convenience of travellers. The third section of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road from Chakradharpur to Bandgaon was under construction, and a portion of it in the plains (about 11 miles in length) has been opened out for traffic.

94. *Original works.*—In Hazaribagh an inspection bungalow has been constructed at Doodhimati on the Gola and Dakurgurha road at a cost of Rs. 399, and a pucca well is being sunk at Jubra on the Balumath and Sherghaty road at a cost of Rs. 120. Two inspection bungalows have also been commenced on the Gaya and Deoghur Pilgrim road at Nasirganj and Khejari respectively. No other original work could be taken in hand for want of funds.

In Lohardaga the Road Cess Committee provided Rs. 10,500 in the budget estimate for the year 1893-94 for the construction of a road from Chapka to the boundary of the district towards the Sirguja Political State, but owing to their funds being inadequate, the proposal was subsequently abandoned. The fact is a large expenditure is not required for this road. All that is necessary is to mark it out and level the surface, and if a certain portion is taken up each year and treated in this way, the cost will not be great. A sal-wood railing, 120 feet in length, at the approaches of the Pandra bridge on the 4th mile of the Ranchi-Lohardaga road, was constructed during the year.

The original works constructed were a 20 feet bridge on the Manatu road, two small culverts on the Hariharganj road, and two diversions on the Manatu road. This road has been practically reconstructed from Manatu to Eghara, so that it is now passable for carts and wheeled traffic up to the Hazaribagh border. Plans and estimates were also prepared for the construction of a new road, 32 miles in length, from Gurhwa to Sirguja.

In Manbhum a feeder road to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, from Bagmundi to Bularampur, 18 miles in length, was commenced during the year. Rupees 17,056 was sanctioned early in April 1893, but the District Road Committee was unable to grant more than Rs. 3,500 for it. A contribution of Rs. 2,500 has since been made from the Estates Improvement Fund under the disposal of the Board. The road passes through jungles and over hills, and when complete will open out a large track of country which is still very backward.

In Singhbhum the principal items of original works executed were gravelling heavy portions of the Chaibassa-Band road, the Chaibassa-Anda road, the Chaibassa-Jagannathpur road, and Chakradharpur-Koksinga road, and the construction of a masonry bridge at Ghatsilla at a cost of Rs. 1,500. The Subarnarekha ghát-cutting has nearly been finished, and the expenditure incurred on it up to the end of 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 4,203.

95. *Repairs.*—In Hazaribagh 34 miles of metalled, 65 miles of gravelled, 402 miles of fair-weather, and 78 miles of village roads were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 34,485, against 34 miles of metalled, 73 miles of gravelled, 420 miles of fair-weather, and 190 miles of village roads maintained at a cost of Rs. 41,271 in the previous year. In Lohardaga 451 miles of district roads were thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 25,628.

The repair works consisted chiefly of gravelling, turfing, surface-dressing, sloping banks of streams, and repairing and renewing temporary bridges. Ten miles of new village roads were constructed in this district in place of village tracks, and two miles were gravelled over, and over 145 miles were kept up passable by petty repairs at a cost of Rs. 5,611. The income of the Lohardaga Road Cess Committee was Rs. 42,910, of which Rs. 34,711 was made available for improvement and repair of roads.

In Palamau, out of Rs. 10,000, the budget grant for roads in class III, Rs. 8,887 was expended in repairs.

In Manbhum the District Road Committee took up the repair works of 30 roads of a total length of  $403\frac{1}{3}$  miles at a cost of Rs. 27,731. The Subdivisional Officer of Gobindpur wishes some of the main roads to be bridged, but is doubtful whether the funds will permit of the outlay. Mr. N. Warde-Jones has managed to improve the condition of some of the village tracks with the assistance of the villagers.

96. *Arboriculture*.—In Hazaribagh 4,242 existing trees were maintained and 230 new ones planted out during the year at a cost of Rs. 597, which includes Rs. 84 (spent on the maintenance of a nursery at Hazaribagh containing nearly 1,600 plants).

In Lohardaga 1,189 seedlings of karanj, mango, teak, mahogany, jack, jamûn, and tûn were newly planted, and all the existing roadside trees were maintained. One thousand three hundred and ninety-two new bamboo-gabions of approved size and 1,633 of smaller dimensions were supplied for the protection of young trees. A nursery was kept up at Ranchi, where 881 seedlings were raised, consisting of teak, mango, jack, mahogany, mohwa, karanj, sal, tûn, peepal, jamûn, bar, and tamarind. A small nursery was also maintained in the compound of the road cess bungalow at Lohardaga, where 95 plants were grown. The total expenditure on arboriculture amounted to Rs. 1,802. In Palamau 250 seedlings were transplanted and 400 gabions of an improved pattern were made and put down for the protection of existing roadside trees. A number of karmaini and asoke seedlings were transplanted from brier in the Deputy Commissioner's compound into the nurseries, but the latter have perished. The two nurseries contain now several hundreds of seedlings, which should be fit for transplantation in another year or so. In Manbhum four miles of road in the Chas-Gûlbera line were under tree plantation, and 123 young trees were maintained and 426 trees planted. Two nurseries have been started in the compounds of inspection bungalows, each with 500 seedlings. In the Purulia-Barrakar road 100 trees were established and 1,110 newly planted. For the district roads a nursery has been opened in the compound of the Jubilee Town Hall, containing 1,000 seedlings of indigenous and exotic plants. The total expenditure on arboriculture was Rs. 1,847 (Rs. 297 from District Road Fund and Rs. 1,550 from Provincial Funds). In Singhbhum 976 young trees were planted on the first four miles of each of the Chaibassa-Subarnarekha, Chaibassa-Bend, and Chaibassa-Jagarnathpur roads. These trees were provided with gabions of stone and earth, and were generally well protected.

97. The subjoined table shows the receipts from ferries in the several districts of the Division, during the past three years:—

(c) Ferries.

DISTRICTS.	Names of ferries.	Receipts.		
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
Hazaribagh	Damudar	Rs. 378	Rs. 425	Rs. 500
	Barrakar	795	800	851
	Total	1,173	1,225	1,351
Manbhum	Hijooli	300	310	618
	Chinakari	100	100	168
	Telkupi	2	2	2
	Sarisakuri	5	5	5
	Manikui	100	55	53
	Total	507	472	846

In Lohardaga the ferry of the Subarnarekha on the Old Purulia road has been abandoned since the construction of the new bridge.

#### XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

98. The Act is not in force in this Division.

## XXVI.—EDUCATION.

99. The following statement compares the number of schools of all kinds in this Division during the past two years and the number of pupils attending the same:—

SCHOOLS.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Public Institutions.</i>				
High English schools ... ..	7	1,268	7	1,303
Middle „ „ ... ..	26	1,752	32	2,130
Middle vernacular ... ..	34	2,073	30	1,865
Upper primary ... ..	95	4,461	110	5,234
Lower „ ... ..	1,814	49,698	1,896	52,147
Special ... ..	32	252	44	311
Female ... ..	116	3,212	136	3,633
Total of public institutions ...	2,124	62,716	2,245	66,623
<i>Private Institutions.</i>				
Arabic or Persian ... ..	35	432	27	350
Sanskrit ... ..	10	148	13	147
Elementary—				
Teaching vernacular only ... ..	77	521	84	594
Teaching the Koran ... ..	5	81	3	89
Other schools ... ..	3	88	.....	.....
Total of private institutions ...	130	1,270	127	1,180
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,254	63,986	2,372	67,803

The total number of schools of all kinds was 2,372, against 2,254 in the previous year, showing an increase of 118 schools. Public institutions increased from 2,124 to 2,245, and the number of pupils from 62,716 to 66,623. The largest gain has been in lower primary schools. There has also been a satisfactory increase in the number of girls' schools. There was no fluctuation in the number of high English schools, but the number of pupils attending them rose from 1,268 to 1,303, middle English schools have advanced from 26 with 1,752 pupils to 32 with 2,130 students, while middle vernacular schools have declined from 34 to 30, and their pupils from 2,073 to 1,865.

100. The subjoined statement shows the fluctuations in the number of schools of all classes and in that of the pupils attending them during the last two years, district by district:—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.			1892-93.		1893-94.	
			Schools of all classes.	Pupils.	Schools of all classes.	Pupils.
1			2	3	4	5
Hazaribagh	...	...	534	15,867	548	16,059
Lohardaga	...	...	492	12,569	601	14,482
Palamau	...	...	200	4,317	197	4,585
Manbhum	...	...	622	15,578	606	15,394
Singhbhum	...	...	406	15,655	420	17,283
Total	...	...	2,254	63,986	2,372	67,803

The increase in the number of schools and pupils is chiefly noticeable in the district of Lohardaga. Hazaribagh and Singhbhum show only slight advances, while the remaining districts show a small decline. The Singhbhum district, though backward in many respects as compared with the other districts except Palamau, has the largest number of pupils attending the schools.

101. The results of the last Entrance Examination were very favourable. Out of 56 candidates who appeared in the examination, 30 were successful, 6 being placed in the first and 12 each in the second and third divisions. Of the seven high English schools which sent up candidates for competing in the examination, the best results were obtained by the Ranchi Zilla School, in which out of the 17 candidates sent up, 10 passed, viz., 4 in the first, 2 in the second, and four in the third division. Three of the Ranchi boys have obtained scholarships, one taking the ninth place in the list of successful candidates, and thus obtaining one of the ten first-grade junior scholarships thrown open to general competition in the province, another obtaining a second-grade scholarship, and third a third-grade scholarship. For the first time in the history of English education in Chota Nagpur a boy of the Ranchi Zilla School has obtained a junior scholarship of Rs. 20 a month. The credit of this and of the general excellent result in Ranchi is due to the exertions of the Head Master, Babu Kesab Lal Basu, who is a good teacher and disciplinarian. The fortunate candidate is Nagendra Nath Ghosh, the son of my Personal Assistant; and now that his name comes before me, I recollect at the last prize distribution having had the pleasure of handing to him a number of valuable books which he had won by his ability and diligence. Out of 19 boys who competed from the Purulia School, 11 passed, viz., 1 in the first division, 6 in the second, and 4 in the third. Hazaribagh passed four boys, viz., one in the first, two in the second, and one in the third division. One of the Hazaribagh boys has obtained a second-grade junior scholarship, and another a third-grade scholarship. Of the 30 boys who passed the Entrance Examination, 28 are Hindus, 1 a Muhammadan, and 1 an aboriginal Christian. This last passed the examination from the Ranchi School.

102. The middle English schools have advanced from 26 to 32, and their pupils from 1,752 to 2,130. Out of 32 middle English schools which existed in the Division during the past year, only 19 sent up 59 candidates for the last middle scholarship examination, of whom 25 from 14 schools were successful, viz., 17 with middle English and 8 with middle vernacular certificates. The results were not satisfactory. There has been a decline of 4 schools and of 208 boys under head "Middle vernacular schools." Out of 30 middle vernacular schools, 17 are departmental and 13 aided. The departmental schools are thus distributed—4 in Hazaribagh, 4 in Lohardaga, 1 in Palamau,

3 in Manbhum, and 5 in Singhbhum. Of the 13 aided institutions, 1 is in Lohardaga, 1 in Palamau, 9 in Manbhum, and 2 in Singhbhum. Twenty-six schools sent up candidates for the middle vernacular scholarship examination, viz., 16 departmental and 10 aided. Seventy-eight candidates competed at the examination, of whom 39 passed. The successful pupils were 22 from the departmental schools, and 17 from aided institutions.

103. The number of upper primary schools increased from 95 to 110. The increase of 15 schools was brought about by an increase of 3 institutions in Hazaribagh, 5 in Lohardaga, 2 in Palamau, 2 in Manbhum, and 3 in Singhbhum. Of the 110 upper primary schools, 78 sent up 186 candidates, against 75 schools and 155 candidates in the previous year. Of these, 75 were successful from 47 schools at the last examination, against 78 from 53 schools in 1892-93. The percentage of competing to successful schools and scholars for the year under report was thus 60·2 and 40·3 respectively. On the result of this examination seven upper primary scholarships were awarded, viz., two to Hazaribagh, two to Manbhum, and one to each of the other three districts.

104. Under the head of lower primary schools there were 1,608 aided and 278 unaided schools, against 1,543 aided and 271 unaided schools in the previous year. The increase of 72 schools and of 2,449 pupils was distributed thus—Hazaribagh, 12 schools and 75 boys; Lohardaga, 60 schools and 1,288 pupils; Palamau, 6 schools and 243 pupils; and Singhbhum, 8 schools and 1,120 pupils. Manbhum has lost 14 schools with 277 pupils. The gain in Lohardaga is marked, and is creditable to the Deputy Inspector, Babu Kalikananda Mukherjee. Altogether 1,626 candidates were sent up from 683 schools in the lower primary examination, of whom 683 from 382 schools were successful.

105.

## FEMALE EDUCATION.

DISTRICTS.	UPPER PRIMARY GIRLS' SCHOOLS.		LOWER PRIMARY GIRLS' SCHOOLS.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Hazaribagh ...	2	97	34	951
Lohardaga ...	4	247	26	411
Palamau ...	...	...	5	82
Manbhum ...	5	146	9	183
Singhbhum ...	2	125	49	1,391
Total ...	13	615	123	3,018

The number of girls' schools has advanced from 116 to 136, and their pupils from 3,212 to 3,633. The increase is thus contributed—Hazaribagh, 2 schools and 60 pupils; Lohardaga, 9 schools and 125 pupils; Manbhum, 2 schools with a loss of 1 pupil; Singhbhum, 8 schools and 272 pupils; and Palamau, loss of 1 school and 35 children. In the upper primary scholarship examination 16 girls competed, of whom 8 passed and 2 obtained scholarships. In the lower primary scholarship examination 87 girls competed; of whom 53 were successful, against 82 and 71 respectively.

106. On the 31st March last the Ranchi Industrial School had on its rolls 27 pupils, against 24 in the previous year. The school continues to improve under Mr. D'Silva, the Superintendent. During the past year the income from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles amounted to Rs. 1,139, against Rs. 503 in 1892-93. Hindi reading and writing, a little arithmetic, as well as sketching, free-hand and lineal drawing, are being taught regularly by the munshi and the



Superintendent. The latter appears to be a practical man who has sound ideas about instructing the boys and getting a good quality of work out of them, and now that he has been provided with a house as his residence close to the school and is settled down, there is every chance of the school thriving. There is however, a constant difficulty which has to be overcome of obtaining a sufficient supply of timber—a matter which the Managing Committee will do well to look to.

107. The cost of education during the past two years is compared below—

	1892-93.			1893-94.				
	EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC SOURCES.		Expenditure from private sources.	Total.	EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC SOURCES.		Expenditure from private sources.	Total.
	Provincial revenue.	Municipal Fund.			Provincial revenue.	Municipal Fund.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary ... ..	27,433	1,797	48,284	77,464	27,333	1,556	50,995	79,884
Primary ... ..	48,763	872	70,128	1,19,563	48,862	1,470	71,239	1,21,631
Female ... ..	5,749	374	7,655	13,778	6,269	398	8,076	15,343
Special ... ..	7,103	.....	1,037	9,040	7,240	.....	2,019	9,259
Scholarships ... ..	6,859	.....	594	7,454	6,012	.....	502	7,444
Buildings ... ..	2,707	175	2,152	5,034	4,283	02	1,546	5,891
Furniture and apparatus ... ..	1,054	.....	.....	1,054	.....	.....	149	1,025
Miscellaneous ... ..	9,996	29	489	9,914	9,045	39	485	9,569
Superintendence ... ..	30,937	.....	261	37,198	37,881	.....	288	38,169
Total ... ..	1,46,901	3,047	1,31,450	2,80,498	1,48,731	3,525	1,35,959	2,88,215

There has been an increase of Rs. 7,717 in the total educational expenditure of the Division. The increase of Rs. 2,730 in the expenditure from provincial funds was under the heads of buildings and superintendence, due to the erection of additional rooms in connection with the Ranchi Zilla and Industrial Schools as well as to the entertainment of the services of a second Inspector of Schools in Palamau. There has been an increase of Rs. 822 in the expenditure from municipal funds. The increase of expenditure from private sources, from Rs. 1,31,450 to Rs. 1,35,959, is satisfactory.

108. For a backward country like Chota Nagpur, the educational results may be regarded with a certain amount of satisfaction. The principal need is an extension of primary education, and the addition of 89 primary schools to the list, though not much to boast of, is a healthy indication of progress. It is also satisfactory to find that the municipal grants to these institutions have more than doubled, though some further aid from this source may be reasonably expected. There has also been a fair advance in female education. The aim of Government being to cheapen education in all elementary schools, I should like to see some real effort made to lessen the number of books required and to reduce the cost—a subject touched upon in paragraph 116 of my report last year. The population being mostly agricultural, there is frequently a difficulty in securing the attendance of boys in the cultivating season, and in distant tracts an attempt to open a school will sometimes arouse the strongest opposition from parents who require their children's aid both in the tilling of the ground and the pasturing of cattle. There has, however, notwithstanding these drawbacks, been a marked increase in the number of aboriginal boys of all classes attending school, and as regards these, a considerable share of the educational work (22 per cent.) is borne by the various missions. There was a great falling off of aboriginal pupils in the Ranchi Government School, owing to the imposition of fees from the sixth class downwards. I had to point out that this imposition was not only ill-advised, but was contrary to the direct orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and the order having been withdrawn, it is expected that the number of aborigines attending the school will increase.

It is a healthy sign that increased attention is being paid to physical exercises—cricket, football, hockey, and performances on the parallel bars. In all these games the boys of the Ranchi Anglican Mission School come well to the front, thanks to the exertions of the Rev. E. H. Whitley. They play hockey so effectively as to be more than a match for a picked team of officers and men of the regiment at Doranda, and they enter into the contest—unquestionably a

very severe one—with such vigour and pluck that they can afford to smile at the Purulia Head Master's description of the danger of the ancient game of tipcat—“The last-named is nevertheless a dangerous sport, and can, at any moment, give rise to accidents. The missile that has to be thrown violently, as a ball is done in the case of cricket, by one of the players, and is tried to be intercepted by several others when passing through the air, is made of a piece of hard wood of the size of a weaver's shuttle. If this happen to strike at the head of some one of the players, it might cause a severe wound, and perhaps kill him on the spot.”

#### XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

109. No new dispensary or hospital was opened during the past year in any of the districts of this Division. Those that exist are situate in the towns of Hazaribagh, Chatra, Barhi, and Giridih in Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Lohardaga, Daltonganj in Palamau, Purulia, Pandra, Gobindpur, Topchansi, Raghunathpur, Jhalda, Jharia, and Barabazar in Manbhum, and Chaibassa in Singhbhum. The dispensaries at Hazaribagh, Chatra, Ranchi, Purulia, Raghunathpur, Jhalda, and Chaibassa are maintained chiefly by the several municipalities of those places. The rest are supported either by private individuals or by local subscriptions.

110. The annexed statement (No. XXXI) gives the income derived by the several dispensaries of the Division from different sources, the number of in and out-patients treated in them, and the total cost incurred in maintaining them. The total income of the dispensaries mentioned above amounted to Rs. 18,288, out of which Rs. 7,252 was contributed from municipal funds and Rs. 9,288 from private subscriptions and donations; while only Rs. 1,748 was contributed by Government, against Rs. 7,107, Rs. 7,724, and Rs. 1,372, respectively, in the previous year. In the case of the majority of the dispensaries, the Government contribution consisted of diet expenses in police cases and the cost of registers and forms supplied from the Government stores. Altogether 1,386 in-patients and 50,543 out-patients were treated in the dispensaries mentioned above, against 1,274 and 43,736 in 1892-93. The daily average of in-patients was 60.09 and of out-patients 418.85, against 56.69 and 383.53 in the previous year. The average cost of diet per in-patient was only one anna and  $8\frac{3}{4}$  pies, against one anna and 9 pies in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 16,903 in round numbers, against Rs. 15,397 in the previous year. In Hazaribagh the municipal dispensary at Hazaribagh was in charge of a second-grade Civil Hospital Assistant on a monthly salary of Rs. 35. The income of the dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,644, and the expenditure to the same amount. Sixteen major and 198 minor operations were performed in the dispensary during the year, against 11 major and 211 minor operations in 1892. The Chatra Dispensary was also in charge of a native doctor, who received Rs. 35 per month from municipal funds and Rs. 10 per month from Government for looking after police patients of four thanas. The number of minor operations performed in this dispensary was 77, against 66 in 1892. The Barhi Dispensary was in charge of a native doctor who received Rs. 30 per month from the Dispensary Fund, which was contributed mainly by subscriptions paid by the European and native gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood.

111. The dispensary at Giridih was in charge of the Assistant Surgeon in medical charge of the Giridih subdivision, who received an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem from the Dispensary Fund. The dispensary is supported mainly by subscriptions paid by the Raja of Serampur, the Tikait of Gowan, the Dhanwar Court of Wards' estate, and a few other zamindars of the neighbourhood. The total income of the dispensary amounted to Rs. 2,162, and the total expenditure to Rs. 910. Altogether 6,057 out-patients were treated in the dispensary during the past year, the daily average of the patients treated being 56.8. Besides the dispensary mentioned above, there are four other private dispensaries in and about the town of Giridih, three of which are supported by the East Indian Railway Company, the Bengal Coal Company, and the Raniganj Coal Association for the benefit of their employés. The fourth, which is open to the public, is managed by the Scotch Mission at Pachamba. There is also a private dispensary at Hazaribagh, which is open to the public, and is maintained by

the Dublin Mission. In Lohardaga the charitable dispensary at Ranchi was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 2,611, the bulk (Rs. 2,099) of which was contributed by the local Municipality, and Rs. 446 by private subscriptions. There was a slight decrease in the number of "in" and "out" patients treated in it on account of the comparative healthiness of the town during the year. The dispensary is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

112. The Lohardaga Dispensary is in charge of a Hospital Assistant, half of whose fixed salary of Rs. 25 per mensem is paid by the Government and the other half by the local Municipality. The Government also pays him Rs. 10 per mensem for police cases. The number of out-patients treated in the dispensary during the past year was 1,646, against 1,829 in the previous year, the decrease being attributed to the absence of any epidemic disease during the year under report. The dispensary subscriptions are still largely in arrears, and the Municipal office is still held in a room of the dispensary building. The Commissioners now propose to appropriate the dispensary building entirely for the purposes of their office, and to remove the dispensary to an old school-house which they have purchased in the heart of the town; but this of course cannot be permitted, as it would neither be fair to the original subscribers to the dispensary who, before the Municipality came into existence, provided the present excellent building, which stands on high ground, on an excellent healthy site, removed from the crowd, bustle, and smell of the bazar; whereas the old school-house, which, by the bye, has been purchased without any authority and for a sum considerably less than the cost of the dispensary building, is a tumble-down place, in the middle of the bazar, with a nasty cess-pit of green stagnant water behind, and most unsuitable for the treatment of sick persons. The majority of the Municipal Commissioners are mukhtars or otherwise employed at the Munsif's Court, which is near the dispensary, and that is the secret of their wish to retain the present building for their office. The Municipal Commissioners know themselves to be trespassers, and, when on tour, I explained to them that they ought in common fairness to turn out, and I offered to help them in securing a piece of land for building an office conveniently situated with regard to the catcherry. I also undertook to address certain native gentlemen, residents of the district, on the subject of their subscriptions, which are specially in arrear.

113. In Palamau the Daltonganj Dispensary was in charge of the Civil Medical Officer there. The number of both "in" and "out" patients treated in it considerably increased during the past year. The dispensary has recently been placed in charge of a Civil Hospital Assistant, and the Deputy Commissioner fears that its popularity will suffer, as patients much prefer to be habitually treated by a physician of a superior rank.

114. In Manbhum, notwithstanding the withdrawal of their subscription by Messrs. Robert Watson and Company, the dispensary at Barabazar was maintained as before mainly through the exertions of the Munsif-Magistrate there. It is the only institution of its kind on the south of the district, and its abolition will be a severe loss to the people of that part of the district. The dispensaries at Purulia, Jhalda, and Raghunathpur were maintained by the municipalities of those places. The last two are said to be gaining in popularity. The appointment of an Assistant Surgeon to take charge of the Purulia Dispensary is considered highly desirable. The dispensary at Jharia is supported entirely at the cost of the zamindar of Jharia, while that at Pandra at the cost of Babu Madhu Sudan Singh, who has succeeded to the estate of the late Maharani Hingan Kumari of Pandra. The zamindars of Katras and Nawagur are the main supporters of the dispensary at Topchansi. The Gobindpur Dispensary is maintained by private subscriptions. The last two, as being situated on the side of the Grand Trunk road, are largely resorted to by travellers.

115. In Singhbhum the Government grant of Rs. 200 per annum has enabled the Municipal Commissioners of Chaibassa to open a regular indoor ward in the Chaibassa Dispensary, and, as a consequence, the number of in-patients treated in the dispensary rose from 13 in 1892-93 to 95 in the year under report. The number of out-patients was, however, only 1,855, against 1,886 in the preceding year. Ophthalmia, malarial fevers, local injuries, skin diseases, and diseases of the ear were the chief ailments treated.

116. The Lohardaga Loper Asylum is now in charge of the Revd.

Loper asylums.

O. Gensky. It provides accommodation (1) for lepers, (2) for other incurables, and (3) for untainted children of lepers or syphilitic parents. There were 23 inmates in the asylum for lepers, 18 in the asylum for other incurables, and 7 boys and 4 girls in the house for children. The expenses during the year for the support of the lepers and incurables, for doctors and medicines, for carpenters and servants, for repairs to buildings and for children's home, amounted to Rs. 2,175.

The Purulia Loper Asylum had 127 male and 123 female inmates during the year under report. Segregation of sex is strictly observed, and 48 untainted boys and girls are kept apart from their parents and relatives. Great care is taken of these unfortunate people. The total expenditure of the institution was Rs. 11,294, of which Government contributed Rs. 100.

117. The services of the midwife formerly employed at Daltonganj were

Lady Dufferin's Fund.

dispensed with for misconduct, and her place was taken by Mussamat Massi Jaey, sent from Ranchi in September 1893. During the whole year the two midwives between them attended only seven cases of confinements, so that there is very little to show for the expenditure. The scheme has so far not proved very successful in Palamau. In Ranchi the midwife attended altogether 37 cases, out of which 17 were cases of confinement and 20 of sick-nursing. The amount of fees earned by her was Rs. 143-8.

118. Mrs. Grimley is still the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for the administration of the Marchioness of Dufferin's Fund, and looks after the management generally, but the interest taken by the native community is at a low ebb, for the last two meetings to decide on the estimates and plans for the construction of a zanana hospital at Ranchi were only attended by two native gentlemen, and one of them came under orders. The zanana hospital question hung fire for some time, owing to the non-receipt of a standard plan. When it at last arrived, it was submitted to the Committee and approved, and as Commissioner I was requested to obtain estimates from the Executive Engineer, who kindly prepared them. They have been approved, and include provision for a house for a lady-nurse; but as the Committee's funds will not suffice to meet the cost of the nurse's salary and other incidental charges, it was decided to solicit a special grant of Rs. 50 per mensem from Government.

The proposed construction of a zanana hospital at Hazaribagh will most probably have to be abandoned. To save the cost of building, Rai Jadunath Mukherji Bahadur offered to let a house for the purpose at the low rental of Rs. 12 a month. I inspected the house last cold weather, and finding it in every way suitable, as it had separate cook rooms and the necessary privacy for the inmates, and there were rooms that would serve for a residence for the lady-nurse, I talked the matter over with Dr. Kennedy, a member of the Dublin Mission, who then seemed both willing and anxious to assist in the hospital, and disposed to offer the services of a lady-nurse attached to the mission, and the result of my interview with him was that I advised the Dufferin Fund Committee to accept the offer of the house, and to invite Dr. Kennedy to become a member of the Branch Committee at Hazaribagh, and to place at his disposal all the medicines and medical appliances required for the use of the zanana hospital, and in fact to place the hospital generally under his control and management. This advice was accepted, and money was provided, but after waiting several months the Deputy Commissioner now reports that the matter has fallen through, as the Dublin Mission have declined to accept the charge, having decided to carry on a work in the Hazaribagh town itself on similar lines to the proposed zanana hospital, but entirely under their own management, and as a part of the medical mission. Upon this the Dufferin Fund Committee have come to the conclusion that there will hardly be any necessity for a separate zanana hospital under their own Branch Committee at Hazaribagh, and intend asking the donors of the Rs. 9,000 provided for its construction, if they have any objection, the funds being diverted to other districts in this Division.

#### XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

119. The libraries attached to this office and the offices of the Deputy Commissioners of the several districts are in good order. There are some old

and useless reports in the library attached to the Manbhum Deputy Commissioner's office, which will be got rid of very soon. There are two semi-public libraries in the town of Hazaribagh, one of which is supported by the Europeans and the other by the native community of the station. The funds are raised by donations and monthly subscriptions by the residents of the town. There is a library at Ranchi attached to the club for the European members of the town. It contains an excellent collection of books of travel, biographies, historical works, and old novels. There is another public library at Ranchi supported by the native community. The Purulia Public Library, opened last year, has a few but well chosen books. The zamindar of Jharia, on attaining his majority, made a donation of Rs. 500 to the institution. The Bar library at Purulia was opened in March last. The cost of constructing the library building was paid by a local zamindar.

#### XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

120. There is no museum in this Division.

#### XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

121. The Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, is not in force in any of the districts of this Division. The question of extending it to the districts of this Division, except in Singhbhum, was considered during the past year, with the result that it was considered undesirable to extend it to the districts in their present backward state. There exist Municipal, District Road, and District Education Committees at the head-quarters of each district. Giridih and Gobindpur have both a Branch Road Committee. Municipal Committees have been constituted at Chatra, Lohardaga, Jhalda, and Raghunathpur. The system by which two-thirds of the Municipal Commissioners are elected by the rate-payers and one-third appointed by Government obtains in the municipalities of Hazaribagh, Chatra, Ranchi, and Purulia. In the other municipalities as well as in the District Road and Education Committees the members are appointed by the Government. The Chairmen of all the municipalities are also appointed by Government.

Hazaribagh town has a second-class Municipality with a population of 16,672 souls, of whom 2,059 are rate-payers. Since the introduction of the election principle in 1888, only two general elections have been held, viz., one in September 1888 and the other in September 1891. During the year under report 12 municipal meetings were held at Hazaribagh, and quorums were obtained in all of them. The average attendance was 8·25, or 55 per cent., against 7·8 in the previous year. The total income of the year under report was Rs. 9,622 including Rs. 56, the balance of the previous year. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 9,233, leaving a balance of Rs. 389.

There is also a second-class Municipality at Chatra. The population of this Municipality as ascertained at the last census is 10,783, and the number of rate-payers 1,179. The third general election was held in December 1893. The total income of the Municipality during the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,896, excluding Rs. 414 on account of the balance of the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,751, leaving a balance of Rs. 560 on the 31st March 1894. During the year under report 12 municipal meetings were held with an average attendance of 8·08, or 50·52.

The District Road Committee of Hazaribagh held two meetings, in both of which quorums were obtained. The average attendance was 6·5. The majority of the members who live in the interior take very little interest in their duties, and are deterred from coming to meetings by the distance, the risks, fatigue, and expense of the journey to head-quarters.

The Giridih Branch Road Committee held four meetings with an average attendance of 3, against 4·2 in the previous year. The Subdivisional Officer of Giridih reports that the majority of the members of the Giridih Branch Road Committee take very little interest in their duties. The District Education Committee consists of 12 members, and assembled twice during the year. The average attendance was 5.

In Ranchi the Municipal Committee held 14 meetings during the year, with an average attendance of 42·3 per cent., against 17 meetings with an

average attendance of 51·5 per cent. in the preceding year. The Lohardaga Municipality held 13 meetings during the year, against 20 in the preceding year. The income of the Municipality is very small, but the Municipal Commissioners made laudable efforts to improve the town. Street-lighting was introduced during the year. A bullock serai and two branch roads, about one-quarter mile in length, were constructed.

The Lohardaga District Road Committee held five meetings during the year with an average attendance of 40 per cent., against six meetings with an average attendance of 33·5 per cent. in the previous year. The attendance of the non-official members is reported to be unsatisfactory. The Education Committee held five meetings during the year, against four in the preceding year.

In Palamau the Municipal Committee held 26 meetings, of which 5 were adjourned for want of a quorum, 9 were Sub-Committee meetings, 3 were special, and the remaining 9 the ordinary monthly meetings. The average percentage of members attending was 43·8. The members, generally speaking, do not take much interest in the management of the town. The Dispensary Committee met eight times during the year as compared with three times in the previous year and twice in 1891. The Education Committee also held meetings. The District Road Committee held 13 meetings during the year. The average attendance out of a total number of 16 was only 7·3, or less than half. The reason is that some of the non-official members live a long way off, and that it is often inconvenient for them to attend on the particular date fixed for a meeting.

In Manbhum the Purulia Municipality is reported to have been working satisfactorily. In Raghunathpur Municipality the Munsif of Raghunathpur was formerly the Chairman, but during the year the Deputy Commissioner has been appointed Chairman. The work of the Municipality is practically left in the hands of the Vice-Chairman, who, as I saw when inspecting Raghunathpur, performs his duties satisfactorily. In Jhalda municipal matters are not so satisfactory, for although the Chairman does all he can, the Commissioners as a body are apathetic and indifferent. The work of enlarging a tank for a better water-supply of the Purulia town is still under construction. It is under the supervision of the District Engineer, and was inspected during the year by the Executive Engineer, Chota Nagpur Division, the Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, as well as by myself. The number of meetings held by local bodies during the year is given below :—

Names of Committees.	Number of meetings held.
District Road Committee	10
Gobindpur B. Road	2
Education	2
Purulia Municipality	17
Jhalda ditto	12
Raghunathpur ditto	10

There is only one Municipality in Singhbhum district, and that is at Chaibassa. It has besides the Chairman 12 Commissioners to form the Committee. The Municipal Commissioners take much interest in their duties, and owing to their attentive supervision improvement has been made in sanitation, conservancy, and collection of tax. There were 1,142 rate-payers, against 1,164 in the previous year. The Commissioners held seven meetings, with an average attendance of 6·7. At each of these meetings the attendance was sufficient to form a quorum. The office of the Chairman was held by Mr. R. H. Renny, the Deputy Commissioner. The Singhbhum District Road Committee held five meetings, attended on an average by 5·2 members out of a total number of 10. Only two or three of the members took interest in the work. The District Committee of Public Instruction held only two meetings, attended on an average by 9 out of 16 members.

122. Considering the elements of which the Municipal, Educational, and Road Cess Committees are composed, consisting for the most part of men who are aliens to the country, and beyond their own advancement have no peculiar interest in it or its people, the work of these local self-governing bodies has

been carried on with as much satisfaction and success as could, under the circumstances, be expected. In all these Committees it is a rare thing to find members selected from the people of the country. Here and there one meets with isolated instances of native gentlemen of superior intelligence and education, such, for instance, as Rai Thakurai Bhagabat Dyal Singh Bahadur of Chainpur in Palamau, Tikait Todal Narain Singh of Gawan in Hazaribagh, and Rai Raj Chandra Dass Bahadur of Cheliana in Manbhum, but the number of such indigenous products is exceedingly few. Besides Government servants, the Committees generally consist of pleaders with a sprinkling of traders and tea-planters, whose knowledge of district requirements is limited, and who are frequently too busy with their own concerns to have time to devote to the consideration of public matters. The attention is either fitful or forced, except when self-interest is concerned. Patriotism, 'partly purchased, partly pressed,' is a poor substitute for the real sentiment, but, such as it is, has to be accepted in the present backward state of the country.

#### XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

123. Statement XXXII gives particulars of the employment of Muhammadans in the public offices of this Division. The number of gazetted appointments carrying salaries above Rs. 100 per mensem was 47, and the number of Muhammadans holding such appointments is five, or, in other words, among officials holding such posts, only one in every nine is a Muhammadan. There are only five gazetted appointments in the Division with salaries of Rs. 100 and under. None of these are held by Muhammadans. The number of ministerial appointments in the Division was 369, of which 38, or 10·3 per cent., are held by Muhammadans. The total number of menial appointments was 596, of which 190, or 31·9 per cent., are held by Muhammadans. The total number of appointments of all classes in the Division was 1,017, and of these 233, or a little less than one-fourth, have fallen to Muhammadans. The percentage of all appointments held by Muhammadans was thus larger than the percentage (5·5) which the total Muhammadan population bears to the total population of the Division, though this is an unfair comparison, seeing that the official posts are chiefly filled by aliens to the districts. There is the same difficulty here as elsewhere in getting Muhammadans sufficiently educated for appointments in the superior service. Attempts are from time to time made to induce Muhammadans to take more advantage of the facilities offered them for the education of their children in the Government schools by the offer of scholarships and by setting aside particular appointments for those among their number who may be found to be eligible, but the results are not always such as could be desired. Improvement must come from within, and if the Muhammadans are slow and apathetic and wanting in application and energy, they must expect to be passed by in the contest for official posts. The time has gone by when the head of an office can look with leniency on the shortcomings of his subordinates, merely for the sake of humouring and encouraging a particular class. The work is ever increasing in quantity and importance, and must be carried on by the best instruments obtainable, and those who show the superior intelligence, ability, and business capacity may expect promotion without distinction of class or race. Under the present high-pressure system of work there is no middle course open, however strong individual sympathies may be with those who have fallen behind in the struggle for existence.

#### XXXII.—POST-OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

124. As in the previous year, the number of Imperial post-offices in Hazaribagh was 27. The mails were carried with fair regularity. The total length of lines over which mails are carried is 629 miles, of which 198 miles are paid from Imperial and 431 from Zamindari Dāk Fund. There was no prosecution under the Post-office Act. Two cases of embezzlement occurred, in which small sums of Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 were defalcated. The offenders were prosecuted and convictions obtained in both cases. The amounts embezzled were recovered from the sureties of the parties. In Lohardaga there was one important change



in the arrangement of mails. The Calcutta mails are now received twice daily instead of once as in the previous year. One new Imperial post-office was opened during the year. There were thus 17 Imperial post-offices, against 16 in the previous year, and the length of the Imperial lines was 118 miles against 114. In Palamau and Manbhum the postal arrangements remained unchanged. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum reports that the arrangements in the Gobindpur line are objectionable. Under the present system letters posted at Gobindpur are not received at Purulia till the third day. It is probable that the opening of the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway will accelerate the Gobindpur mail. In Singhbhum a new postal line was opened from Chakradharpur to Bandgaon.

The introduction of the system of selling Government quinine through the post-office has not yet made much progress, though a good beginning has been made. As noticed elsewhere, in one outlying rural post-office in Palamau, viz., Husainabad, Mr. Bright noticed the sale of Rs. 24 worth of quinine during the past year. I have no doubt there will be a rapid increase in the sale of the drug as its benefits become more widely appreciated by the public.

125. In addition to the two telegraph-offices in Hazaribagh (one at Barhi and the other at Hazaribagh) a new telegraph-office was started at Bagodar. The Hazaribagh and Bagodar offices are managed by the Postal Department. The number of messages received during the year was 2,242, against 2,189 in the previous year, and the number despatched 2,456 against 2,314. In Lohardaga the Doranda sub-office was converted into a combined post and telegraph-office since July 1893. The number of messages received at and transmitted from the Ranchi office was 4,081 and 3,987 respectively, against 3,387 and 3,856 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to telegraphic communication being more largely resorted to in the cooly-recruiting business. The proposal for the construction of a telegraph line from Ranchi to Daltonganj *via* Lohardaga was dropped, as the annual guarantee of Rs. 2,500 desired by Government could not be raised. There are two telegraph-offices in Manbhum—one at Purulia and the other at Gobindpur. The number of messages received in the Purulia office was 3,138, against 3,263 in the previous year, and the number despatched was 2,884 against 2,787. No special reason can be assigned for this fluctuation. The total receipts were Rs. 2,842, against Rs. 2,801 in 1892-93. There is a 3rd-class telegraph-office at Chaibassa, the head-quarters of the Singhbhum district. The number of messages received was 816, against 810 in the previous year, and the number transmitted was 1,051 against 1,343. The income derived was Rs. 814, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 72.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DĀK, FAIRS, AND POUNDS.

126. The following statement shows the demand and collection on account of the zamindari dāk cess in each district:—

DISTRICTS.	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.	EXPENDITURE.		Total expenditure.
					Cost of head-quarter's establishment.	Other costs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hazaribagh ...	Rs. 7,697	Rs. 7,352	...	Rs. 345	Rs. 300	Rs. 5,900	Rs. 6,200
Lohardaga ...	5,924	5,924	...	...	108	5,189	5,297
Palamau ...	1,900	1,231	320	349	155	6,809	6,464
Manbhum ...	7,706	7,706	...	...	300	6,290	6,590
Singhbhum ...	2,446	2,441	...	5	...	2,672	2,672
Total ...	25,673	24,654	320	699	863	26,360	27,223



In Hazaribagh the gross demand amounted to Rs. 7,697, of which Rs. 7,352, or 95 5 per cent., were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 345 when the year closed, which is under realization. In Lohardaga and Manbhum the entire demand was realized. In Palamau out of Rs. 1,900 there remains a balance of Rs. 349, which is in course of recovery. In Singhbhum the assessments were not calculated on any fixed rate on the sadar jama, but the sum necessary to meet the total cost of the zamindari dâk lines is levied from the landholders according to their circumstances.

127. In Hazaribagh there were 16 fairs held in different places, but in none, except those at Chatra and Madhuban, were arrangements for sanitation made. At Chatra arrangements were made for the removal of night-soil, &c., by the erection of temporary latrines at the expense of the local zamindar under the supervision of the police and the municipal authorities. At Madhuban the only sanitary arrangement needed and made was the marking off of the boundaries within which the people were not allowed to defecate. The Chatra fair is the great cattle fair of the district. In Lohardaga the Jagarnathpur fair is held on the occasion of the Hindu Car festival, and lasts for one day only. Some 9,000 people assembled at this fair during the past year. A fair was held at Ratu by the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur. It lasted for six days, and is said to have been attended by 12,000 people. A fair is also held at Moorma. During the year it was held on the 26th and 27th October, and was attended by 6,000 people. The principal articles of merchandise exposed for sale in these fairs were cloth, brass utensils, lead ornaments, and other miscellaneous goods. In Palamau the *mêla* at Daltonganj was held in February, and continued for almost a month. A fair at Hurhang is said to have been largely attended, and a number of cattle were brought for sale. In Manbhum there were only two fairs deserving the name, namely, one at Telkupi and the other at Jharibari in the Gobindpur subdivision. They are held once annually, and are nothing more than market gatherings. In Singhbhum the Chaibassa fair was held in December, and continued for a fortnight. Shop-keepers are said to have come to it from Midnapur, Bankura, and Manbhum. As usual the Government contributed Rs. 200 towards its expenses. The money was spent on the construction of corrugated-iron sheds at the *mêla*-site. There was no outbreak of any disease, though the gathering was a fairly large one.

128. The following table shows the receipts and disbursements on account of pound funds in the several districts during the past two years:—

(c) Pounds.

DISTRICTS.	Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
Hazaribagh ... ..	Rs. 3,634	Rs. 3,525	Rs. 981	Rs. 1,010
Lohardaga ... ..	3,097	3,359	1,192	1,150
Palamau ... ..	4,004	5,047	519	630
Manbhum ... ..	2,227	3,262	50	72
Singbhum ... ..	1,247	940	260	278
Total ..	14,209	16,133	3,008	3,140

There were 28 pounds in the district of Hazaribagh during the past year. Of these, 2 were within municipal limits and were farmed out by the municipal authorities, 16 were managed direct, and 10 were farmed out. No complaints against the pound-farmers were brought to notice during the year. In Lohardaga all the pounds, numbering 22, were held under khas management. In Palamau there were 24 pounds, of which 2 were farmed out and the rest managed direct.

In Manbhum 2 out of the 36 pounds were held khas and the rest farmed out. In Singhbhum the number of pounds was 8 in the past year, of which 6 were managed direct, 1 was at Kera under the management of the Thakur of that place, and 1 a municipal pound.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS, STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING, AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

129. The Kayastha Sabha at Hazaribagh, formed some time ago with the commendable object of improving the condition of the Bihari Kayasthas, has not shown any signs of

(a) Social institutions. activity or usefulness, for it held no meeting during the year. The Gorakshini Sabha still exists at Hazaribagh, but displayed no particular activity and zeal, only a few head of cattle being kept and fed at each of the asylums built at Hazaribagh, Chatra, Semaria, and Echak. The Gorakshini Sabha at Ranchi has ceased to exist. In Palaman there were two such sabhas—one at Gurhwa and the other at Hariharganj. Both are reported to be perfectly harmless institutions.

The formation of a society at Ranchi, called the Anjuman Islamiah, was recently made known to me; and after reading the prospectus, I informed the promoters that their aim and objects were excellent, that I wished them every success, and should not fail to bring the Society to the notice of Government in my annual report. The objects which the promoters have in view, as given in their prospectus, are—

(1) To give free education to such Muhammadan children generally as are sons or daughters of parents who are really too poor to afford to bear the cost of their education.

(2) To make necessary provision for board, lodging, and education for such orphans and foundlings among the Muhammadans as are unable during their minority to eke out their own livelihood.

(3) To perform, at the entire cost of the Society, the burial ceremony of such poorer classes of Muhammadans as breathe their last within the precincts of the town, without any means to meet the necessary expenses required for the same or friends or relatives to assist in the disposal of their dead bodies.

(4) To make grants to such an extent as the funds at the disposal of the Society would allow for the performance of marriage ceremony of the poorer classes of the Muhammadan girls—the marriageable daughters of parents who are found from enquiries to be held into their status by the members of the Committee to be in *bonâ fide* need of pecuniary assistance for the purpose in question.

(5) To undertake, at the cost of the Society, the erection of masjids in several parts of the town where, in the opinion of the Committee, necessity exists for them, and also to bear the cost of necessary repairs to masjids and other sacred places within the town belonging to the Muhammadan community. For the proper attainment of the first object, the Committee, composing of the leading men of the Muhammadan community in the town, have established a madrassa in the heart of the town to teach English, Hindi, and Urdu, and also to give religious instruction to the Muhammadan pupils of the institution. The madrassa has been opened since June 1893, and is at present supported by subscriptions raised among the members of the Society. The Committee stand in need of a Government grant or a grant from the Mohsin Endowment Fund, which the Committee are hopeful of obtaining from the Director of Public Instruction.

130. The only political institution in the Division is the Congress

(b) Political institutions. Committee at Hazaribagh with its branches at Ranchi, Purulia, and Giridih. Three meetings were held—one at Hazaribagh, one at Giridih, and one at Purulia—for election of delegates for the ninth Indian National Congress, held in December last at Lahore, and eight delegates attended the Congress.

131. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh does not say anything in regard to the state of feeling in that district.

(c) State of public feeling. In Lohardaga there was a slight collision between the Hindus and Muhammadans in Ranchi at the time of the Bakrid, and two persons were sent up under section 448, Penal Code. It was, however, only a storm in a teapot, though there was a disposition to magnify it into a *casus belli* between the parties by the engagement of all the local Bar on the one side, and the summoning of a barrister from outside for the other. However, I caused a hint to be conveyed to the parties that it would be adverse to their interests

to convert peaceful Ranchi into a hotbed of dissensions, and that the matter ought to be compromised. To the credit of all concerned this advice was taken.

132. Palamanu adjoins Gaya and Shahabad, and is the only district of this Division in which the cow-killing question has been taken up with any degree of warmth. Though nothing exciting happened during the year, it was hardly closed when a report reached me from Mahuadand in the south of the district bordering on Lohardaga, which showed a dangerous state of feeling on the part of the Hindus towards the Muhammadans in that part. About 400 men headed by the local landholders and assisted by a party of men from the neighbouring pargana of Burway in Lohardaga went about armed with guns, swords, and spears, and threatened the Muhammadans to burn their mosque while they were praying, that there would be a *janjilari* if they attempted to perform *kurbani*. Mr. Bright personally took up the case, and a large number of men are under trial for rioting. We were somewhat apprehensive of a renewal of hostilities at the Bakrid, but owing to the precautionary measures adopted, I have just heard that all passed off quietly.

133. In the Sonapur pargana there was a revival of the subscription movement among the sardars, which received a severe check in 1890 from the measures taken to prosecute some of the ringleaders for cheating. The object of this movement, which has been frequently described in previous reports, is briefly this. The claim of the Munda and Oraon cultivators is that because their forefathers came into the country and cleared the jungle at a time when there were no rajas or zamindars, they are in no way bound to pay rent through any intervener but direct to Government. The sardars assert the existence of a decree which has been granted by the Home Government but suppressed by the authorities out here, and subscriptions are levied with the ostensible object of procuring legal aid from Calcutta for the prosecution of their claim. I have more than once explained to the people the illusory character of the expectations held out to them, and their folly in throwing away money to no purpose, but my arguments were addressed to unwilling ears, and it seemed to me they preferred to remain in a state of delusion to having their eyes opened—*Populus vult decipi*. The advent in the spring of a Calcutta solicitor in the district, followed by that of a barrister, gave rise to all kinds of rumours as to the kind of agitation that was to be expected, but nothing happened at that time of a disturbing character; but in the autumn complaints of extortion and theft against the sardars began to be rife—a welcome indication that at last the people were becoming alive to the fact that they were being cheated. Our previous difficulty had been to get any one to come forward to complain, and it is to be hoped that the result of the prosecutions which ensued will be the suppression of the movement. On this point the Officiating Deputy Commissioner writes:—

“I am credibly informed that large numbers of people were actually ruined by the contributions they were forced to make by the sardars on pain of the destruction of their crops or expulsion from the village.

“Colonel Gordon believed that the oppression caused by the sardars is the principal reason for the flow of emigration to Assam, and not, as is so commonly asserted, the intrinsic destitution of the Lohardaga raiyats. In his opinion it is the duty of Government to leave no stone unturned in the effort to put an end once for all to the mischievous and utterly illusory propaganda of the sardars, viz., that the Mundas still possess the prescriptive and unchangeable right to the soil, and this right will still be acknowledged by Government if money is forthcoming wherewith to carry on the agitation. The sardars, as they are called, are the representatives of a peculiarly mischievous class. They are people, who in becoming Christians did not adopt this faith from any ingenuous conviction, but with an ulterior motive of the strongest and most practical kind, viz., emancipation from their obligation as tenants and the fulfilment of the illusory expectation, viz., the acquirement to the Mundas of the Chota Nagpur Raj and the abolition of all rajas, zamindars, and intermediaries of all kinds holding any place between the Government and the raiyats. These persons expected from the missionaries, in return for the obligation conferred by joining their flock, assistance in these designs, and as the assistance could not be given them to the extent they had expected and demanded, they took umbrage at the missionaries failing them, and deserted the Christian banner. These persons did not,

however, openly disavow the faith of their adoption, but merely the shortcomings, as they deemed them, of its ministers. They continued nominally at all events to be Christians, but carried on the wars against constituted authorities and the missionaries alike—against the former by stirring up discontent and disaffection among the raiyats, and against the latter by seducing away members of the flock and preventing others from joining it. They found the Mundas at large easy victims of their propaganda, and were able to raise incredibly large sums, ostensibly for carrying on the litigation. The major portion of this money found its way into the pockets of certain barristers in Calcutta, but large sums have stuck to the fingers of the sardars in passing. In the face of the positive orders of Government officers, many times repeated for years past and emphasized by convictions under the Penal Code for cheating, the sardars, who largely increased in number, continued their illegal exactions, and increased them to an extent, which, if accurately known, would scarcely be believed. During his cold-weather tour Colonel Gordon was able to induce some of the raiyats to come forward and give evidence, and when the raiyats perceived that they would be protected by the authorities, complaints began to flow into the Courts. A large number of prosecutions were instituted, and most of the leading sardars were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. These convictions have had a most salutary effect, and I believe the movement is practically dead. The history of the movement is a salutary lesson of the amount of oppression which will be borne by the people of this district without an effort at resistance or a word of complaint."

The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum writes:—

"There is no indication that public feeling, as the term is generally understood, exists in the district. The people here, as a mass, have not attained such a high state of education as to be interested in either the Jury Notification or the Municipal Amendment Bill, or to mix with the Congress Association. The uneducated classes have no opinion on public questions unless such questions affect them personally. There are no indications that the recent Hindu revival, whether in its original religious state or in its subsequent political phase, has affected the people of this district. Muhammadans are few in number, and they live at peace with their Hindu neighbours. The Muhammadans do not attempt to wound the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus, nor do the Hindus try to interfere with the equal rights of the Muhammadans. The aboriginal and semi-aboriginal people, who form 13·91 per cent. of the population of the district, are of course Hindus merely by courtesy, and the Bengali Hindus who inhabit the towns and more advanced portions of the country are possessed of more knowledge and common-sense, and less bigotry than Hindus of the North-Western Provinces."

In Singhbhum the state of public feeling was all that could be desired. The Deputy Commissioner of the district reports:—"The people mind their own business, and generally do not trouble themselves about matters beyond their own horizon, and the matter which flows from the public press of Bengal has not as yet, to any appreciable extent, assailed the nostrils of the Singhbhum people."

134. The only papers published in this Division are the *Dharwak*, printed at the Pakuria Mission in Manbhum, and the *Ghurbundhu*, printed by the German Lutheran Mission at Ranchi. They are both religious papers, and are intended for the supply of religious and moral instructions to the Christian converts belonging to the two missions.

#### XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

135. There were five Sub-Deputy Collectors and three kanungos employed in the Division. Of the five Sub-Deputy Collectors, three were employed in Hazaribagh, one in Lohardaga, and one in Manbhum. Of the three Sub-Deputy Collectors in Hazaribagh, one was employed at the head-quarters station of the district, and the other two at Giridih. Of the Sub-Deputy Collectors stationed at Giridih, one was employed on general work and the other held charge of the distillery. The latter officer was transferred in June 1893, and replaced by a

kanungo. In Lohardaga Sub-Deputy Collector Babu Jadu Nath Chatterjee was employed in making local enquiries in connection with rent-suits, and regarding the circumstances of the people who applied for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act. In Manbhum Babu Surendra Lal Mitra, Sub-Deputy Collector, was employed on general work in the Gobindpur subdivision. In Singhbhum Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta was employed as a Sub-Deputy Collector from 1st April to 5th June 1893, when he was promoted to a Deputy Collectorship.

Of the three kanungos, one was employed in Hazaribagh since June 1893, and held charge of the distillery at Giridih, the second was employed in Lohardaga, chiefly in making enquiries into disputed holdings of raiyats in Government estates, and in making survey and measurement of lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, and the third was employed in Palamau.

136. \* \* \* \* \*

#### XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF THE ZAMINDARS.

137. With the exception of the zamindar of Jaipur in the district of Manbhum, who is still maintaining his attitude of recusancy towards the authorities, as mentioned in last year's report, the conduct of the zamindars of this Division, so far as their relations with the Government and the Government officers are concerned, has been satisfactory. They are all loyal and faithful subjects of the Crown.

In Hazaribagh the majority of the old landed proprietors are said to be involved in debts. None of them have a correct appreciation of their duties and liabilities as landlords, and do nothing which will directly contribute to the improvement of their estates or the welfare of their tenants. Colonel Garbett writes:—"Debts, vicious habits, the incubus of a host of needy relatives and ragged retainers, natural indolence, inborn apathy, and want of sympathy are the main causes which are constantly at work, preventing the improvement of their estates and the bettering of their raiyats." The Raja of Serampur is the only zamindar of whom the Deputy Commissioner can speak in terms of praise. His estate is said to be now well managed, and his tenantry seem to be on good terms with him. In Palamau Rai Thakurai Bhagabat Dyal Singh Bahadur is a careful Honorary Magistrate, a loyal gentleman, and a good and careful landlord, and fully deserves the title of Rai Bahadur lately conferred upon him. Thakurai Gobinda Prosad Singh of Ranka has taken steps to clear his estate from debts, and is really desirous of managing his estate prudently and well. He has guaranteed the subscriptions necessary for the establishment of a middle English school at Ranka, and is extremely anxious to give his sons the benefit of English education. The younger zamindar of Sonapura is said by the Deputy Commissioner to have become deeply involved in debt, and it is feared that he will never be able to extricate himself. Babu Kishen Bux Roy of Nowa Jaipur, the largest tenure-holder under the Government, who only a few years ago had succeeded to a fine rent-roll and a considerable quantity of money, allowed himself to be seriously involved in debts, and has at last taken warning and appointed a Manager with full powers. His estate should now be cleared of all debts in a few years. In Manbhum the Raja of Pachete made over to the Purulia Municipality some 57 bighas of land for the re-excavation of the Madhub Bandh, and for this act of liberality he has received the thanks of Government. I regret, however, to say that his estate is badly managed, and he has involved himself in debts. His son, locally known as the Chota Raja, has applied to have the estate brought under the protection of the Encumbered Estates Act. The zamindar of Pandra, Babu Madhu Sudan Singh, is said to have fulfilled his obligations as a landlord in an eminently satisfactory manner. He is maintaining on an improved scale the school, hostel, and dispensary which the Maharani Higan Kumari had established at Podderdi, and is reported to be the only zamindar in the district whose liberality is rightly directed. The zamindar of Jharia, who attained his majority during the year, has made a donation of Rs. 500 to the Purulia Public Library. In Singhbhum Babu Satrugan Dhol of Dhalbhum, the Thakurs of Kora and Anandapur, and Babu Jagamohan Singh of Bandgaon are reported to have conducted themselves satisfactorily.

## XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

138. The foregoing record makes it clear that some progress has been made during the last few years in the administration and development of this backward territory. In those parts, especially to the north and west, where hills and primeval jungles abound, and where transport is chiefly restricted to the lightly-laden pack-bullocks which pick their leisurely way to distant marts along the narrow bridle-paths, which form the rudimentary communications of the country, civilization is at a standstill, though the people are happy, their wants being few and simple, and eked out by the abundant supply of jungle products, which can be had for the taking. But in the most eastern and southerly portions of the Division, however, there has been a distinct improvement in the standard of comfort, consequent upon the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the extension of road communications. The country is comparatively free from invasions of epidemics; and though scarcity may be felt in certain tracts, there can be no apprehension of a general famine. The undulating character of the country, and the fitful and irregular rainfall make this almost impossible, inasmuch as scarcity in one part may be accompanied by sufficiency in another. Besides the advance in commercial prosperity, the character of official work has improved, especially in the administration of civil and criminal justice, in the management of estates, and the general conduct of business. But these changes have not been accomplished without adding considerably to the labour of supervision, and the task of controlling affairs in this vast Division is becoming every year more difficult. The novel questions which the Commissioner is sometimes called upon to decide are extremely complicated, and the experience gained in regulation districts is of little use. With but few guiding materials he may be required to prepare mining or forest leases of large tracts of country, to determine rates of royalty for hitherto unexploited minerals and metals, to draw up an elaborate scheme for the management of protected waste lands, to interpret and determine ancient feudal customs and their modern application, and to decide boundary disputes in uninhabited jungly tracts by a reference to uncertain topographical maps and to landmarks of trees and stones which have long since disappeared. Under the patriarchal system in force every raiyat, every tenure-holder or zamindar, every Raja or Political Chief thinks himself entitled directly to invoke the personal assistance of the Commissioner in the adjustment of his grievances and the settlement of his disputes; and as regards the Native States, now that the railway has rendered them more accessible, a tide of work has set in, which threatens to considerably embarrass the administration. The pressure of work is also being felt in some of the districts, more especially Palamau and Singhbhum. The Deputy Commissioner of the former considers that the year has been marked by a still further improvement in crime-reporting, by some improvement in the management of the police, by a considerable improvement in the disposal of cases and in land registration, by improvement in the construction and repairs of roads, and to some extent in the management of wards' estates, and by a further increase in revenue from land, excise, and stamps. On the other hand, he thinks that there is great room for improvement in the administration of police. The time has come, he says, for considering whether the sanctioned staff of one Deputy Collector is not altogether insufficient. The Munsif-Deputy Collector will, during the coming year, probably have his time more fully occupied than now with civil cases, and will consequently be able to take fewer criminal cases than ever. On the other hand, work is increasing in every branch; and though it is possible to keep things going as long as the Deputy Commissioner is at head-quarters, it is very difficult to prevent the office falling into arrears and confusion when he is in camp. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum reports that the condition of the district throughout the year may be said to have been generally satisfactory. The chief wants of the district, as he understands, are a stronger and better-paid ministerial staff, and improved road communications.

139. Under the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, a Durbar was held by me at Ranchi on March 26th for the purpose of delivering to Rai Jadunath Mukherjee and Thakuraj Bhagabat Dyal Singh the *sanads* of His Excellency the Viceroy, conferring upon them the title of Rai Bahadur. The

function was performed in a public manner with the prescribed forms and ceremonies in a shamianah which was put up in my compound. All the residents, civil and military, were invited to attend, as well as native officers of rank and the native noblemen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Seats were arranged in the order of precedence, the Europeans on the left of the *dais* and the native gentlemen on the right. The Municipal Commissioners, Honorary Magistrates, and Pleaders all took part in the ceremony, and the clerks of all the Courts and offices were provided with seats behind the *durbars*, and behind them, again, were rows of children (boys and girls) from the different Government and mission schools, who were permitted to witness the spectacle. A detachment of the Chota Nagpur Mounted Volunteers and of the Police formed a Guard of Honour. The recipients of the titles were led up to the *dais* by the Deputy Commissioner; and after the *sanads* were handed to them, I addressed each one in turn, recounting the acts and services for which the distinction was bestowed. The gentlemen selected for preferment are well known and held in high esteem for their public and private acts of benevolence, and the conferring of their honours in a public manner cannot fail to have aroused a spirit of emulation among the rest of the native gentlemen present.

140. This report will not be complete without some reference to the Chota Nagpur Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps, which is no longer a *nominis umbra*, but has a real existence. The question of raising a corps was first mooted about ten years ago, but nothing could be settled owing to the absence of unanimity on the part of the residents of Ranchi as to the kind of corps they wanted. I took up the matter in 1890, when the idea occurred to me of proposing a mounted corps similar to the Light Horse in Calcutta as it was when it first came into existence. A meeting of the residents was called, and the idea was taken up, and a number of supporters was obtained, which justified me in writing to Government to obtain sanction to the formation of a corps of mounted rifles. The proposal was approved; I was invited to take the command; and before the close of 1891 a beginning was made to enlist members. On the 1st January 1893 the strength of the corps was 37, but rose to 45 on the 1st January 1894; while it now stands at 60, not including honorary members, which must be regarded as very satisfactory, considering how few and scattered the European population is of Chota Nagpur. At the annual inspection in March last, General Lance was pleased to compliment the corps on their excellence in drill, range-firing, and general equipment. After the inspection I was able to arrange a rifle meeting, and the valuable challenge cups and prizes offered were competed for with great keenness. This meeting was an unqualified success and highly creditable to the corps, considering it was a first attempt. Some further stimulus and encouragement to the corps will be given, if Government will only accede to my proposals for the construction of the much-needed rifle-range in Purulia and the holding of a camp of exercise at Ranchi next cold season.



MUHARRAM DISTURBANCE AT RAMPUR BOALIA.

No. 1325J.-D.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL.

*Dated Darjeeling, the 17th September 1894.*

READ—

A Report from the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, No. 154Ct., dated 16th August 1894, on the disturbances which occurred at Rampur Boalia on occasion of the late *Muharram*.

Read also—

A Report from the Inspector-General of Police, No. 2500T., dated 26th July 1894, on the same subject.

A copy of the decision of the District Magistrate of Rajshahi, dated 11th August 1894, sentencing four constables to one month and one day's simple imprisonment each, under section 29, Act V of 1861, for firing without orders on that occasion.

A copy of the decision of the Officiating Sessions Judge of Rajshahi, dated 14th August 1894, confirming on appeal the orders of the District Magistrate.

The facts of the case are sufficiently stated in the report of the Inspector-General of Police and in the decision of the District Magistrate. Detailed instructions had been issued by the District Superintendent of Police of Rajshahi regulating the routes to be followed on occasion of the *Muharram* in the town of Rampur Boalia, the hours and dates for which passes were current, and the measures to be taken for the escort of procession parties along their sanctioned routes. No precaution which had been adopted in previous years for the prevention of disturbance was omitted on this occasion. It appears, however, that there has been a growing tendency among the Muhammadans of Rampur Boalia to form themselves into two parties, the members of which, during the *Muharram* season, take every opportunity of quarrelling with their rivals and of resorting to blows. This discord, which led to inconsiderable friction on previous occasions, manifested itself this year with a degree of violence which was not anticipated.

2. Special arrangements were made to ensure that the opposing parties should follow separate routes, but this is not possible altogether in a town where the number of routes is necessarily very limited; and it so happened that at various points it was unavoidable that the two processions should come into contact. The number of processionists is said to have amounted to between 2,000 and 3,000, and most of them carried clubs or *lathies*. The number of constables available was less than 100, of whom it is understood that about one-half were armed with police carbines, and the usual supply of ammunition consisting of blank and buck-shot cartridges. This force was found insufficient to maintain order at the points where the processions converged. At a comparatively early period of the evening blows were interchanged, and at a spot called Talaimari, the police were overpowered and driven back. The armed police were then ordered to fix bayonets and advance on the mob, which retreated for some time, but presently commenced throwing brick-bats, fire-balls and other missiles at the police, several of whom were hurt. The Sub-Inspector in command then gave orders to fire blank cartridge, and this was done, with the effect that both the rival parties temporarily dispersed. At the same time attacks had been made on the police in other quarters.

3. On receiving information of what had occurred, Mr. Moore, the District Superintendent of Police, set out a little after 11 o'clock at night, accompanied by three English friends, to the centre of the town, where he knew he would meet the main body of the rioters. Arriving there, he posted his police along the cross roads at different points, and himself proceeded to



disarm the rioters. He had already collected about a couple of hundred *lathies*, when a shout was raised, a rush of people followed in all directions, and a discharge of firearms was heard. What happened can best be described in the words of Mr. Henry's report:—

"It appears that five constables, on seeing the rush made towards them, apprehended that their lives were in danger, and hurriedly loading, some with blank and some with buckshot, fired in a state of panic. Subsequent enquiry proved that two men fired buckshot and three blank. The result of the firing was that four persons were wounded not seriously; one being struck by a pellet in the lip, another by a pellet in the scalp, a third by a pellet in the ankle, all of which have been extracted, the fourth by a pellet still lodged in the thigh. The personal enquiries I have made at the dispensary satisfy me that three of the four wounded persons have quite recovered, and that the fourth is in no danger. Immediately on hearing the discharge, the District Superintendent went up to the police party, and ascertained that they had fired without orders. Enquiry was also made as to the men who fired and the ammunition they had used. Two of the persons wounded were standing on the roof of a low house some 30 yards distant. On hearing their outcry the police got them down, put them in a conveyance, and sent them off to the dispensary."

4. It has been decisively proved, after full judicial enquiry, that these constables fired without the orders of any superior officer. Two of them had already been roughly handled by the mob at Talaimari, and when the rush was made they lost their heads, loaded and fired. The identification of one of the constables was not considered satisfactory, but a prosecution under section 29, Act V of 1861, was instituted against four men, and they were convicted by the District Magistrate, and each of them sentenced to simple imprisonment for one month and one day. This sentence was upheld on appeal by the Sessions Judge.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that any blame can attach to Mr. Moore, the District Superintendent, or to any of the superior officers of the District Police. On the contrary, they appear to have done their duty with coolness and confidence under difficult circumstances.

6. It remains to pass general orders which shall ensure that the arrangements made for the maintenance of order on the occasion of the *Muharram* and other festivals, when large concourses of people assemble together, shall be more effective than proved to be the case on this occasion at Rampur Boalia. The assembling of large bodies of men in procession at night, armed with *lathies* and other instruments capable of being used as weapons of defence, is fraught with danger to the peace. It has been ascertained that in Calcutta and its suburbs, in Patna, in Murshidabad, and in Hooghly, the carrying of *lathies* is strictly forbidden during the *Muharram* procession, and in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion a similar rule should be enforced in Rampur Boalia and in all other places where there is reason to anticipate disturbance. Under the provisions of section 30 of Act V of 1861, the conduct of all assemblies and processions on the public roads is regulated by the District and Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and whenever there is reason to anticipate disturbance, it should be the invariable condition of a license granted under this section that no weapon, *lathi* or other instrument capable of being used as a weapon of offence, shall be carried by any member of the procession except in such special cases as they may be shown to be required for purposes of display or mimic warfare. It is not intended that the prohibition should be universal, for it must be remembered that as a rule these processions are peaceful and popular, and also that fencing with sticks is by immemorial usage a conspicuous feature in the *Muharram* proceedings. The power given by the law should be exercised with discretion, but in such a town as Rampur Boalia, where the local authorities had reason to expect trouble, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it would certainly have been a proper precaution on the part of the District Superintendent of Police to have disarmed the great body of the processionists.

7. If assemblages of the public are not permitted to carry weapons of offence, the police with their batons will be sufficiently equipped to be able to maintain and enforce order even against large crowds. The armed police should always be kept in reserve, and only called out when it is necessary to take some specific action, such as to support an arrest or disperse a mob; they should never be entrusted with the routine duty of marshalling the processions. When armed police are necessary, they should go out only by special order of

the District Superintendent of Police, who should consult the District Magistrate if there is time to do so. The District Superintendent should himself be in charge of the party, but if he should be temporarily engaged elsewhere, the command must devolve on his Assistant or on an Inspector. If it is necessary to call out the armed police at a sub-divisional head-quarters, the responsibility must rest on the Inspector in charge, subject to the orders of the Sub-divisional Officer.

8. In all cases when armed parties are sent out, they should keep together in compact bodies under competent officers fully instructed. The officer in charge of the party will be responsible for the order to fire, if the emergency should arise; but in no case should such an extreme measure be resorted to, unless it is absolutely necessary for the protection of life and property.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the promulgation of these orders, which will be communicated to all Commissioners and to the Inspector-General of Police for guidance, will be found sufficient to prevent the recurrence of such deplorable incidents as marked the celebration of the *Muharram* in the case under notice.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners, and to the Inspector-General of Police, for information and guidance.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, and of the papers cited in the preamble, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. LANG,

*Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. 154C.T., dated Camp Pabna, the 16th August 1894.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., c.s., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of Government, a copy of a report by the Inspector-General of Police, No. 2500T., dated the 26th July 1894, on the disturbances which occurred at Rampur Boalia during the Muharram; also a copy of the decision of the District Magistrate, sentencing four constables to one month and one day's simple imprisonment each, under section 29, Act V of 1861, for firing without orders on that occasion.

2. To the facts stated by Mr. Henry, I have only to add that the persons wounded continue to do well. The constables prosecuted have forfeited any sympathy they might have claimed on the ground that their error was unpremeditated, and almost involuntary, by setting up, at the last moment, a false defence, the purport of which was to shift to their superior officer the responsibility which really attached only to themselves.

3. As pointed out by the Inspector-General, the employment of police armed with guns on the occasion of the Muharram is not a novelty at Rampur Boalia. But hitherto such men have been kept in reserve at one or two convenient points, and constables carrying batons only have been in actual contact with the public. This year a larger force was available, and the experiment was tried of using the armed police in small parties for the work of marshalling the processions, by preventing them from coming into contact with each other. The latter arrangement does not commend itself to my judgment, and I hope it will not be adopted again. Mr. Henry, I am glad to observe, agrees that the precedent set should be avoided next year, and properly recommends that, to render them manageable by the ordinary police, those who follow the processions should be prohibited from carrying *lathies*. But I may remark that even when they had *lathies* they proved amenable to the control of the unarmed constables; while the armed force tried this year was found inefficient for the purpose. From paragraph VI of the Inspector-General's report it will be seen that when first they tried to prevent a collision between two processions, the armed police were driven back, and the fight commenced in their presence. Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein informs me that this occurred because, when he was hit by a missile, his men crowded round him, breaking line, and let the mob pass. The police then fired blank cartridge on the parties who were contending with each other, and this temporarily dispersed the crowd. I cannot approve of the measure, as blank should be fired only as a preliminary to shot in case it is not effectual, and a real volley discharged to separate men merely fencing with sticks would have produced more harm than it could have prevented. On the second occasion of the use of fire-arms no good resulted, as the mob broke through the line notwithstanding the volley. It can, indeed, seldom happen that either bayonets or rifles are appropriate arms for keeping a procession at night-time and during many consecutive hours to a prescribed route. If a line is drawn up across a street, as was twice done on this occasion, those who approach it will often be innocent people pushed from behind, or hurried onwards by panic; and then the police have either to give way or to take life without sufficient reason.

4. I think, moreover, that the presence in many places of an armed force had the effect of distracting the constables from their proper duties, the peaceful marshalling of the processions, and the arrest of those who threatened disturbance. Not a single arrest was effected. I am not surprised to find that some members of a force carrying guns, broken up into small bodies, under very uncertain control, and employed during the whole night in immediate contact with a mob, acted in a manner which cannot be defended.

5. In my opinion the armed police should on such occasion be kept in reserve with arms piled, and appear only when it is necessary to take active measures—to defend, for instance, a prisoner from rescue, or to drive off those assaulting the ordinary police. They will thus escape the provocation which

tries even the best disciplined troops—that which results from standing for long hours in the face of an unfriendly mob. And should their aid be unfortunately needed, they will arrive on the scene fresh and under efficient command, their very appearance indicating to disturbers of the peace the serious consequences to be apprehended from further misconduct.

6. I am glad to observe that Mr. Moore, Mr. Savi, and the two European gentlemen with them, showed a proper coolness and confidence by mixing with the mob when it was most excited, and taking away their sticks from its members.

No. 2500T., dated Rampur Boalia, the 26th July 1894.

From—E. R. HENRY, Esq., c.s., Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (through Commissioner of Rajshahi Division).

I HAVE the honour to submit a report upon the occurrences of the 14th and 15th July at Rampur Boalia, in connection with the Muharram disturbances which took place there.

II. The Muharram lasted from the 5th until the afternoon of the 15th July, when the final act of consigning the *tazias* to the water, after they had been conveyed to the Mukdam Shaheb Darga, was performed. Up to the evening of the 14th July all persons connected with the procession parties had behaved in an orderly manner, or at any rate had not indulged in serious excesses.

Detailed instructions regulating the routes to be followed, the hours and dates for which passes were current, the names of officers responsible for general supervision and for the maintenance of the peace within specified sections of the town of Rampur Boalia (which, it may be noted, extends seven miles east to west), the measures to be taken for the escort of procession parties and for securing to them unobstructed passage along their sanctioned routes, are given in district order, dated 5th July 1894, issued by the Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Savi, with the approval of the District Magistrate, Mr. Price. These instructions show that all precautions which could be suggested were adopted, and that the regulations issued for the maintenance of order were as complete as possible under the circumstances. Whether the employment of armed constables was or was not required will be considered later on in this report.

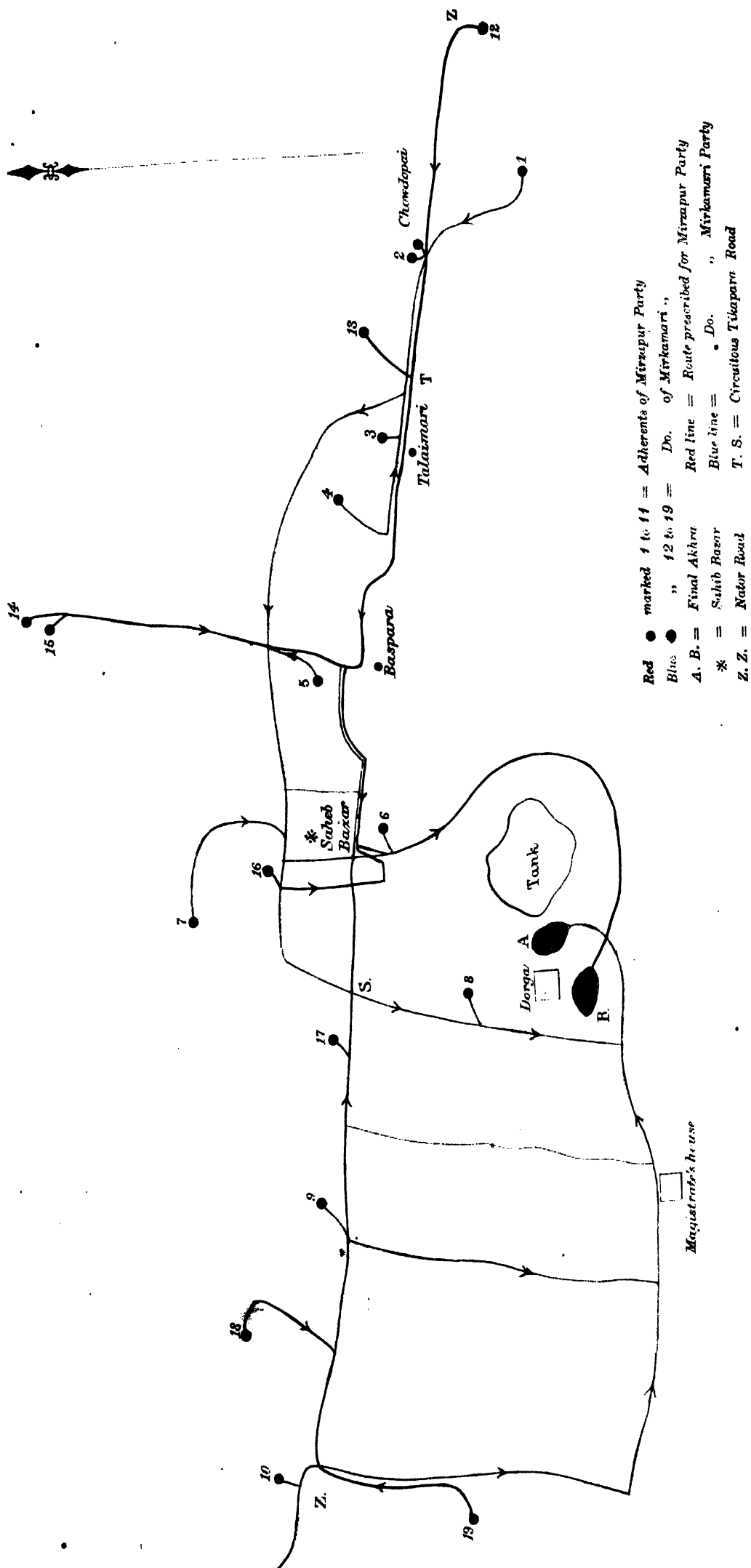
III. The following precautionary arrangements were made in advance. No persons were to be permitted to form themselves into a separate procession party unless licensed under a pass. Each pass recited the name of the person in whose favour it was granted, the dates and hours for which it was current, and contained a prohibition against guns, swords, and spears being carried. Twenty-seven applications for passes were received, but as eight were put in late, they were rejected, and finally passes were issued to 19 separate procession parties.

IV. It appears that the 19 procession parties represent two great rival parties, the one known as the Mirkamori or Tufani's, the other as the Mirzapur or Miajan's, eight of the procession parties having ranged themselves under the banner of Tufani, and the remainder under the banner of Miajan. These are names merely, and used for the purpose of differentiating the parties between whom it now appears serious discord exists. This discord led to unimportant rows last year, but this year either side gathered its forces with a view to determining by the arbitrament of fighting which should be held to have the supremacy. In the sketch map No. I adherents of Miajan or the Mirzapur party are marked with a red O; adherents of Tufani or the Mirkamori party with a blue O. The red lines show the routes prescribed for the Mirzapur party, the blue lines those prescribed for the Mirkamori party.

V. It has been customary at Rampur Boalia, as is the case in some other towns, for the processionists to give displays of *lathi khel* at fixed places along their routes. The principal display takes place on the last night of the Muharram. In this instance it would have taken place between midnight of the 14th and dawn of the 15th July. Consequently this was the particular time when a disturbance of the peace, if threatened, might be expected to occur. Mr. Moore, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, who had relieved Mr. Savi a couple of days before, was aware of the state of affairs, and had arranged to patrol the town in person from midnight till dawn. Both Mr. Savi and he had taken this precaution on the preceding nights. He had dined at a friend's house centrally situated (Collector's compound), and had given instructions to the police to furnish him with information from time to time. By midnight the several procession parties were expected to reach the centre of the town, and it was his intention then to collect all the adherents of the two great parties together into two compact bodies, so that they might be escorted under sufficiently strong escorts to the final "*lathi khel*" akhras, and there kept under effective control. This arrangement was required, as the number of processionists was very large—two or three thousand, it is said, exclusive of numerous spectators—and the police force available for keeping order relatively small. Some time after 11 o'clock, information reached Mr. Moore that the adherents of the two parties had attacked each other and the police at a place named Talaimari, and he at once set out to meet them with Messrs. Taylor, Dow, and Savi, whom he had requested to accompany him to render assistance if necessary.

VI. To make this account more intelligible, I must describe what took place between 8-30 P.M. and the arrival of Mr. Moore on the scene.

## Sketch No.





About 6-30 p.m. Sub-Inspectors Nader Hosein and Kunja Behari Banerjea set out from the police-station for Chaddupai, 3½ miles east (marked in the sketch map), their object being to meet the procession parties at the furthestmost limit of their routes. The road marked 22' is known as the Nator road, the circuitous road marked T. S. is the Tikapara road, the junction of the two roads is at T close to Talaimari. The Nator road had been prescribed as the route for the Mirkamori or the Tufani's party; the Tikapara road as the route for the Mirzapur or Miajan's party.

On the way to Chaddupai the Sub-Inspectors posted a guard at Bashpara to keep the Mirkamori party on the main road and prevent them from attacking those of the opposite party assembled at an akhara near the river bank, and to keep the Nator road unobstructed. On reaching Talaimari they posted a guard there to prevent the Jamalpur men (marked red O in sketch I), adherents of the Mirzapur party, from coming on to the Nator road during the passage of the Mirkamori party. They then proceeded on to Chaddupai, and found some of the Mirzapur men doing *lathi khel* on the Nator road, and beyond them to the east, approaching up the Nator road, a body of the Mirkamori men. In order to prevent a conflict, a police guard was placed across the road to obstruct the passage of the Mirkamori men, and during the interval the Mirzapur men were compelled to leave the Nator road, and the police guard being drawn to one side, the Mirkamori party were permitted to pass up it towards the centre of the town accompanied by Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein, head-constable Achabor Singh, and a police guard of armed and unarmed constabulary, Sub-Inspector Kunja Behari Banerjea being left behind with some constables to watch the Mirzapur men. As the two parties passed within a short distance of each other, they exchanged blows. On receiving intimation from Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein that the route as far as Matihar was clear, Sub-Inspector Kunja Behari Banerjea allowed the Mirzapur men to proceed that far. After the exchange of blows at Chaddupai, one Romejan, a leader of the Mirzapur party, a desperate and dangerous character, an ex-convict under police surveillance, went off, vowing vengeance, to collect adherents, and he rejoined at Matihar with about 100 men carrying *lathis*, and urged his party, thus strengthened, forward; and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the police, they all rushed towards Talaimari accompanied by the police, the police bugler, under orders of the Sub-Inspector, sounding his bugle to warn Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein that this contingent were out of control. The police guard at T (see sketch map) tried to force the Mirzapur men up the Tikapara route, but were not strong enough to defeat them, and were worsted and roughly handled in the attempt. Seeing that the Mirzapur men were determined to come into a conflict, Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein divided his armed police into two sections, made them fix bayonets, and then fronted one section against the Mirkamori men, and fronted the other section against the on-coming Mirzapur men. This occurred at Talaimari. As the two bodies were dangerously close, he ordered the two armed police sections to move slowly forward, and the rioters retreated before the line of bayonets for some time, and then they commenced throwing brickbats, fire-balls, and other missiles at the police, who held their ground, though several were hurt, until Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein was placed *hors de combat* by a severe blow on the head, which cut open his scalp and partially stunned him. The police then retreated down the slopes of the road, and the two parties rushed into collision. Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein, realizing the danger, gave head-constable Achabor Singh orders to fire blank cartridge, and this was done, and with excellent effect, as both parties dispersed. They reformed, however, on finding that no one had suffered injury from the discharge of firearms. Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein was sent off from here to have his wound attended to.

Sub-Inspector Kunja Behari Banerjea, who with several other police officers had received blows, stuck to the Mirkamori party, which was the first to reform, and escorted it as far as Shahab Bazar. On their way there, at Bashpara, the rioters observed some men and boys, adherents of the Mirzapur party, doing '*lathi khel*,' and set upon them in spite of the resistance of the police, and beat several of them savagely. One of the victims is still in hospital with two incised wounds in the skull and several cuts all down the back. Having escorted the party as far as Shahab Bazar (A in sketch II), the Sub-Inspector reported what had occurred to Inspector Rukini Kumar Bose, and went off to the police-station, as he felt faint from the effect of the blows he had received in the Talaimari *melee*.

VII. On receiving information from the police of what had occurred at Chaddupai, Bashpara, and Talaimari, Mr. Moore, accompanied by Messrs. Savi, Dow, and Taylor, proceeded to Shahab Bazar, where he knew he would meet the main body of the rioters. Arriving there, he found the Mirkamori party at the spot marked A in the map, with their *tazia*, round which they were brandishing *lathis* and hoisting long bamboos with combustible material at either end. The crowd was very dense; but he found his way through it up to the point X (sketch II), and there he drew up a party of police consisting of 10 armed and 15 unarmed men, with two head-constables, across the road, ordering them to permit none but sightseers to pass towards the north. This was required, as a strong body of the Mirzapur men, armed and ready for a row, had reached C, and if the bodies at A and C had come together there must, in the opinion of all those I have interrogated, have been a serious riot, as the men on both sides were excited to the highest degree. He then forced his way back through the crowd as far as the point marked Y, and there posted across the road a guard of 10 armed and several unarmed constables and a head-constable. This guard was intended to prevent the rival body of men at B from meeting the body at A.

Having completed these arrangements, Mr. Moore, with the assistance of the three European gentlemen above referred to, began disarming rioters at A. When he had collected

thus about a couple of hundred *lathis*, for reasons not known a shout was raised, and a rush made towards the police at X, when a discharge of fire-arms was heard and the body of rioters at A dispersed in various directions, leaving their *tazia* on the ground. It appears that five constables, on seeing the rush made towards them, apprehended that their lives were in danger, and hurriedly loading, some with blank and some with buckshot, fired in a state of panic. Subsequent enquiry proved that two men fired buckshot and three blank. The result of the firing was that four persons were wounded, not seriously; one being struck by a pellet in the lip, another by a pellet in the scalp, a third by a pellet in the ankle, all of which have been extracted, the fourth by a pellet still lodged in the thigh. The personal enquiries I have made at the dispensary satisfy me that three of the four wounded persons have quite recovered, and that the fourth is in no danger. Immediately on hearing the discharge the District Superintendent went up to the police party and ascertained that they had fired without orders. Enquiry was also made as to the men who fired and the ammunition they had used. Two of the persons wounded were standing on the roof of a low house some 30 yards distant. On hearing their outcry, the police got them down, put them in a conveyance, and sent them off to the dispensary.

The party at A having dispersed, the District Superintendent moved the police parties from X to W (sketch II) and from Y to Z, placing them across the roads, thus enabling the parties at C and B, who were of the same faction, to unite, and preventing the rival party at D from obstructing the passage. Mr. Moore and the police remained out until dawn, and no further disturbance occurred in the town; but it appears that numbers of stragglers of the Mirkamori party returning home were set upon by Mirzapur men lying in wait for them in the eastern portion of the town, and were severely handled. No correct list of casualties can be obtained, as the people are anxious to have no enquiry, preferring to settle differences amongst themselves; but up to the present time the police have succeeded in laying hands upon some 20 persons whose wounds, more or less severe, were received between 8 p.m. of the 14th and daybreak of the 15th.

VIII. Having described what occurred on the night of the 14th July at Rampur Boalia, I have now to consider in what respects the measures taken for the preservation of the peace were defective, and in what respect the conduct of the police contravened rules.

The first point which requires investigation is whether any necessity existed for employing armed constabulary. It is laid down in circular orders that if armed police are requisitioned, they shall carry two rounds of blank and eight rounds of buckshot. Referring to the district order regulating the Muharram processions of previous years, I find no reference to the constabulary being armed. I learn, however, that in 1891, 1892 and 1893, an armed force was employed for this duty, though the fact is not stated in the district order. Employing armed police on this occasion was therefore not an innovation, and was in accordance with the practice of preceding years.

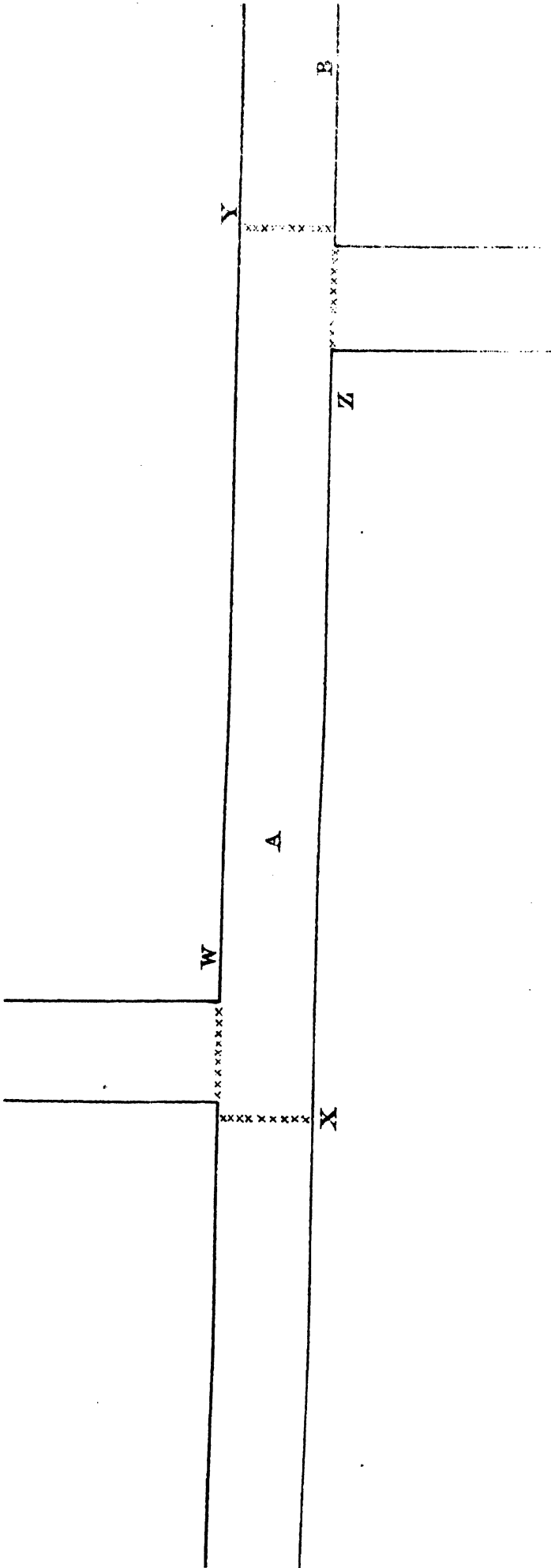
The persons who took part in the processions numbered, according to the best information I have been able to get, between 2,000 and 3,000, and a majority of them carried *lathies*. To have sent out a force from 80 to 100 constables, carrying batons only, to maintain order over an area which extends east and west some seven miles, against such strong parties of armed processionists determined to attack each other whenever opportunity offered, would certainly have not been an effective arrangement for the maintenance of the peace. The primary mistake appears to have been made in allowing the processionists to carry *lathies*. In Hooghly and in Murshidabad, where the Muharram festivities are on a very extensive scale, those who take part in them are, I understand, strictly prohibited from carrying *lathies*, and no doubt this prohibition could have been enforced here, and in future will be enforced. It has been customary not to interfere with the carrying of *lathies* in Rampur Boalia, and the custom was permitted to prevail during the Muharram of 1894, because the authorities had received no intimation of the exasperated feeling which existed between the two main parties, and of the probability of serious rioting resulting therefrom. As these large mobs were permitted to come into the town armed with *lathies*, it was necessary that the small police force should possess an equipment superior to theirs, so that in the event of their being called to forcibly maintain the peace, the superiority of their equipment might counterbalance the smallness of their number. In future care will be taken not to permit armed mobs to come into the town or to perambulate its streets, and then constables with batons will prove able to keep order. Further preventive measures, such as binding down those known to be turbulent, under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and, if necessary, enlisting the services of some of them as special constables, will be taken.

X. I have next to consider whether there is justification for splitting up into small detachments the body of armed police. Ordinarily armed police bodies are kept intact under their recognised officers. The exigencies of the situation at Rampur Boalia were such that this practice could not be followed. It will be seen from the sketch No. 1 that there were 19 separate procession parties, and that the police had to get those parties from their villages or akharas on to the particular roads prescribed as their route. The meeting of two bodies belonging to rival parties meant a riot, and so it was necessary to see that this meeting was avoided. This exigency necessitated the splitting up of the police force into small bodies, and the number of competent officers available was insufficient for the number of detachments.

There appears to be no doubt whatever that five constables stationed at point X on sketch II fired without orders. When Mr. Moore formed the force there across the road, there were present two head-constables, Idu Khan and Achabor Sing. Achabor Sing was



Sketch No. II.





directed to find the pass-holder of the procession shown at A, and went in search of him. Idu Khan's written orders, received early in the day, placed him in charge of a certain number of men at X and of a number at Y. After Mr. Moore had proceeded back towards Y, Idu Khan went over there to look for the men he was responsible for, and it thus came about that the party at X was temporarily without an officer, and while it was in this state the rush was made and the constables fired. Arrangements were no doubt defective here. But it must be remembered that there was no time to grasp all the details of the situation. On either side of the police line at X there was a dense crowd, partly spectators and partly processionists. The line made up of constables originally posted at Sahob bazar and of others who had come up with the Mirkamori party under Sub-Inspector Kunja Behari Banerjee was hurriedly formed, and the District Superintendent did not then and there place it under the command of any officer. Being close to it himself, he did not contemplate that fire would be opened without his orders. When the rush was made, the constables, two of whom had been knocked about at Talaimari, lost their heads and loaded and fired. All this occurred after midnight in the midst of a dense and turbulent crowd. It appears to me that no one can be held responsible for this unauthorised firing except the five constables, and as they are very seriously to blame, I have instructed the Government Prosecutor to proceed against them under section 29, Act V of 1861. Several persons who were present are of opinion that this firing, which resulted in the dispersal of the Mirkamori party (A in sketch), averted a disaster. Their rush was so determined that they would infallibly have got through the police line at X, and would have fallen on the rival party, just beyond at C (sketch II), and, if victorious against them, would have been stimulated to further excesses. This consideration, whether it be correct or otherwise, in no way justifies the conduct of the police in firing without orders. They no doubt intended to do no injury, and discharged their weapons to terrify the crowd. That harm resulted is probably due to their being in such a state of panic that they fired without pointing their weapons in a direction which would ensure the discharge being harmless; and that they failed to discriminate between the blank and buckshot cartridges in their pouches. The blank cartridge is half the size and less than half the weight of the buckshot cartridge, and no person not in a state of confusion or panic could well mistake one for the other.

XI. In conclusion, I may add that these disturbances were not brought about by any creed or caste differences. For some time past there has been a growing tendency amongst the Muhammadans of these parts to assume the role of latter-day Montagues and Capulets and form themselves into two parties, the members of which during the Muharram season, and only then, so far as I can learn, take every opportunity of quarrelling with their rivals and of resorting to blows. How serious this evil has become may be inferred from the fact that the police succeeded in getting a list of 20 persons more or less wounded in one night, and this represents only a portion of the actual number of sufferers. The feeling between the parties has been strengthened since last year, and will again be stronger next year, and may be expected to display itself in acts of much more dangerous turbulence than were committed this year, unless condign punishment is meted out to all those against whom evidence of rioting during the Muharram of 1894 can be obtained. It is an intolerable state of affairs when a number of men, arming themselves, amalgamate into compact bodies with the object of wreaking vengeance upon neighbours who happen not to belong to their particular party. The executive authorities are quite strong enough to deal with the evil, and the District Magistrate intends to deal with it effectively. If the preventive measures recognised by law are adopted on a sufficient scale, there need be little apprehension that the peace here will be again seriously imperilled.

EMPRESS <i>versus</i> ...	{	(1) MOULA BAKS,	} charged under section 29 of Act V of 1861.
		(2) RUGHUBIR SINGH,	
		(3) GANJON SINGH,	
		(4) RAHE SHANKAR SINGH,	

THE accused constables are charged in this case, under section 29 of Act V of 1861, with violation of duty, in having fired off their muskets, without the orders of a superior officer, on the night of the 14th July, when they had been posted in line across the road leading from Sahob bazar in the town of Boulia towards Rani bazar. The District Superintendent who was present on the occasion had himself so posted the line of some 22 constables, most, if not all, of them armed with muskets, to prevent two processions parading the town during the last night of the late Muharram festival, from coming into collision and engaging in a riot. The accused plead that they did fire, but not till the order to fire had been repeated by the Police Inspector, who, they allege, was immediately in front of them. Their reluctance to obey the Inspector's order when first given was because they feared that somebody would be wounded. It is not clear how such an apprehension could arise, for, according to their own admission, the accused fired with blank cartridges only, and in the air! This plea, therefore, which was never taken before, though it is on evidence that the accused, before the prosecution was instituted, had been repeatedly asked why they fired, seems to be the expression of an afterthought. Besides, it is significant that only the accused obeyed the alleged order to fire, though, had it been given, it would be natural to expect that the whole line of 20 men or more would have fired! The Inspector, who is said to have given the order to fire, has been examined at very great length, and he has emphatically denied that

he gave any orders to fire. I think a consideration of the circumstances set forth above is quite sufficient to justify me in disbelieving the plea set up by the accused; but as the whole conduct of the police during the late Muharram festival has been made the subject of very hostile criticism before me, I think that I ought to describe in detail the occurrences which culminated in the firing off of their muskets by the accused in Saheb bazar on the night of the 14th July last. There were many authorised processions (19) during the late Muharram festival in and around the town, all of which were attended during the several nights they went about the streets by parties of police; some constables, like those of the district reserve, being armed with muskets, and carrying both blank and buckshot cartridges (five of each); others, such as the ordinary reserve, thana police, and town constables and town chaukidars, being armed with batons or sticks (*lathis*) only. For, besides the regular police, there were employed to keep order in Boalia the town constables also, some 25 in number, and the town chaukidars, ten in number. There was not the slightest approach to any riotous behaviour on any night of the festival, till the final night, that of the 14th July last. A force of ten constables armed with muskets, to be assisted by others of the town police, was stationed at a central position in the town in Saheb bazar (where the Nator road joins the road which may be called the College Road going towards the north in the direction of Rani bazar), under the command of Edu Khan, head-constable. Two Sub-Inspectors, Nader Hosein and another, with a force of some 20 to 30 constables, were deputed to patrol the Nator road from a distance of between three and four miles from Saheb bazar, in order to prevent rival parties of processionists marching towards the town coming into collision and a fight ensuing. The Inspector of Police moved about all over the town itself, superintending operations and keeping himself in touch with the various police parties. The District Superintendent and the officer whom he had just relieved, Mr. Savi, kept awake during the entire night, so as to be able to repair immediately information was brought to them to any locality when trouble was apprehended. The police party deputed to patrol the Nator road proved unable to prevent two rival processional parties from coming into collision at a place called Talaimari, some  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Saheb bazar; was overpowered and swept aside, but succeeded in separating the combatants by a discharge of blank cartridges in the air. The processional party which happened to be at the time nearest the town then proceeded towards it, followed by those members of the police party who had not been obliged to fall out by reason of the wounds they had received. They had to all appearances been rather roughly handled at Talaimari by the two rival processional parties, who made free use of brickbats and other missiles. Head-constable Achobar Sing, who has been examined as a witness by the prosecution, in the absence of superior officers, took the command of the police party that followed and kept up with the rioters on their way into the town. Shortly before reaching Saheb bazar Achobar Sing met the Inspector, told him all that had transpired at Talaimari, and asked him what he was to do if his party was again overpowered in their attempts to keep two riotous processional parties asunder, or were again attacked. There is no doubt in my mind that some conversation in respect of the procedure that would become necessary under certain contingencies did pass between the Inspector and the head-constable, for the head-constable himself says so. The defence tries to prove that the Inspector when asked for instructions replied:—"Fire with ball" (there were no ball cartridges issued on the occasion), whereas the Inspector says he said:—"Go to Saheb bazar. I will go for the District Superintendent and bring him." He swears he gave no orders, nor made any suggestion to fire at all. Head-constable Achobar Sing and his party then went towards Saheb bazar to join the police party under head-constable Edu Khan that had been permanently located there from an early hour of the evening, 6 P.M., while the Inspector went for the District Superintendent. The District Superintendent, Mr. Savi, the late District Superintendent, and two other European gentlemen drove up to the Saheb bazar in one carriage. The Inspector followed in another carriage. On arrival at Saheb bazar the District Superintendent saw that the processionists who had come up from Talaimari were engaged in stick-playing (*lathi khel*) at the place indicated above where the Nator road joins the College Road; he was of opinion that the processionists who had behaved so riotously at Talaimari should to prevent any further disorder be

\* A line is no doubt meant.

P. N.

disarmed of their sticks or *lathis*. At the same time he placed a file\* of constables armed with muskets, some 22 in number, across the College Road, leading to Rani bazar, to keep back the processionists, and prevent a collision with a rival party that had made its appearance at the head of the College Road on the north, and which ought to have proceeded by the route proscribed for it to Rani bazar. Having stationed this line of constables across College Road with strict orders to allow no processionists to pass by that road to the north, the District Superintendent resumed the operation of disarming the processionists at Saheb bazar. While the District Superintendent was arranging the line of constables there is no doubt both head-constables Achobar Sing and Edu Khan were present. No distinct or special orders were given to them to take the command of the line of constables. Achobar Sing says he moved off to look for the head of the processional party who had the pass authorising him to form a procession, and whom the District Superintendent wanted. The District Superintendent does not remember that he gave any orders to either Achobar Sing or Edu Khan. Both say they moved off when the District Superintendent left the line of constables to disarm the processionists. The former says he accompanied and was close behind the District Superintendent. The latter says he went to look after the other five constables of his party of ten who had

been stationed at the corner of the college compound. Edu Khan's statements in examination and cross-examination do not cohere, and I cannot say with certainty that he remained with the line of constables posted by the District Superintendent or that he went away. I am inclined to think he remained with the line. However that may be, the District Superintendent says he considered that he himself was in command of the line, as he had moved off only about 20 feet. He had given the order to bar all passage to the north by the College Road, and beyond carrying out this instruction the accused constables were not justified in his opinion in firing off their muskets, nor obeying any orders but his. Some 16 constables in the line did not fire at all. While the District Superintendent was engaged in disarming the processionists there was a sudden rush of people in all directions, and the accused constables fired. The District Superintendent immediately went up to them, asked by whose orders they had fired, but no answer was made. Under the circumstances, I think there can be no reasonable doubt that no order to fire was given, though that is the plea set up for the defence. I do not believe that the Inspector gave the order. His superior officer, the District Superintendent, was present, and could have been referred to at once if the occasion arose. Why should the Inspector assume the responsibility of taking it upon himself to direct operations? There is no doubt that in carrying out the District Superintendent's order the line of constables was broken by the great rush made: they were found by the District Superintendent and the superior officers of police immediately after the discharge huddled together. It is possible, and most probable, that those who fired only four out of 20 or 22 considered that they were being attacked, and being panic-stricken considered that they were justified in firing in self-defence without orders. The District Superintendent says he did not consider that any attack was being made on them, or indeed on any one else; that though he is unable to explain why the rush was made, there was no justification at all for firing. At the same time it should be remembered that two at least of the accused, Rughubir and Ganjon, had already had a rough experience of the behaviour of the rioters at Talaimari, and might with no great unreason have believed that there was going to be a repetition of the same. In any case those who fired did not intend to use any but blank cartridges. In their fight two buckshot cartridges were fired (one apparently in the air), for two boys who were on an adjacent house-top were slightly wounded by pellets in the head and face, and two processionists on the ground were wounded in the legs.

To prove that they got orders to fire, the accused have examined a respectable Hindu, a muharrir of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, who has said that about 20 minutes before the firing took place he heard a superior officer of police in a *gari*, who he subsequently discovered was the Inspector, say, when he was asked for instructions, that if any member of a police force was touched or molested, the rioters should be fired on with bullet (*guli*). The statement of the witness is uncorroborated, and I do not believe it. At the same time head-constable Acharor Sing distinctly states that he had asked what they were to do if again attacked, though the Inspector did not tell him, but said he was going for the District Superintendent. In any case, even if the witness is to be believed, a general instruction of the Inspector as to what the constables might do under circumstances was no authority for them to fire on a special occasion without the distinct order of superior officers. The accused have adduced two other witnesses, the driver of the *gari* that conveyed the Inspector on his various rounds that night and a bystander. Both the persons say that they heard the Inspector give the order to fire. I took these witnesses with me to point out the places where they respectively were, when they heard the order to fire given; also where the Inspector was. There is no such discrepancy in their statements as would justify me in saying that they actually contradict one another, but so great were the noise and tumults on the occasion that they could not have heard the Inspector address the constables. The Inspector is said to have been at least 10 cubits away from the witnesses and a like distance from the line of constables. The time was midnight with a crowd of persons, sightseers and others, between the Inspector and the constables and a vast body of men, surging all around and shouting and running about in all directions. I am of opinion that it is abundantly clear that on the occasion when the accused fired no order was given; that no one besides the District Superintendent (that officer being himself present) would have dared to give the order to fire. For so firing the accused have rendered themselves liable to punishment under section 29 of Act V of 1861. They have been ill-advised to bring in the name of the Inspector at all. I believe some designing persons have induced the constables to set up a false defence to make capital out of it for purposes of their own. Had the accused really got the order to fire, they would have said so immediately after the incident, when they were asked, and also afterwards, when they were repeatedly questioned by the District Superintendent, who has given a most accurate and truthful account of what transpired during the whole time, down to the institution of this case, and who never heard the accused set up the plea they have now put forward. Besides, as said before, had any order to fire been given, the whole line of 22 men would have fired or a majority of them, and not the four accused only. I find the accused guilty under section 29 of Act V of 1861, and I sentence them to one month and one day's simple imprisonment each.

J. O. PRICE,

Magistrate.

The 11th August 1894.

COURT OF SESSION.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION, RAJSHAHI.

*The 14th August 1894.*

CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 25 (3RD QUARTER) OF 1894.

APPEAL from the order of J. C. Price, Esq., District Magistrate of Rajshahi, dated the 11th August 1894.

- |                      |     |     |     |   |                    |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|--------------------|
| 1. Monla Baksh       | ... | ... | ... | : |                    |
| 2. Raghobar Singh    | ... | ... | ... | : |                    |
| 3. Ganjan Singh      | ... | ... | ... | : | <i>Appellants.</i> |
| 4. Rabi Sanker Singh | ... | ... | ... | : |                    |

For Appellants Babu Nalini Kanta Chaudhuri, Pleader.

JUDGMENT.

Pleader heard. It is urged that the constables were ordered by the Inspector to fire. The Judgment of the District Magistrate deals carefully with this question. There are very strong and cogent arguments in support of the contention of the prosecution that no orders were given. *Firstly*, only three men out of a line of twenty fired, though it is alleged that the Inspector had to repeat his order; *secondly*, the Inspector would be most unlikely to take on himself the responsibility of ordering the men to fire on the crowd when the District Superintendent was personally present; *thirdly*, the accused state that they fired blank cartridges, but fired in the air because they were afraid of wounding people. The District Magistrate has very justifiably put a note of admiration after the sentence in which he gives this plea of the defence; *fourthly*, the allegation that orders were given was only set up in the case, and not before. When the District Superintendent asked the men immediately after they fired under whose orders they had done so, they did not say anything. The appellants' pleader cannot show anything to weaken the cumulative force of all these circumstances, which make it practically impossible that the allegation about the Inspector having given orders should be true. I think that the defence set up is a wicked one. The men may probably have been acting under advice in setting up this defence; but if so, they were certainly most ill-advised.

The appeal is summarily rejected.

L. PALIT, Offg. Sessions Judge.

*The 14th August 1894.*

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 22nd September, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.																			
BENGAL.																						
BUDDHAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan Sept. 22, '94	1.31	Weather—seasonable. <i>Aman</i> doing well. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> continues. Prices of common rice:—																			
	Kalna ...	3.25																				
	Katwa ...	2.52																				
	Raniganj ...	1.86	<table><tr><td>Burdwan</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Srs. 11 to 15</td></tr><tr><td>Kalna</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>9 to 13</td></tr><tr><td>Katwa</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>13½</td></tr><tr><td>Raniganj</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>14½</td></tr></table> } per rupee.	Burdwan	...	...	Srs. 11 to 15	Kalna	...	...	9 to 13	Katwa	...	...	13½	Raniganj	...	...	14½			
	Burdwan	...	...	Srs. 11 to 15																		
	Kalna	...	...	9 to 13																		
	Katwa	...	...	13½																		
	Raniganj	...	...	14½																		
	2 Birbhum „ 22, '94	1.60	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of rice and sugarcane favourable. Common rice sells at 12½ to 16½ seers per rupee. Cattle doing fairly well.																			
	Rampur Hât ...	1.19																				
	3 Bankura „ 22, '94	2.27	Weather—seasonable. <i>Aus</i> rice being harvested. Prospects of all crops generally good. Coarse rice sells at—																			
Vishnupur ...	1.58	<table><tr><td>Bankura</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Srs. 17½</td></tr><tr><td>Vishnupur</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>16½</td></tr></table> } per rupee.	Bankura	...	...	Srs. 17½	Vishnupur	...	...	16½												
Bankura	...	...	Srs. 17½																			
Vishnupur	...	...	16½																			
4 Midnapore „ 22, '94	2.70	Weather—warm occasionally. Prospects of all crops continue good. Prices of common rice:—																				
Contai ...	0.56																					
Tamluk ...	0.28	<table><tr><td>Sadar</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Srs. 14</td></tr><tr><td>Contai</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>13½</td></tr><tr><td>Tamluk</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Ghatal</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>12 to 13</td></tr></table> } per rupee.	Sadar	...	...	Srs. 14	Contai	...	...	13½	Tamluk	...	...	13	Ghatal	...	...	12 to 13				
Sadar	...	...	Srs. 14																			
Contai	...	...	13½																			
Tamluk	...	...	13																			
Ghatal	...	...	12 to 13																			
Ghatal ...	1.35																					
5 Hooghly „ 22, '94	1.28	Weather—hot with scanty showers at long intervals. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> finished, except in Chauditola and Singoor, where more rain is still wanted. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Prices of common rice:—																				
Serampore ...	0.87																					
Jahanabad ...	Not reported.	<table><tr><td>Sadar</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Srs. 11</td></tr><tr><td>Serampore</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>11 to 11½</td></tr><tr><td>Jahanabad</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Not reported.</td></tr></table> } per rupee.	Sadar	...	...	Srs. 11	Serampore	...	...	11 to 11½	Jahanabad	...	...	Not reported.								
Sadar	...	...	Srs. 11																			
Serampore	...	...	11 to 11½																			
Jahanabad	...	...	Not reported.																			
6 Howrah „ 22, '94	2.41	Weather—bright, alternating with storms. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute continues. Other crops doing well. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at—																				
Ulubaria ...	0.45	<table><tr><td>Howrah</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Srs. 10</td></tr><tr><td>Ulubaria</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>10 to 12</td></tr></table> } per rupee.	Howrah	...	...	Srs. 10	Ulubaria	...	...	10 to 12												
Howrah	...	...	Srs. 10																			
Ulubaria	...	...	10 to 12																			
		Fodder and water sufficient.																				
7 24-Parganas „ 22, '94	2.22	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute nearly over. <i>Aman</i> doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—																				
		<table><tr><td>Sadar</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Srs. c. 12 to 13 0</td></tr><tr><td>Barasat</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>10 10</td></tr><tr><td>Basirhat</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>12 to 13 5</td></tr><tr><td>Diamond Harbour</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>11 0</td></tr></table> } per rupee.	Sadar	...	...	Srs. c. 12 to 13 0	Barasat	...	...	10 10	Basirhat	...	...	12 to 13 5	Diamond Harbour	...	...	11 0				
Sadar	...	...	Srs. c. 12 to 13 0																			
Barasat	...	...	10 10																			
Basirhat	...	...	12 to 13 5																			
Diamond Harbour	...	...	11 0																			
8 Nadia „ 22, '94	1.20	Ordinary September weather. Prospects of crops satisfactory. Common rice selling from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.																				
Kushtia ...	2.00																					
Meherpur ...	3.60																					
Chuadanga ...	1.67																					
Ranaghat ...	0.21																					
9 Murshidabad „ 22, '94	3.58	Weather—hot and cloudy. Heavy rain during the week. Damage done to crops on low lands. Harvesting of jute and hemp continues. The river rises slowly again. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.																				
10 Jessore „ 22, '94	1.26	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and extracting of jute still going on. Prospects of <i>aman</i> good. River rising. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—																				
Jhenida ...	3.52																					
Narail ...	0.34	<table><tr><td>Sadar</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Srs. c. 11 to 12 0</td></tr><tr><td>Jhenida</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>13 8</td></tr><tr><td>Narail</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>13 0</td></tr><tr><td>Bangaon</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>11 to 16 0</td></tr><tr><td>Magura</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>13 8</td></tr></table> } per rupee.	Sadar	...	...	Srs. c. 11 to 12 0	Jhenida	...	...	13 8	Narail	...	...	13 0	Bangaon	...	...	11 to 16 0	Magura	...	...	13 8
Sadar	...	...	Srs. c. 11 to 12 0																			
Jhenida	...	...	13 8																			
Narail	...	...	13 0																			
Bangaon	...	...	11 to 16 0																			
Magura	...	...	13 8																			
Bangaon ...	0.98																					
Magura ...	1.46																					
11 Khulna „ 22, '94	4.65	Heavy rain at times; otherwise weather sultry. <i>Aus</i> and jute being cut. <i>Aman</i> doing well. Rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.																				
Bagerhat ...	3.14																					
Satkhira ...	0.45																					

No.	District and date of return.		Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.	
BENGAL—concl'd.					
HAZARIB DIVN.	12	Rajshahi Sept. 22, '94 Nator ... Naugauon ...	2'26 3'47 4'68	Weather—rainy and seasonable. Prospects are most favourable. A 16-anna <i>aman</i> rice crop is expected. <i>Aus</i> has given and is giving very fair outturn. Jute is simply superb. All other standing crops are in good condition. Weather is most seasonable. A long break would not come naies. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply ample. Rice selling from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.	
	13	Dinajpur „ 22, '94 Thakurguon ...	9'81 8'44	Weather—hot, rainy and cloudy. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> over. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> going on in places. No report of cattle-disease. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.	
	14	Jalpaiguri „ 22, '94 Alipur Duai ...	10'65 9'38	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of <i>haimanti</i> paddy finished. Jute-washing proceeding. Prospects favourable. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 to 12 seers per rupee.	
	15	Darjeeling „ 22, '94 Siliguri ...	3'97 8'8	Weather—seasonable. <i>In the hills</i> :— <i>Bhutta</i> and <i>chota marua</i> being harvested. <i>Haimanti dhan</i> , <i>kalai</i> and <i>bar marua</i> progressing favourably. <i>Phapur</i> being planted. Land being prepared for potatoes. <i>In the Terai</i> :—Jute being steeped. <i>Bhadoi</i> harvested. <i>Aghani</i> has been sown. Prices of coarse rice :— Hills ... 7 to 10 } Terai ... 10 to 12 } per rupee.	
	16	Rangpur „ 22, '94 Gaibanda ... Kurigram ... Nilphamari ...	5'26 6'76 8'49 11'69	Weather—hot and cloudy. Good general rainfall throughout district. Steeping of jute and transplantation of <i>aman</i> continue. <i>Kalai</i> being sown. Price of rice 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.	
	17	Bogra „ 22, '94 Sherpur ... Naakhila ...	9'37 8'40 5'71	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute going on. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> practically finished. Transplanted <i>aman</i> looks healthy. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee.	
	18	Pabna „ 22, '94	1'81	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Prospects continue good. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> nearly finished; that of jute still continues. Common selling at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and 10 seers at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.	
	19	Dacca „ 22, '94	1'99	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of jute nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling from 9 to 13 seers seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.	
	20	Mymensingh „ 22, '94	6'34	Weather—rainy. The heavy rain has done much good to the <i>aman</i> crop. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.	
	21	Faridpur „ 22, '94 Goalundo ... Madaripur ...	3'73 5'34 Not reported.	Abundant rain; weather warm. Prospects of crops fair. Floods have risen during the week. Jute harvest nearly finished. Rice 11½ seers per rupee.	
	22	Backergunge „ 22, '94 Perojpur ... Patuakhali ... Bhola ...	3'91 2'26 5'72 2'67	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Outturn of <i>aus</i> estimated to be 16 annas. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> going on. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.	
	CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23	Tippu „ 22, '94	8'57	Heavy rain in early part of week. Prospects of <i>aman</i> good and improved by the rain. Prices of rice :— Sadar :— Chowdagram ... 17 0 Kotwali ... 13 5 Brahmanbaria— Kosba ... 16 0 Nasirnagar ... 12 12 } per rupee. Chandpur— Chandpur ... 16 0 Hojiganj ... 16 0 Matlab ... 15 3 }
		24	Nonkhali „ 22, '94	5'26	Weather—generally fair with occasional rain. State and prospects of crops good. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> nearly completed. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of rice :— <i>Aus. Aman.</i> Srs. Srs. Sadar ... 14 11 } Fenny ... 14 12 } per rupee.
25		Chittagong „ 22, '94	1'53	Weather—hot. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> still continues. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> well advanced. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Prices steady.	



No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BIHAR.</b>			
26	Patna " Sept. 22, '94	14.25	Weather—rainy and bright alternately. There has been an exceptionally heavy fall of rain which has greatly benefited the rice and improved its prospects. Prices of common rice prevailing are—  Srs. Sadar ... .. 15½ } Barh ... .. 12½ } per rupee. Bihar ... .. 15½ } Dinapore ... .. 11 to 14½ }
	Barh ...	8.35	
	Bihar ...	3.26	
	Dinapore ...	14.48	
27	Gaya " 22, '94	1.07	Weather—rainy early in week, fair latterly. <i>Bhadai</i> harvest nearly finished. Winter rice prospects so far favourable. Prices of common rice:—  Srs. Sadar ... .. 13½ } Jahanabad ... .. 13 } per rupee. Aurangabad ... .. 15½ } Nawada ... .. 15 }
	Jahanabad ...	3.86	
	Nawada ...	1.61	
	Aurangabad ...	1.41	
28	Shahabad " 22, '94	8.36	Weather—cloudy and hot with alternate sunshine. <i>Bhadai</i> crops are being harvested; outturn poor in Buxar. Prospect of winter rice favourable. Sugarcane doing well.
	Buxar ...	2.90	
	Bhabua ...	3.39	
	Sasaram ...	7.05	
29	Saran " 22, '94	5.67	Weather—hot and seasonable with occasional showers. <i>Makai</i> is being rapidly reaped. The rain has done much good to the rice crop. Water and fodder plentiful. Prices of common rice:—  Srs. Chapra ... .. 12 } Siwan ... .. 12½ } per rupee. Gopalganj ... .. 13 }
	Siwan ...	2.86	
	Gopalganj ...	2.03	
30	Champaran ...	...	
31	Muzaffarpur " 22, '94	2.13	Weather—seasonable. Very heavy rain in Hajipur. Transplantation of paddy over. <i>Bhadai</i> being harvested. Outturn 12 to 14 annas on the average. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices have a tendency to fall.
	Hajipur ...	13.30	
	Sitamarhi ...	3.80	
32	Darbhanga " 22, '94	8.0	Weather—latter part of the week sultry. Heavy rain this week immensely benefited the <i>aghani</i> rice crop, and transplanting operations are approaching completion. <i>Bhadai</i> harvest not yet finished. The Bagmati and Kamla are in moderate flood. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Price of common rice ranges from 13 to 14 annas per rupee.
33	Monghyr " 22, '94	5.40	Days hot and nights comparatively cooler with occasional showers. <i>Bhadai</i> crops still being harvested. <i>Urid</i> and <i>karthi</i> are being sown. <i>Aghani</i> rice, indigo and sugarcane doing well. Floods subsiding. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—  Srs. Sadar ... .. 11 to 13 } Begusarai ... .. 12 } per rupee. Jamui ... .. 13½ }
	Begusarai ...	8.72	
	Jamui ...	0.89	
34	Bhagalpur " 22, '94	2.28	Weather—rainy early in the week, hot later. <i>Karthi</i> and <i>kalai</i> and winter indigo are being sown. Prospects of <i>aghani</i> rice good. Harvesting of <i>marua</i> , <i>bhadai</i> paddy and Indian-corn continues. Prices slightly lower as usual at this season. Price of common rice from 13½ to 20 annas per rupee, the latter rate being for new <i>bhadai</i> rice. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	3.91	
	Madhipura ...	6.74	
	Bupaul ...	Not reported.	
35	Purnea " 22, '94	4.39	Weather—hot and showery. <i>Bhadai</i> harvesting practically finished. An abnormally high flood has occurred and caused some damage to the <i>aghani</i> crop. The rivers are now falling again. Rice sells at 17 annas per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	6.54	
	Araria ...	9.34	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.																	
BIHAR—concl'd.																				
BRAGALPUR DIVN.—concl'd.	36 Malda Sept. 22, '94	4.54	Weather—first part of the week cloudy and rainy, latter part clear and fine. Rivers again rising. <i>Bhadai</i> paddy still being reaped; expected outturn not more than 12 annas. Steeping of jute continues. Winter rice doing well at present. <i>Kalai</i> already sown on diara lands damaged by flood. Common rice selling at 12 to 15½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.																	
	Chanchal ...	10.02																		
	Shibganj ...	5.08																		
	Gazole ...	10.65																		
	37 Sonthal Parganas „ 22, '94	1.77	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops fairly good. Rain threatens.																	
	Deoghur ...	4.63																		
	Godda ...	3.22																		
	Jamtara ...	4.97																		
	Pakour ...	6.05																		
	Rajmahal ...	10.61																		
ORISSA.																				
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack „ 22, '94	0.86	Weather—hot with showers. <i>Beali</i> harvest in progress. Prospect of <i>sarad</i> good. The recent spell of fine weather permitting of field work and the harvesting of <i>beali</i> has considerably improved matters in the flooded tracts. The District Board is affording work and giving some gratuitous relief where necessary. Common rice sells at— <table><tr><td>Sadar</td><td>...</td><td>Srs. c.</td><td>Srs. c.</td></tr><tr><td>Jajpur</td><td>...</td><td>9 14 to 13 2</td><td rowspan="4">} per rupee.</td></tr><tr><td>Kendrapara</td><td>...</td><td>10 0 to 11 13</td></tr><tr><td>Banki</td><td>...</td><td>10 0 to 13 2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>14 0</td></tr></table>	Sadar	...	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	Jajpur	...	9 14 to 13 2	} per rupee.	Kendrapara	...	10 0 to 11 13	Banki	...	10 0 to 13 2			14 0
	Sadar	...		Srs. c.	Srs. c.															
	Jajpur	...		9 14 to 13 2	} per rupee.															
	Kendrapara	...		10 0 to 11 13																
	Banki	...	10 0 to 13 2																	
			14 0																	
	39 Balasore „ 22, '94	3.23	Weather—hot; cloudy with a break of fine weather between 18th and 21st. Good reports of the <i>sarad</i> crop from all parts. Transplantation nearly finished. Weeding in progress. Insects reported as damaging the crop in Basudebpur have disappeared. Prices falling in the north and centre of the district, falling slightly at Sadar, and steady at Bhadrak. Coarse rice sells at— <table><tr><td>Sadar</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>14 to 15</td><td rowspan="4">} per rupee.</td></tr><tr><td>Bhadrak</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>14 to 15</td></tr><tr><td>Chandbally</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>10 to 11</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Sadar	...	...	14 to 15	} per rupee.	Bhadrak	...	...	14 to 15	Chandbally	...	...	10 to 11				
	Sadar	...		...	14 to 15	} per rupee.														
	Bhadrak	...		...	14 to 15															
	Chandbally	...		...	10 to 11															
40 Puri „ 20, '94	1.75	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>beali</i> going on. <i>Laghu</i> in ear. Weeding of <i>sarad</i> paddy for the second time still going on. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 11 to 15½ seers per rupee.																		
Khurda ...	3.63																			
Banpur ...	1.50																			
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
South-West Frontier Agency.																				
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVN.	41 Hazaribagh Sept. 22, '94	0.80	Weather—seasonable. Paddy doing well. <i>Goondli</i> and <i>makai</i> are being reaped. <i>Makai</i> crop poor. Lands are being ploughed for <i>rabi</i> sowings. Common rice selling at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.																	
	Giridi ...	Not reported.																		
	42 Lohardaga „ 22, '94	3.30	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of <i>gora dhan</i> and sowing of <i>sirgaja</i> continue. Prospect of winter paddy good. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.																	
	43 Palamau „ 20, '94	2.87																		
	44 Manbhum „ 22, '94	0.45	Rainfall considerably less; nights cool. Hot sun during the day. The rain has greatly benefited the <i>aghani</i> paddy which will now be nearly, if not quite, a full crop. The harvesting of <i>bhadai</i> paddy has commenced. <i>Til</i> and <i>kurthi</i> are being sown. Land is being ploughed for <i>rabi</i> and gram being sown. Prices falling. Rice selling at 11½ to 18 seers per rupee.																	
	Gobindpur ...	1.82																		
	45 Singhbhum „ 22, '94	1.41	A few showers. <i>Gora</i> and <i>aman dhan</i> doing well. Sugarcane doing well. Rice sells at 12 to 16 seers per rupee.																	
			Weather—bright and fairly cool towards end of week. Prospects generally excellent. Rice selling from 10 to 18 seers per rupee.																	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,  
The 25th September, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE  
HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL  
DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE  
15<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1894.**

**PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the**

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM ( <i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	15 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	9 0	16 0	13 8	11 4	...	...	...
	2 Birbhum	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	10 8	14 4	11 4	12 0	...	...	...
	3 Bankura	13 6	13 6	14 3	...	...	...	15 0	12 8	14 0	16 8	16 0	11 6	...	...	...
	4 Midnapore	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	10 0	14 11	13 12	11 9	...	...	...
	5 Hooghly	...	...	13 14	...	...	17 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
	6 Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 13	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7 24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 7	7 0	11 7	11 0	10 12	...	...	...
	8 Calcutta	13 5	13 3	12 7	20 0	18 13	16 13	7 9	7 9	7 4	10 0	9 13	9 12	17 7	20 0	19 0
	9 Nadia	15 0	18 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	...	6	6 8	9 3	11 0	11 13	11 0	...	...	...
	10 Murshidabad	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
	11 Jossore	12 0	12 8	11 8	...	12 0	13 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	14 0	13 4	10 4	...	...	...
	12 Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	9 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13 Rajshahi	15 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	10 2	9 12	8 4	11 4	10 14	10 2	...	...	...
	14 Dinajpur	14 6	14 1	12 0	...	...	16 0	9 9	9 9	9 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	...	...	...
	15 Jalpaiguri	13 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...
	16 Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
	17 Ranepur	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	10 0	10 0	10 5	...	...	...
	18 Bogra	15 0	13 8	13 5	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	7 8	12 0	10 8	9 0	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	19 Pabna	15 12	15 12	16 8	21 0	21 0	22 8	6 6	6 0	6 0	13 8	12 0	11 4	...	...	...
	20 Dacca	13 14	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 0	7 0	11 8	11 0	8 0	...	...	...
	21 Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...
	22 Faridpur	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...
23 Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	8 0	11 4	11 0	8 2	...	...	...	

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalin 10 seers, Katwa 11½ seers and Raniganj 10½ seers.

B At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 10 seers, Tamruk not reported, Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.

E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 11½ seers and Jahangabad 10 seers.

F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

G In the mufassal parts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 11 seers 6½ chitaks, Barnasat not reported, Magra Hat 11 seers 7 chitaks, Baduria 10½ seers.

H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Rahadurkhal) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 9½ seers, Mohorpur 10 seers and Ranaghat 10 seers.

I In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are :—Kandi 10 seers, Jangipur not reported.

J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 9 seers 9 chitaks, Magura 10 seers, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangaon

## The Districts of Bengal on the 15th September, 1894.

										WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						DISTRICTS.	Number.																
KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (Setaria italica.)						GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADAJAT OR SUNAGA. (Cicer arietinum.)						FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.															
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.															
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	BENGAL.																
...	...	...	18	0	18	0	20	0	...	...	100	0	08	011	7	11	7	11	4	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	9	0	Burdwan.	1			
...	...	...	12	12	12	12	18	0	...	...	0140	0	160	011	0	11	0	11	0	3	10	6	3	10	6	3	10	6	Birbhum.	2			
...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	0320	0	280	010	0	10	5	10	10	3	12	0	3	14	0	3	12	0	Bankura.	3			
...	...	...	16	0	16	0	14	8	...	...	0150	0	200	010	10	10	10	12	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	11	6	Midnapore.	4				
...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	8	...	...	0160	0	160	010	0	10	0	11	6	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	5	0	Hooghly.	5			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0105	0	105	010	8	10	8	10	10	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	8	0	Howrah.	6			
...	...	...	16	13	16	8	20	0	...	...	0	02	0100	011	6	11	6	11	0	3	3	0	3	9	0	3	6	0	24-Parganas.	7			
5	10	0	8	6	16	0	16	13	14	0	...	...	0	85	0	85	011	13	11	13	11	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	8	0	Calcutta.	8
...	...	...	19	0	20	0	22	13	...	...	0128	0	128	010	8	10	8	10	8	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	10	0	Nadia.	9			
...	...	...	17	0	17	0	19	0	...	...	0200	0	200	010	8	10	8	10	8	3	7	0	3	7	0	3	7	0	Murshidabad.	10			
...	...	...	16	0	16	0	17	0	...	...	0120	0	120	010	0	10	0	9	14	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	Jessore.	11			
...	...	...	11	8	12	4	12	0	...	...	0160	0	160	0	9	4	9	4	9	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Khulna.	12		
...	...	...	16	8	15	12	21	...	...	...	0240	0	240	0	9	9	9	9	9	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	10	8	Rajshahi.	13			
...	...	...	14	0	14	0	13	0	...	...	0120	0	160	010	0	10	0	10	0	3	10	0	3	9	0	4	0	0	Dinajpur.	14			
...	...	...	14	0	14	0	15	0	...	...	0180	0	160	010	0	10	0	10	0	3	14	0	4	0	0	3	15	0	Jalpaiguri.	15			
...	...	...	11	8	11	0	12	0	...	...	0120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	10	0	Darjeeling.	16			
...	...	...	16	0	16	0	15	0	...	...	0	72	0	53	0	10	0	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	12	0	Rangpur.	17			
...	...	...	13	8	12	0	12	12	...	...	0	0	90	0	90	0	9	12	9	12	10	0	3	12	0	3	13	4	3	13	4	Bogra.	18
...	...	...	14	4	15	12	16	0	...	...	0200	0	200	0	9	12	9	12	9	12	3	7	6	3	8	0	3	11	0	Pabna.	19		
...	...	...	14	8	13	0	14	0	...	...	0140	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	10	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	11	0	Dacca.	20			
...	...	...	12	8	12	8	12	8	...	...	0120	0	120	0	8	0	10	0	10	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	21			
...	...	...	10	8	10	8	13	0	...	...	0120	0	...	10	0	10	0	10	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	14	0	Faridpur.	22			
...	...	...	13	4	13	4	12	8	...	...	0	80	0	80	0	10	8	10	8	10	12	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	8	0	Backergunge.	23

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per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 11 seers.

per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Nangon 9 seers 9 chitaks.

seers per rupee.

per rupee are :—Kurigram 8 seers, Gaibanda 10 seers, and Nilphamari 9 seers.

11 seers per rupee.

of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6½ chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadimbhat 11 seers 6 chitaks, Munshihat 11 seers 6 chitaks.

R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Jamalpur 9 seers, Notrakona 8 seers, and Karghari 10 seers.

S In the Madaripur and Goalundo subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

## PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—continued.																			
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Tippera	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.	8 Ch.
	25 Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
	26 Chittagong	9 12	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	8 12	12 12	12 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.																			
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna	17 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0
	28 Gaya	14 8	14 8	14 0	19 8	18 4	20 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	13 4	12 8	12 4	17 4	15 4	17 8	...	...	...
	29 Shahabad	14 4	14 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30 Saran	14 12	14 8	16 0	21 0	18 8	25 0	10 0	9 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31 Champaran	14 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	19 0	22 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32 Munafarpur	14 0	13 8	15 0	18 8	18 0	22 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	12 8	11 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Darbhanga	13 10	13 8	15 14	16 14	16 12	18 9	10 0	9 8	12 6	12 8	12 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	13 8	12 8	15 12	16 12	17 0	23 1	10 8	9 8	10 8	11 5	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35 Bhagalpur	13 14	15 2	15 2	17 10	18 15	21 7	10 11	10 1	10 11	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	36 Purnea (Kasba)	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	37 Malda (English Bazar).	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	38 Sonthal Parganas.	12 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																			
ORISSA DIVISION.	39 Cuttack	13 2	13 2	11 2	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 8	13 2	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40 Balasore	10 0	16 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	41 Puri	11 13	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	14 7	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																			
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42 Hazaribagh	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43 Lohardaga	10 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44 Palamau	12 14	13 15	13 8	16 14	...	23 10	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45 Manbhum	14 8	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	46 Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	8 0	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 5 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers.

V At Fanny Hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.

X In the Harh subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 10 seers, Nawaria 9 seers, and Jahanabad 10 seers.

Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Samaram 10 seers and Bhabhua 9½ seers.

a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 15 chitaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 13 chitaks.

b At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

c In the Hajipur and Samasthi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

d In the Madhubani and Samastipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

*of Bengal on the 15th September, 1894—(concluded).*

AJRA OR CUMBU. ( <i>Amnietum typhoidum.</i> )												MARUA OR RAGI.) ( <i>Elousina Corodana.</i> )											
Present return.						Next preceding re- turn.						Present return.						Next preceding re- turn.					
Corresponding re- turn of last year.						Corresponding re- turn of last year.						Corresponding re- turn of last year.						Corresponding re- turn of last year.					

FIREWOOD.						SALT.								
Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.		

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.												DISTRICTS.	Number.
SALT.													
Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.			

Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	BENGAL—continued.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tippura. 21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakhali. 25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong. 26

Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	BIHAR.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna. 27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gaya. 28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahabad. 29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saran. 30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Champaran. 31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur. 32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darbhanga. 33

Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.</
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at the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.  
 At the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.  
 Salt per rupee :—Kisananganj 9 seers and Aaria 10 seers.  
 Salt per rupee are :—Doughur 10½ seers, Jantara 9 seers, Pakur 10½ seers, Gadda 9 seers.  
 Salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers, Kondrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 15 6	3 0 6	3 3 9	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 6 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 9 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 2 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 11 0	...	...	...	5 5 0	5 2 0	6 6 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	5 0 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	5 0 0
	Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 6 0	5 8 0	3 12 0	2 14 0	4 12 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 8 0	4 7 0	2 14 0	3 1 0	3 12 8
6	Patna ...	2 5 0	Red. 2 5 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 14 0	1 6 9	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 11 0	2 10 6
		2 7 0	White. 2 7 0	2 1 6									
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
8	Belasoro ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 3 0
9	Puri ...	3 5 0	3 8 0	4 3 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	3 0 0

CALCUTTA,  
The 25th September, 1894.



the under-mentioned *Marts* of Bengal on the 15th September, 1894.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA. ( <i>Cicer Aroidium.</i> )			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. ( <i>Zea Mays.</i> )			ARRAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. ( <i>Cajanus indicus.</i> )			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
turn.	turn.	turn.	turn.	turn.	turn.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
PRICES PER MAUND															
OWAR OR CHOLUM. ( <i>Sorghum Vulgare.</i> )			BAJRA OR CUMBU. ( <i>Pennisetum typho- dum.</i> )			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	P.	R.	A. P.	P.	R.	A. P.	P.	R.	A. P.	
0 2 1 0 2 2 0	2 3 0 0 6 9 0	0 6 9 0 7 0	3 6 0 3 6 0 3 8 0	Calcutta.											
...	...	...	0 6 6 0 6 6 6	3 10 0 3 10 0 3 9 0	Sirajganj.										
2 4 0	...	2 8 0 0 5 0 0	5 0 5 0 4 0 0	4 0 0 4 0 0 3 11 0	Dacca.										
3 4 0 3 4 0	3 2 0 0 5 0 0	5 0 5 0 0 6 0	3 8 0 3 8 0 3 11 0	Narayanganj.											
...	...	...	0 6 0 0 8 0 0	8 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 14 0	Chittagong.										
13 0 1 12 0 1 12 0	1 7 6 0 5 0 0	5 0 5 0 0 5 0	3 7 0 3 8 0 3 10 0	Patna.											
2 8 0 2 8 0	2 0 0 0 8 0 0	8 0 8 0 0 8 0	3 8 0 3 8 0 3 8 0	Cuttack.											
3 8 0 3 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	3 12 0 3 12 0 3 8 0	Balaasore.										
2 14 0 2 11 0	2 10 0 0 8 0 0	8 0 8 0 0 8 0	3 3 0 3 4 0 3 5 0	Puri.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

			STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
			Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.628	29.674	-.046	SW	80	91.2	20th Sept.	76.7	20th Sept.	89.6	78.7	84.1
	Raniganj	Raniganj	29.303	29.676	-.041	S-W	27	92.2	21st "	76.8	16 & 21 "	89.6	77.0	83.8
	Medinipur	Medinipur	29.448	29.657	-.040	Calm	77*	92	19th "	74.6	20th "	89.5	77.4	83.6
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29.593	29.688	-.027	S	105	93.3	22nd "	76.0	16th "	90.6	77.6	84.1
	Hogbly													
	Howrah													
Presidency	24 Parganas	Saager Island	29.713	29.682	-.001	SW	415	90.2	21st "	79.5	22nd "	89.8	81.0	85.3
	Calcutta	Calcutta	29.715	29.682	-.008	SW	89	89.1	19th "	75.7	21st "	88.0	78.2	83.1
	Nadia	Krishnanagar	29.685	29.681	-.004	SWly	126	91.8	24th "	76.2	20th "	89.0	78.1	84.0
	Murshidabad	Berhampore	29.652	29.675	-.027	S	79	90.1	20th "	75.3	18th "	88.2	78.0	83.6
	Jessore	Jessore	29.697	29.677	-.020	SEly	74	91.5	19 & 20 "	75.9	16 & 21 "	90.0	77.8	83.9
	Khulna													
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29.656	29.675	-.040	SWly & Calm	130	89.1	19 & 20 "	74.6	18th "	87.7	78.5	83.1
	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29.628	29.705	-.031	E	71	90.1	22nd "	72.7	18th "	81.2	76.5	80.5
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29.460	29.713	-.038	ENE	67	89.4	22nd "	73.1	17, 18 & 21 "	84.3	74.1	79.2
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	29.335	-	-.079	Calm	77	67.1	22nd "	53.7	21st "	*61.8	55.1	*68.4
	Ghatong	Ghatong	19.263	-	-	Variable	90	64.4	16th "	38.6	21st "	61.5	41.1	46.3
	Kuch Bihar													
Dacca	Rangpur	Rangpur	29.621	29.638	-.055	Ely	51	89.3	22nd "	72.7	18th "	84.0	75.8	80.4
	Bogra	Bogra	29.617	29.630	-.048	SEly	47	89.2	22nd "	73.2	18th "	82.7	75.8	80.7
	Pabna	Shrajangj	29.603	29.632	-.052	Calm	18	87.8	19th "	74.7	20 & 21 "	84.7	76.0	80.6
	Dacca	Narayanpuri	29.721	29.638	-.017	SWly	141	89.1	19th "	76.2	20th "	85.8	79.0	82.4
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.633	29.703	-.051	ESE	75	86.7	18th "	74.1	20th "	84.4	76.0	80.2
	Faridpur	Faridpur	29.712	29.706	-.048	S & Calm	108	87.8	19th "	76.9	16th "	89.7	78.5	82.3
Chittagong	Backergunge	Barisal	29.738	29.686	-.033	Calm	72	90.8	20th "	75.0	19th "	87.2	78.2	82.7
	Tippera	Comilla	29.732	29.716	-.043	E	77	89.4	19th "	74.8	16th "	80.2	76.6	81.4
	Nonkhali	Nonkhali	29.719	29.709	-.047	SWly	91	88.5	20th "	75.8	16 & 21 "	85.7	77.8	81.8
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29.701	29.736	-.004	SEly	93	88.7	21st "	75.1	17th "	87.2	76.4	81.7
	South Lushai Hills													
	Patna	Patna												
Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29.534	29.630	-.024	Variable	92	90.5	21st "	75.2	17 & 18 "	85.6	77.5	81.0
	Gaya	Gaya	29.338	29.606	-.024	Variable	138	91.0	21st "	76.8	16 to 19 "	89.0	77.7	83.3
	Shahabad	Dehri	29.341	29.644	-.001	SWly	219	90.8	21st "	76.0	17 to 19 "	86.0	77.0	82.0
	Buxar	Buxar	29.407	29.600	-.048	Wly	59	91.5	21st "	75.8	17th "	88.1	77.0	83.0
	Arrah	Arrah	29.511	29.653	-.044	Variable	39	91.9	21st "	76.0	18th "	88.0	77.7	82.8
	Chhapra	Chhapra	29.627	29.661	-.036	Calm	91	90.3	21st "	74.6	16th "	87.0	76.5	81.8
Bhagalpur	Champanan	Motihari	29.438	29.680	-.033	ENE & Calm	102	91.0	21 & 22 "	71.8	18th "	86.4	74.6	80.5
	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29.633	29.664	-.021	ESE	109	91.2	21st "	73.7	18th "	85.7	76.1	80.9
	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29.553	29.612	-.021	ESE	98	89.9	21st "	72.2	18th "	84.8	76.1	80.6
	Monghyr													
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29.549	29.662	-.054	Variable	75	89.2	21 & 22 "	73.1	18th "	85.0	75.0	80.5
	Purnea	Purnea	29.595	29.674	-.029	Variable	85	89.2	22nd "	74.7	18th "	84.0	76.8	80.0
Orissa	Malda	Malda	29.616	29.670	-.056	Variable	65	91.6	22nd "	75.0	18th "	88.0	77.1	83.0
	South Parganas	Naya Dumka	29.229	29.674	-.030	SEly	89	90.6	22nd "	75.8	18, 20 & 21 "	88.3	76.8	82.6
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29.154	29.676	-.003	Variable	78	93.2	22nd "	76.8	16th "	90.8	78.7	84.8
	False Point	False Point	29.734	29.667	-.027	SW	274	93.5	22nd "	77.6	22nd "	88.4	79.8	84.1
	Balasore	Balasore	29.676	29.678	-.018	W		90.4	21 & 22 "	77.2	16 & 21 "	88.8	78.1	83.4
	Puri	Puri	29.727	29.682	-.045	SW	300	90.2	22nd "	77.6	16th "	89.1	81.0	85.1
Chota Nagpur	Gopalpur	Gopalpur	29.732	29.683	-.049	SW	325	89.2	22nd "	75.6	16th "	87.5	76.2	82.0
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.718	29.662	-.025	Variable	170	87.7	21st "	72.3	18th "	84.0	72.7	78.4
	Ranchi	Ranchi	27.607	29.666	-.033	SWly	133	86.0	20 & 21 "	71.4	16, 18 & 21 "	83.0	71.0	77.5
	Daltonganj	Daltonganj												
	Manikganj	Manikganj												
	Singhbhum	Singhbhum	29.055	29.655	-.029	WSW	28	92.0	20th "	76.2	18th "	89.8	76.0	83.2
Assam	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29.420	29.715	-.042	SW		89.2	22nd "	74.0	19th "	84.2	75.0	80.0
	Dibrugarh	Dibrugarh	29.647	29.715	-.038	N	60	86.2	22nd "	72.1	21st "	81.3	74.0	77.7
	Cachar	Cachar	29.677	29.738	-.048	Calm		90.5	22nd "	75.3	17 & 20 "	86.7	79.2	81.2
	Silchar	Silchar												

\* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the year. The observations are reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The

the week ending Saturday, the 22nd of September 1894.

## DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.						DISTRICT.	
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1894.				
									Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.		
13	81.5	86	7.7	1.31	2.20	1.45	3.50	2.20	3.91	5.93	-2.02	40.08	40.01	-0.23	Burdwan.	
12	80.4	92	4.0	1.76												
					2.45	1.63	3.07	2.40	4.80	7.90	-3.10	50.23	46.06	+4.18	Birbhum.	
15	81.2	88	6.9	2.27	2.62	1.84	3.50	2.73	5.43	6.60	-1.17	46.75	46.13	+0.62	Bankura.	
10	82.5	86	2.7	2.19	1.53	1.92	1.75	2.42	4.83	6.96	-2.13	51.90	45.55	+6.35	Midnapore.	
					2.46	2.01	3.00	2.41	5.67	6.54	-0.87	36.18	44.27	-8.09	Hoochly.	
					1.19	1.95	3.50	2.71	2.90	7.01	-4.11	33.90	41.79	-10.89	Howrah.	
16	83.8	84	7.7	0.33	2.13	2.06	3.09	2.64	4.55	7.50	-3.04	41.33	46.38	-5.05	24 Parganas.	
02	81.2	88	5.1	2.12	2.22	1.62	3.30	2.80	4.46	7.74	-3.28	31.11	45.77	-14.66	Calcutta.	
05	82.7	82	5.9	1.20	1.77	1.62	2.50	2.00	3.20	6.41	-3.24	40.10	41.77	-1.67	Nadia.	
04	81.7	10	8.0	3.58	3.61	1.50		3.83	2.69				43.19			Murshidabad.
12	83.0	92	7.1	1.23	1.65	1.60	2.80	2.59	3.41	6.40	-2.99	41.00	43.18	-2.18	Jessore.	
					2.97	1.84	3.67	2.50	5.75	7.43	-1.68	43.47	48.77	-5.30	Khulna.	
01	82.9	89	6.4	2.28	2.91	2.41	1.90	2.32	4.73	8.76	-4.03	35.19	46.06	-10.87	Rajshahi.	
13	78.9	91	8.9	8.63	8.53	1.95	5.19	2.47	13.87	9.93	-4.84	49.57	50.64	-1.07	Dinajpur.	
26	76.9	93	7.9	9.86	10.75	6.11	6.09	3.50		18.31			105.91			
17	57.2	94	9.3	3.97		4.12		3.60		14.90			111.41			Darjeeling.
	46.6	93	6.9	4.67												
					12.55	4.53	5.10	3.47	29.67	15.34	+14.33	90.01	97.18	-7.17	Kuch Bihar.	
31	78.9	91	8.1	5.26	6.47	2.21	4.90	2.51	13.76	9.71	+4.05		63.96			Rangpur.
20	80.2	92	7.6	7.39	6.35	1.72	5.90	2.61	10.22	6.93	+3.29	55.80	48.58	+7.22	Bogra.	
27	79.4	93	9.7	2.30	2.11	1.85	4.00	2.48	3.51	7.77	-4.23	4.71	45.22	+3.00	Patna.	
14	82.0	92	8.9	3.50	2.49	2.18	4.50	2.57		8.21			52.54			Dacca.
26	79.8	94	7.6	6.34		2.39		2.87		9.06			58.83			Mymensingh.
08	82.2	92	6.1	3.73		1.59		2.15		6.71			47.33			Faridpur.
02	83.0	90	8.7	4.03	4.98	2.51	3.25	3.22	7.95	8.97	-1.02	62.30	65.49	-3.19	Backergunge.	
14	81.5	93	7.0	7.63		2.33		3.15		8.68			59.57			Tippera.
23	81.5	89	4.9	5.26	3.55	3.75	4.50	3.44	9.42	13.41	-3.99	90.78	91.17	-2.39	Noakhali.	
0	82.3	86	5.4	0.81	0.97	2.27	2.00	2.98	5.52	11.16	-6.14	100.68	99.34	+7.34	Chittagong.	
					2.80	2.79	4.00	3.90	6.15	9.67	-3.52	167.74	70.27	+2.53	South Lushai Hills.	
-37	80.8	89	7.6	14.25	9.69	1.12	4.50	1.75	12.52	5.93	+7.14		35.10			Patna.
-15	80.3	91	6.5	1.07	1.75	1.17	2.50	1.73		5.21			34.90			Gaya.
-16	81.9	85	7.9	4.57												
-02	81.3	88	7.9	2.73	4.94	1.39	3.00	2.20	7.80	5.57	+2.52	4.36	34.51	+14.82	Shahabad.	
-13	81.1	91	6.7	8.5												
-24	79.6	92	7.1	5.67	1.50	1.37	3.67	2.01	6.39	5.33	+1.57	43.48	35.32	+8.36	Saran.	
-32	79.6	89	5.7	1.49	2.51	1.57	3.00	1.55	4.51	6.89	-1.55	42.10	38.93	+3.17	Champanan.	
-	81.0	10	5.1	2.23		1.59		1.95		6.91			36.13			Muzaffarpur.
-36	79.8	89	5.7	8.00		1.27		1.65		6.64			38.29			Darbhanga.
					4.95	1.01	3.00	1.78	6.94	5.94	+1.90	43.34	37.34	+6.00	Monzhyr.	
-31	81.9	89	7.7	2.28	4.25	1.22	4.50	2.90	9.05	6.67	+2.38	43.84	36.15	+7.69	Bhagalpur.	
-29	78.8	92	7.3	4.49	4.81	1.94	3.33	2.37	17.84	10.52	+7.32	58.54	57.11	+1.40	Purnea.	
-11	80.2	94	6.3	4.54	7.28	1.66	4.00	2.16	12.77	8.45	+4.32	50.62	47.19	+3.42	Malda.	
+01	81.1	87	5.9	1.77	4.17	2.10	5.00	2.57	8.32	8.13	+0.20	50.64	44.40	+6.24	South Parganas.	
+10	83.8	76	3.6	0.52		2.69			3.44							Cuttack.
+11	83.9	83	6.7	0.50												
+08	82.2	92	4.4	1.68		2.80		3.13		8.30			43.71			Bulassere.
-	84.7	81	4.4	0.11		2.49		3.30		8.03			42.56			Puri.
-	82.2	86	0.9	1.15												
-03	76.3	86	7.9	0.67		1.96		2.98		7.29			41.16			Hazaribagh.
+03	76.1	86	4.7	3.30	2.61	1.50	4.50	2.80	7.48	7.55	-0.07		45.10			Lehardaga.
						1.68		1.95		6.11			37.26			Palamau.
					0.60	1.60	2.00	2.50	3.14	6.19	-3.06	61.93	41.21	+20.72	Munbhum.	
+10	81.6	84	5.7	1.41	1.41	1.20	3.00	2.45	4.40	6.69	-2.12	41.54	45.47	-3.93	Singhbhum.	
-29	77.6	95	9.3	3.53												Sonegar.
-36	76.1	95	8.6	10.15												Goalpara.
-21	79.0	93	9.6	2.30												Cachar.

ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater.

## Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 22nd of September 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.	
				Sunday, 16th.	Monday, 17th.	Tuesday, 18th.	Wednesday, 19th.	Thursday, 20th.	Friday, 21st.	Saturday, 22nd.								
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	0.05	0.80	...	...	0.40	1.70	...	4	3.25	1.65	5.00	5.44	42.02	58.00	
		Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	0.20	...	...	...	0.83	0.28	...	3	1.31	1.00	2.50	0.46	35.91	41.25	
		Katwa ...	Katwa ...	0.03	0.10	0.02	...	1.56	0.72	...	3	2.48	1.45	4.54	0.27	36.90	40.74	
		Raniganj ...	Raniganj ...	0.31	...	0.40	...	...	0.76	0.29	2	1.76	1.08	3.53	0.03	47.16	48.34	
		Hankar ...	Hankar ...	...	...	...	...	0.99	4.00	...	2	4.99	?	10.00	?	44.23	?	
		Birbhum ...	Ruri ...	0.20	...	0.23	...	0.43	0.65	...	4	1.60	1.65	3.30	7.93	48.05	46.84	
		Birbhum ...	Hatanpur ...	1.24	0.11	1.08	...	0.48	...	1.55	5	4.46	1.87	7.05	7.00	57.44	47.73	
		Birbhum ...	Rampur Hat ...	0.05	...	0.08	0.54	0.07	0.55	...	2	1.20	1.55	4.08	8.15	44.35	43.52	
		Birbhum ...	Bolpur ...	0.46	...	1.01	...	0.02	0.69	1.31	3	2.81	?	4.94	?	39.68	?	
		Birbhum ...	Murari ...	0.05	...	2.25	1.80	0.46	...	...	4	5.04	?	7.44	?	43.13	?	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Birbhum ...	Lalpur ...	...	...	1.50	...	0.54	0.81	0.54	4	3.39	?	5.24	?	39.38	?	
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	0.06	0.48	0.09	...	0.97	0.02	0.65	3	2.27	1.41	5.93	6.00	44.00	44.44	
		Bankura ...	Vishnupur ...	...	...	1.08	...	0.08	1.53	0.82	3	3.51	2.39	7.17	7.04	40.22	40.22	
		Bankura ...	Maluria ...	0.37	...	...	...	0.74	0.13	0.87	4	2.11	1.88	3.68	5.45	43.03	45.02	
		Bankura ...	Khatra ...	0.62	...	0.35	...	0.36	1.25	...	4	2.58	1.00	4.91	7.81	48.70	48.70	
		Bankura ...	Jafra ...	0.69	...	0.13	...	3.22	0.20	1.36	5	5.00	?	8.52	?	40.96	?	
		Bankura ...	Kotalpur ...	0.21	...	...	...	0.50	0.21	1.19	4	2.31	?	4.01	?	42.09	?	
		Bankura ...	Onda ...	...	0.45	...	0.82	3.94	0.71	...	4	5.92	?	8.01	?	51.32	?	
		Bankura ...	Gangajalghat ...	0.07	0.76	...	...	0.88	1.32	0.38	4	3.34	?	4.80	?	53.02	?	
		Bankura ...	Rupur ...	0.07	...	0.72	...	0.54	...	...	3	1.93	?	6.06	?	53.02	?	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Bankura ...	Sonamukhi ...	0.18	...	0.40	...	0.09	0.87	0.51	4	2.05	?	5.29	?	53.04	?	
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0.15	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.20	2.14	2.10	8.80	61.00	49.03	
		Midnapore ...	Tamuk ...	0.96	0.02	...	...	...	0.37	...	2	0.65	1.80	2.18	6.85	52.77	44.06	
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	0.42	0.03	...	...	...	2.25	...	2	2.70	1.42	5.00	5.53	33.43	41.23	
		Midnapore ...	Ghatat ...	0.03	...	...	...	2.34	0.19	...	12	2.50	2.22	0.72	6.65	51.28	47.80	
		Midnapore ...	Ankrabati ...	0.12	0.05	...	...	...	0.10	...	3	2.03	?	4.93	?	43.78	?	
		Midnapore ...	Gachbeta ...	...	...	0.58	...	0.28	2.05	0.72	4	3.63	?	7.20	?	48.54	?	
		Midnapore ...	Panskura ...	0.34	0.05	...	...	...	0.50	...	2	0.98	?	3.22	?	55.36	?	
		Midnapore ...	Dantoon ...	...	...	0.65	...	...	...	...	2	0.98	?	?	?	?	?	
		SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0.40	0.30	...	...	0.08	2.12	0.05	3	3.04	1.94	5.14	6.42	31.20
Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...			0.70	0.15	...	...	0.16	0.25	0.02	4	1.28	1.38	3.96	6.08	28.85	41.05	
Jahanabad ...	Jahanabad ...			...	...	...	...	3.82	0.12	0.02	2	3.86	2.31	8.61	7.13	47.56	47.53	
Howrah ...	Howrah ...			0.75	0.24	...	...	0.20	0.54	0.08	5	2.41	1.51	3.93	6.08	31.71	43.95	
Howrah ...	Moharoka ...			0.16	0.03	...	...	0.28	0.03	...	2	0.56	2.38	1.85	7.01	36.01	45.66	
Howrah ...	Uttaria ...			0.40	0.02	...	...	...	1.58	...	2	1.80	?	2.38	?	30.13	?	
24 Parganna ...	Saugor Island ...			0.09	0.14	...	...	...	...	0.10	2	0.33	2.61	1.88	0.23	54.74	53.23	
24 Parganna ...	Danmond ...			...	1.66	...	...	...	0.74	...	2	2.40	2.27	4.77	8.91	48.71	47.71	
24 Parganna ...	Harnoor ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
24 Parganna ...	Canning Town ...			1.80	0.25	...	...	...	1.02	...	3	3.07	?	3.07	?	?	?	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	24 Parganna ...	Vijaya (Obay.) ...	1.10	0.16	...	...	0.02	0.85	...	3	2.22	1.02	4.46	7.74	31.11	47.58	
		Barnackpore ...	Barnackpore ...	0.16	0.30	...	...	...	2.15	...	3	2.90	2.0	5.15	0.16	39.87	43.14	
		Dum-Dum ...	Dum-Dum ...	0.56	0.47	...	...	...	2.28	1.31	4	4.02	1.79	8.16	7.27	42.39	44.58	
		Barnackpore ...	Barnackpore ...	0.79	...	...	...	...	0.30	0.77	3	1.86	2.01	3.22	7.16	27.08	42.21	
		Basirhat ...	Basirhat ...	...	0.31	0.13	...	...	0.11	0.69	4	1.24	1.04	3.86	6.74	43.79	40.98	
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	0.21	...	0.14	2	0.35	1.37	2.10	5.58	32.81	40.68	
		Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	0.06	...	0.05	...	1.00	...	...	1	1.20	1.87	2.64	6.26	43.04	34.90	
		Nadia ...	Chundabaga ...	0.24	0.11	...	...	1.2	...	...	4	1.67	1.60	3.02	7.33	43.08	43.08	
		Nadia ...	Meherpur ...	0.41	...	0.23	...	2.35	...	0.08	3	3.63	1.45	5.24	5.70	43.32	41.78	
		Nadia ...	Kashita ...	0.73	0.05	...	...	0.93	...	0.06	3	3.09	1.79	2.93	7.21	41.50	45.31	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Murshidabad ...	Kandi ...	1.32	...	0.90	...	...	0.40	...	3	3.52	1.97	0.1	7.01	41.39	43.12	
		Murshidabad ...	Banspur ...	1.04	...	2.31	0.07	0.10	...	...	3	3.58	2.07	6.78	7.81	42.07	42.74	
		Murshidabad ...	Lalpur ...	1.05	...	1.21	0.47	0.18	0.03	...	4	2.94	2.50	4.50	8.20	33.41	42.18	
		Murshidabad ...	Azimnagar ...	...	...	0.90	0.31	1.10	0.25	...	4	2.94	1.73	?	7.52	43.27	43.27	
		Murshidabad ...	Jangipur ...	0.27	...	0.90	0.71	0.18	...	...	4	2.17	1.85	...	8.68	42.84	42.84	
		Murshidabad ...	Lakola ...	2.20	0.20	...	0.70	0.60	...	...	5	6.90	1.65	8.40	7.87	47.70	43.14	
		Murshidabad ...	Akhraji ...	0.18	0.04	1.55	0.49	0.13	...	...	4	2.30	?	5.14	?	41.05	?	
		Murshidabad ...	Patkabari ...	2.45	...	1.20	...	1.31	...	...	3	3.05	?	0.15	?	29.05	?	
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0.12	0.12	0.10	...	...	0.45	0.27	5	1.06	1.40	3.24	5.95	42.97	39.00	
		Jessore ...	Jessore ...	0.32	0.09	0.04	...	0.09	0.04	0.08	1	1.26	1.82	2.80	0.56	42.02	40.44	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Jessore ...	Jamidah ...	0.09	...	0.21	...	2.84	...	...	3	3.49	1.50	5.07	0.57	44.27	43.97	
		Jessore ...	Mazra ...	0.06	0.22	0.18	...	1.00	0.04	...	3	1.50	1.49	2.71	0.42	38.34	42.14	
		Jessore ...	Bangson ...	...	0.70	...	...	...	0.22	...	2	0.92	1.81	2.67	0.57	29.03	42.92	
		Jessore ...	Sakhipia ...	0.45	...	...	...	...	0.48	0.48	2	0.93	1.72	2.51	6.61	37.00	40.70	
		Khulna ...	Buchhat ...	0.60	0.85	0.19	0.27	...	0.40	0.03	5	3.34	1.82	5.72	7.95	48.94	52.51	
		Khulna ...	Khulna ...	0.60	0.09	0.10	...	...	1.53	2.33	4	4.65	1.78	9.02	7.83	44.37	47.01	
		Khulna ...	Nakipur ...	1.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	
		Khulna ...	Ramail ...	...	...	1.25	0.29	...	0.22	...	4	2.20	1.41	3.66	7.01	32.00	44.35	
		Rajahmahi ...	B. alla ...	0.50	...	0.16	...	1.30	0.25	...	4	2.80	1.00	4.80	8.17	36.83	45.96	
		Rajahmahi ...	Nutor ...	1.16	0.02	0.06	...	0.76	0.04	...	4	3.28	3.90	5.77	10.19	33.74	47.87	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Rajahmahi ...	Nayaganj ...	1.00	0.05	0.84	0.75	0.04	...	2.50	3	2.70	?	6.90	?	?	?	
		Rajahmahi ...	Lalpur ...	0.10	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	5	4.27	?	7.74	?	?	?	
		Dinajpur ...	Maula ...	1.11	1.61	0.71	0.69	0.11	0.04	...	6	7.04	2.38	8.05	8.44	41.13	40.80	
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	0.85	0.65	1.08	1.35	0.40	2.05	...	6	10.39	2.00	10.0	13.00	01.83	40.77	
		Dinajpur ...	Churaman ...	1.92	4.21	3.08	0.02	0.14	...	...	0	0.50	1.71	23.69	8.73	51.40	51.40	
		Dinajpur ...	Kangra ...	0.10	7.45	0.58	0.57	...	0.35	0.15	4	9.81	1.70	16.03	8.05	52.58	55.46	
		Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	0.26	1.67	3.84	3.25	0.09	...	...	4	4.90	1.85	7.05	8.76	31.05	47.84	
		Dinajpur ...	Beluchat ...	0.50	0.94	1.06	1.02	0.31	0.16	...	4	6.69	?	18.03	?	07.38	?	
		Dinajpur ...	Thakurgaon ...	0.66	4.90	0.48	0.52	...	...	...	6	10.76	?	27.81	?	02.05	104.80	
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	4.48	1.26	0.98	0.18	2.12	2.03	...	...	6	8.43	?	27.81	?	80.41	?
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Jalpaiguri ...	Alipore Dooar ...	1.78	1.55	1.08	1.12	2.90	...	...	5	6.70	?	?	?	?	?	
		Jalpaiguri ...	Paltenga ...	1.15	2.50	0.95	0.95	1.03	1.47	...	...	5	8.38	?	19.40	?	64.70	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Debagur ...	3.45	3.25	0.91	0.43	1.44	...	...	5	8.38	?	35.06	?	143.36	?	
		Jalpaiguri ...	Bhagulpur ...	2.70	0.01	0.30	...	0.30	...	...	3	3.31	?	?	?	?	?	
		Jalpaiguri ...	(Nagarkutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	
		Darjeeling ...	Buxi ...	1.59	0.32	0.57	0.72	3.79	0.10	...	6	7.09	7.67	31.87	23.07	173.28	172.13	
		Darjeeling ...	Siliguri ...	1.27	0.30	0.53	0.29	1.53	...	...	5	3.70	3.93	24.35	11.86	113.80	100.68	
		British Bhutan ...	Darjeeling ...	1.24	0.78	0.86	0.17	0.38	0.48	0.06	6	3.97	2.45	12.85	13.24	89.97	98.13	
		Tibet ...	Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.65	?	78.41	?
		Kuch Bihar ...	Karimnagar ...	5.03	0.12	0.85	0.14	2.10	0.22	0.13	7	6.89	?	22.85	?	?	?	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Kuch Bihar ...	Palong ...	0.76	0.11	0.3												

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 22nd of September 1894—contd.

Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.						Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 10th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.	
			Sunday, 16th.	Monday, 17th.	Tuesday, 18th.	Wednesday, 19th.	Thursday, 20th.	Friday, 21st.								Saturday, 22nd.
Dacca.	Dacca.	Munshiganj...	0.83	1.40	0.33	...	0.10	...	4	2.75	2.07	4.51	9.70	60.13	60.24	
		Dacca	0.82	0.30	...	0.30	0.48	...	4	1.99	1.73	4.09	7.32	49.50	51.41	
		Naryanganj...	0.90	0.71	0.29	0.32	0.16	0.80	6	3.18	3.22	9.12	...	55.82	55.82	
		Manikganj...	0.87	0.72	0.02	0.16	0.23	0.03	4	2.03	1.10	3.02	6.08	40.74	42.95	
		Jaylepur...	1.05	0.30	0.05	...	0.80	...	3	2.82	...	4.70	...	51.38	...	
	Mymensingh.	Kishoreganj...	...	0.39	0.56	...	3.80	...	...	2.23	...	9.61	...	59.57	...	
		Atia (Tangail)	2.00	...	...	...	1.61	...	2	3.00	1.54	3.60	6.60	52.42	40.15	
		Mymensingh	1.13	0.40	0.16	0.26	3.50	0.10	7	6.34	3.00	8.82	10.03	74.72	63.06	
		Jamailpur...	1.36	1.05	0.31	0.43	1.00	...	5	4.20	2.43	5.97	0.71	56.21	54.58	
		N. Trukona	2.50	3.08	1.60	1.14	0.66	1.07	...	6	10.95	2.04	16.08	9.53	60.77	...
Faridpur.	Sheranakhali	0.62	1.63	0.15	1.14	0.13	...	4	4.53	...	4.09	...	51.87	...		
	Durgapur...	3.50	0.50	0.50	2.80	1.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Sherpur Town	0.05	0.84	0.60	2.35	0.28	...	5	4.72	...	8.22	...	58.84	...		
	Duanaganj	2.20	1.10	...	0.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Madaripur...	0.44	1.60	...	...	0.80	...	...	...	1.79	...	0.94	...	47.78		
	Faridpur...	1.27	0.67	0.10	0.63	0.81	0.85	5	3.73	1.71	5.31	7.47	52.65	40.26		
	Gaulando	0.55	...	0.42	0.90	0.90	1.23	5	4.06	1.27	6.29	0.28	47.77	44.94		
	Backergunge.	Patnakhali...	2.00	...	...	...	1.40	...	2	3.40	2.71	7.30	10.20	53.91	75.50	
		Pirojpur...	0.67	0.32	0.33	...	0.75	0.50	5	2.47	2.11	5.33	8.30	48.10	68.48	
		Bharial	1.33	0.09	...	...	0.27	2.16	3	3.91	2.69	8.04	8.46	63.52	58.90	
Gauranadi		0.82	0.05	0.50	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bhola		1.72	0.67	...	0.07	4.17	...	3	6.33	2.65	11.02	8.75	68.89	70.64		
Hill Tippera.	Dandakhan	1.37	0.75	...	...	0.55	...	3	3.30	...	6.81	...	80.73	...		
	Banphal	1.30	1.10	...	...	0.50	...	2	1.60	...	4.22	...	...	...		
	Agartala	1.05	1.15	...	...	1.10	...	3	3.30	2.02	8.25	7.97	47.44	51.05		
	Comilla	2.50	3.60	1.87	...	0.60	...	4	8.57	2.45	10.18	8.90	73.14	64.94		
	Chandpur	0.90	0.06	1.45	0.01	0.67	...	4	3.19	2.55	6.49	8.84	67.00	64.43		
	Brahmanbaria	0.54	0.77	...	2.22	0.43	0.03	...	3	3.55	...	5.25	...	49.05	...	
	Ramchandrapur.	1.00	0.50	...	...	2.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nokkhal	0.50	0.32	0.50	1.20	3.20	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Dandakauli	0.26	0.02	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	...	3.25	...	44.11	...		
	Kusha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chittagong.	Nokkhal.	Nokkhal	3.14	1.80	...	...	0.20	0.12	4	5.26	4.13	10.31	13.60	90.46	93.57	
		Fenny	0.50	0.83	0.17	...	0.15	0.13	5	1.83	3.37	8.50	13.12	102.04	98.00	
		Barishpur	1.27	0.09	0.29	...	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Rangpur	0.66	...	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Cox's Bazar...	0.10	0.15	...	...	...	0.05	0.02	2	0.41	2.70	4.67	12.03	128.30	116.84
	Chittagong.	Chittagong	0.08	0.05	...	...	0.24	1.15	2	1.53	1.94	5.35	10.26	84.86	87.37	
		Kutubdia	0.31	0.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Solkanya	0.31	1.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Penna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Lushai Hills.	Misraoi	1.76	0.61	0.50	0.02	...	...	3	2.30	...	10.37	...	108.05	...	...	
	Chandpur	0.17	0.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Rangamatta...	0.23	0.29	0.26	...	...	2.02	...	4	2.80	2.70	6.15	9.67	70.75	70.27	
	Bundabon	...	0.50	0.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Patna.	Patna	0.20	0.04	4.14	2.86	...	...	5	11.25	1.53	16.53	5.25	43.27	35.82	
		Dumaporo	0.35	2.72	5.24	3.00	0.16	0.77	6	12.24	1.22	16.67	4.61	...	33.12	
		Bihar	...	2.53	0.12	0.21	0.08	0.72	...	4	3.06	0.86	6.14	6.06	...	34.16
		Bach	0.05	5.20	1.86	1.20	...	...	3	8.31	0.85	10.60	5.16	...	33.15	
		Bikram	0.25	2.42	2.40	...	0.13	...	4	5.21	...	7.20	...	...	...	
	Gaya.	Husa	1.40	2.64	1.68	1.22	0.69	0.28	6	8.00	...	9.24	...	...	...	
Aurangabad.		Aurangabad	...	0.09	0.11	0.42	...	...	3	0.93	1.35	5.06	5.63	57.08	37.35	
		Gaya	...	0.05	0.04	0.63	...	0.35	2	1.67	1.26	4.27	5.57	48.90	37.36	
		Nawadah	...	0.45	0.03	0.83	...	...	2	1.21	0.88	3.42	6.24	35.16	34.23	
		Jahannabad	...	0.06	1.26	2.36	0.12	...	3	3.80	1.10	4.93	4.38	28.73	35.08	
		Aynal	1.65	1.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Daudnagar.		Daudnagar	...	0.03	4.00	0.43	...	...	3	5.36	...	6.53	...	45.50	...	
		Sherpohals	0.38	0.23	...	0.31	...	...	4	1.81	...	5.31	...	37.30	...	
		Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Pakri Barawan.	0.39	0.02	0.20	...	0.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shahabad.	Buxar	...	1.89	0.66	0.18	...	...	3	2.75	0.97	5.01	5.16	49.28	32.24		
	Dehri	0.09	0.53	3.85	0.10	...	...	5	4.51	1.87	7.02	6.75	77.70	36.84		
	Chhabua	...	0.37	2.03	0.65	...	...	3	3.08	0.98	8.08	5.15	...	35.24		
	Sasaram	...	2.11	3.74	1.14	...	...	3	6.99	1.71	8.10	5.27	50.09	34.23		
	Asthal	...	4.65	0.63	...	0.03	...	3	7.34	1.10	10.93	5.25	44.27	34.33		
	Mohana	...	0.17	0.35	0.15	...	...	3	1.00	...	6.86	...	39.81	...		
	Khar	...	1.85	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Anaon	...	1.14	4.05	...	...	1.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ranagar	...	1.15	2.20	...	...	0.16	3	3.75	...	8.93	...	...	...		
	Kouth	...	0.84	0.86	0.05	...	0.17	3	1.92	...	6.05	...	42.06	...		
Baran.	Sikrol	...	1.10	0.60	0.16	...	0.09	3	1.95	...	5.81	...	42.87	...		
	Baskawan	...	1.47	0.09	0.44	...	...	4	3.11	...	6.02	...	...	...		
	Monaharpur	...	2.05	0.56	...	...	...	2	2.61	...	4.14	...	...	...		
	Gopalganj.	Gopalganj	...	0.55	1.21	0.02	...	1.05	3	2.85	0.99	4.81	5.31	33.70	35.67	
		Siwan	1.05	0.91	...	1.51	...	...	3	4.37	1.86	6.53	5.80	36.23	36.23	
		Ehna	...	1.00	0.06	0.57	...	...	2	1.63	...	5.87	...	...	...	
		Chupra	...	2.86	2.30	0.10	...	0.10	5	5.67	1.26	6.32	4.89	45.10	34.08	
		Sorecpur	...	...	1.20	1.40	...	0.80	3	3.40	...	6.21	...	37.76	...	
	Champana.	Anonr	...	0.03	1.43	...	...	2.23	3	1.59	...	5.19	...	...	...	
		Basantpur	...	1.45	1.13	...	...	...	2	2.58	...	3.27	...	...	...	
Mothari		...	0.34	0.04	0.21	...	1.19	3	1.19	1.17	2.05	6.44	34.03	37.70		
Bettiah		...	0.15	3.31	0.02	...	0.11	3	3.50	1.47	6.01	5.32	...	40.05		
Bagaha		...	0.28	1.98	...	...	1.31	3	3.57	...	8.36	...	...	...		
Barboursa		...	0.65	1.17	0.02	...	0.09	2	1.83	...	5.77	...	...	...		
Sitamarhi.		Sitamarhi	...	0.34	1.75	0.05	...	0.37	3	2.51	1.63	9.23	6.51	37.43	30.34	
		Muzaffarpur	...	0.74	1.53	0.02	...	...	...	...	1.35	...	6.45	...	37.57	
		Hajipur	0.12	4.05	0.80	0.90	...	0.04	4	12.53	1.35	14.23	4.18	48.92	34.03	
		Pura	...	0.74	1.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Madhupur	1.05	3.50	1.00	...	0.50	...	4	4.65	...	...	...	...	...		
Darbhanga.	Shikhar	...	0.00	0.55	0.10	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Papri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tajpur	...	2.50	3.02	0.20	...	0.32	...	4	6.74	1.40	10.64	6.09	38.05	37.15	
	Darbhanga	...	4.06	3.57	0.22	...	0.15	...	4	8.00	1.31	10.72	6.11	30.30	30.27	
	Madhubani	...	0.80	1.73	0.08	0.35	0.40	...	...	0.96	...	7.00	...	68.28	...	
	Bahera	...	3.00	3.04	1.50	...	0.22	...	4	7.76	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kosera	...	6.76	2.10	0.05	...	2.07	0.04	4	11.00	...	10.48	...	50.76	...	
	Isra Sarai	...	0.33	0.74	1.30	...	0.90	...	4	9.06	1.22	10.37	5.58	46.01	34.22	
	Monghyr	0.21	4.50	0.12	0.37	...	...	4	5.49	0.80	8.25	0.74	41.32	34.76		
	Monghyr.	Janai	...	0.15	...	0.00	...	0.07	...	1	0.38	0.10	2.20	5.58	42.11	37.64
Gogri		...	4.41	0.12	0.90	...	0.40	...	4	5.93	...	8.04	...	...	...	
Naikhpura...		...	3.40	...	1.20	...	...	2	4.60	...	9.40	...	...	...	...	
Chakai Bamda		0.30	0.01	...	0.18	0.57	...	3	1.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chuprean		...	2.05	1.40	...	...										

atement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 22nd of September 1894—*conold.*

Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.	
			Sunday, 16th.	Monday, 17th.	Tuesday, 18th.	Wednesday, 19th.	Thursday, 20th.	Friday, 21st.	Saturday, 22nd.								
Bikaner—continued.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	0.13	3.85	1.00	0.23	...	...	...	4	6.21	1.31	10.43	7.60	40.75	41.95	
		Bangon (Sipahon) ...	...	2.48	0.68	0.75	...	...	...	3	3.91	...	7.44	...	...	...	
		Supaul ...	...	1.20	1.13	1.00	...	...	...	4	4.14	1.50	8.90	7.20	40.63	41.90	
		Pratapganj ...	1.27	0.93	...	0.50	0.13	...	...	4	2.83	...	13.63	...	5.77	36.82	
		Bhagalpur ...	0.47	0.31	0.37	...	...	...	...	4	2.28	1.00	6.32	5.98	43.05	36.82	
		Barka ...	0.55	0.23	0.51	0.65	...	0.32	3.00	6	5.35	0.88	12.31	5.81	...	...	
		Calgaon ...	0.72	1.35	1.75	...	...	...	0.37	4	4.70	...	8.52	...	31.97	...	
		Purnea ...	0.61	1.75	0.36	0.06	...	...	...	3	2.81	2.38	10.55	10.45	68.82	62.53	
		...	2.43	3.50	0.81	0.70	...	...	...	4	7.23	1.70	10.87	9.85	50.22	55.55	
		...	...	3.18	0.90	0.05	0.26	...	...	3	4.30	1.71	17.11	11.20	...	54.06	
Bikaner—continued.	Mulda ...	Purnea ...	...	3.00	0.40	0.30	...	...	...	3	3.70	...	12.33	...	41.43	...	
		Gandhara (Kopah) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Barka ...	0.10	2.0	1.25	0.80	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Barkesganj ...	1.25	2.55	1.15	0.23	0.70	...	0.52	6	6.25	...	21.27	...	...	...	
		Kalanganj ...	3.90	0.71	0.96	0.17	1.75	...	...	5	7.58	...	16.23	...	73.02	...	
		Mulda ...	1.02	0.16	1.08	3.21	0.61	...	...	...	4	4.54	1.80	6.21	8.66	11.32	43.93
		Chauran ...	0.80	3.57	2.95	3.70	...	...	...	4	10.92	1.43	19.29	8.23	66.61	51.40	
		Gajol ...	1.60	2.35	1.80	2.50	...	...	...	4	9.25	...	11.70	...	47.77	...	
		Siganj ...	1.82	0.19	0.72	1.53	0.65	...	...	4	5.31	...	9.26	...	42.08	...	
		Bikaner—continued.	Sonthal Parganas.	Rajnigraha ...	3.42	1.55	1.10	1.74	...	0.01	...	4	8.20	1.92	11.23	9.76	44.93
Gadua ...	0.90			0.50	1.19	0.20	0.03	...	...	4	3.4	1.97	7.27	7.19	40.16	33.08	
Pakaur ...	1.11			0.78	0.7	2.12	0.19	0.15	...	5	5.05	3.10	9.36	10.81	55.52	48.55	
Naya Dumka ...	0.23			0.62	0.30	0.62	0.36	0.13	0.61	5	1.17	2.40	4.75	8.63	47.14	36.56	
Deoghar ...	0.83			1.10	0.10	0.22	0.34	1.58	...	6	4.20	1.10	3.60	6.56	56.11	12.61	
Imphara ...	1.08			0.18	0.18	0.02	0.23	0.19	...	...	1.56	1.83	8.4	3.80	50.11	12.53	
Ribhaha ...	3.50			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nandol ...	0.56			...	0.29	0.55	...	...	...	3	1.42	...	3.91	...	...	...	
Assamoni ...	...			0.52	0.												

*Definition.*—... indicates that a storm has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns weighting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-  
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATUR-  
DAY, THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER 1894.**

At the end of the previous week a very feeble barometric depression had formed in the north-west angle of the Bay, and this had advanced in a north-westerly direction, and on Saturday, the 15th, or the last day of that week, it was partly over the south of Chota Nagpur and partly over South-West Bengal. The feeble depression had, however, caused the recommencement of general rain in the province. On the 16th instant pressure had fallen by small amounts over a considerable part of Bihar, while it had risen elsewhere, the increase being brisk in the south-west of the province. The lowest pressure was reported at Dehri, where a defect of 0.063" was recorded, and hence the feeble low pressure area appears to have advanced from the south-west of the province into Bihar. Rainfall continued general over the whole province, and the falls at the northern stations became decidedly heavy. On the 17th pressure had risen slowly at all except a few of the north-eastern stations, and pressure was in defect over the northern half, and in excess in the south of the province. A slight advance of westerly winds appeared to be taking place at the western stations on this day, and this partially forced back the moist easterly and south-easterly winds in the north of the province, and thus produced a certain amount of interaction which gave heavy rainfall over the whole of the north of the province. On the 18th pressure had fallen over the whole of the province, the fall being brisk at the eastern stations, and pressure still remained in defect by amounts ranging up to 0.064 inch at Dehri. Winds were also decidedly irregular in direction, pointing to a considerable amount of interaction. Rainfall had partially ceased in Orissa and over parts of South-West and East Bengal, but elsewhere it was general, and the falls were again heavy in the north of the province. On the 19th pressure had again fallen by small amounts at the great majority of stations, and it continued below the normal by amounts ranging up to a tenth of an inch over parts of Bihar. The westerly element in the wind directions had again strengthened, and winds had become south-westerly at the great majority of stations, and rainfall had continued general in East and North Bengal and Bihar and over a large part of Assam, but elsewhere only local showers were reported. On the 20th pressure began to fall slowly at the southern and western stations, while it was rising elsewhere, and the area of lowest pressure began to retreat southwards. This change continued on the 21st, on which date the lowest pressures in the province were reported from Chaibassa and Bankura, and also on the 22nd, when the lowest pressure had retreated to the north-west angle of the Bay, and was reported from Saugor Island, and on this day a very feeble form of wind circulation appeared to be setting up in connection with the low pressure. With the southerly retreat of the low pressure the area of rainfall also retreated southwards, and towards the end of the week some rather heavy showers were reported in South Bengal, but quite at the end of the week the general rainfall over the province had practically ceased, and only local showers were reported, though in some cases these were decidedly heavy.

*Pressure.*—The general average pressure for the week has been in decided defect from the normal. The largest defect of all has been at Darjeeling, where it has equalled 0.079". The defect at the northern stations along the foot of the hills has usually averaged between 0.04" and 0.05", but it decreases rapidly in amount towards the southern stations, and in South Bengal pressure has been almost normal, the defect at Chittagong having only equalled 0.004" and at Saugor Island 0.001". Still further south in Orissa pressure has been slightly above the normal, the excess at False Point and Cuttack having equalled about 0.01".

In Assam pressure has also been below the normal, the average defect having equalled 0.031".

*Temperature.*—The mean temperature for the week has been in excess in South-West Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur by amounts which have averaged about half a degree. On the other hand defects averaging more than one and a half degrees have been recorded in East and North Bengal and Bihar. For the whole of Bengal the mean average temperature of the week has been about 0.6° in defect. In Assam the mean temperature has been in defect by the large average amount of 2.9°.

*Rainfall.*—North Bengal has received the extremely large average fall of 7.23 inches, or nearly 5 inches more than usual; Bihar has also averaged 5.04 inches, or three and a half inches more than usual; and East Bengal 3.92 inches, or one inch and a half more than the normal. South-West Bengal has averaged nearly two and a half inches, or also half an inch more than the normal, but in Chota Nagpur rather less than two inches have been received or practically a normal fall. The only division indeed in which the fall has been in defect has been Orissa, which has received less than an inch or nearly two inches less than usual.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following:—South-West Bengal, 129 per cent., North Bengal 282 per cent., East Bengal 164 per cent., Bihar 348 per cent., Orissa 32 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 105 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 177 per cent. of the normal.

Some exceedingly heavy falls have been reported at individual stations; falls in excess of ten inches in the week have been received at Champaran, Jalpaiguri, Dinhatta, Kuch Bihar, Matabhanga, Fulbari, Bagdogra, Netrakona, Durgapur, Patna, Dinapur, Hajipur, Rosera and Chanchal. Falls exceeding six inches in a single day have also occurred at Raiganj, Dinhatta, Kuch Bihar, Fulbari, Patna, Hajipur and Beguserai.

In Assam rather heavy falls have also been received during the week; Dhubri has registered 10·15 inches, Sibsagar 8·53 inches and Silchar 2·99 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd of September 1894:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.		
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.	
South-West Bengal	...	93·3	74·0	89·4	78·5	83·9	+0·3	2·33	1·81	+0·52	3·13	2·45	+0·68	4·65	7·02	11·77	44·52
North Bengal	...	90·1	72·7	85·3	76·2	80·8	—2·3	7·23	2·56	+4·07	4·83	2·06	+2·17	14·50	10·02	57·47	61·37
East Bengal	...	90·8	74·1	86·0	77·5	81·8	—1·0	3·92	2·39	+1·53	4·00	2·93	+1·07	6·96	9·11	66·54	64·45
Bihar	...	91·9	71·8	80·9	76·7	81·8	—2·0	5·04	1·45	+3·59	3·71	2·00	+1·71	9·21	6·57	45·81	39·76
Orissa	...	93·5	75·6	88·9	79·2	84·1	+1·0	0·86	2·69	—1·53	2·00	3·21	—1·21	4·35	8·08	41·53	42·94
Chota Nagpur	...	92·9*	71·4*	85·6*	73·7*	79·7*	+0·3*	1·75	1·67	+0·08	3·00	2·72	+0·28	5·05	6·93	49·00	43·27
Assam	...	90·5	72·1	84·1	75·4	79·7	—2·9										

\* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

A. PEDLER,

The 25th September 1894.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 16th to 22nd September 1894.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.				Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	16th ...	29·765	82·4	88·0	11·2	76·8	85·6	81·5	1·022	79·9	84	0·94
" ...	17th ...	777	84·1	90·2	12·2	78·0	87·1	81·8	1·016	79·7	79	0·26
" ...	18th ...	751	84·9	91·0	12·2	78·8	88·4	82·5	1·032	80·2	77	
" ...	19th ...	751	85·4	91·4	12·1	79·3	88·1	82·5	1·037	80·4	78	
" ...	20th ...	710	85·6	90·8	10·5	80·3	83·8	82·0	1·073	81·4	93	0·03
" ...	21st ...	718	83·4	91·0	15·2	75·8	85·6	82·0	1·046	80·6	85	0·68
" ...	22nd ...	654	85·4	92·0	13·2	78·8	88·1	81·5	·988	78·8	75	0·35

										Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ...										29·732
										°
The mean temperature of the seven days ...										84·5
The extreme variation of temperature ...										16·2
The maximum temperature ...										92·0
										%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ...										82
										Inches.
The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd September 1894 ...										2·26
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.										

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

J. H. GILLILAND,

The 24th September, 1894.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.



Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
16th to 22nd September 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	16th	144.7	1.5	29.709	81.5	86.4	9.0	77.4	79.5	0.980	78.6	91	S, S by E and calm	65	0.25	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, p.
"	17th	151.4	7.0	.731	83.7	87.6	9.2	78.4	80.4	.995	79.1	86	S by E and SSW	108	0.08	Partially cloudy, o, p.
"	18th	149.4	9.2	.699	83.8	88.9	9.7	79.2	80.1	.978	78.5	85	SSW and SW	103	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	19th	149.7	9.1	.684	84.6	88.8	9.3	79.5	80.5	.989	78.9	83	SW and SSW	141	"	Partially cloudy, o.
"	20th	150.5	1.7	.663	82.1	87.9	8.8	79.1	79.8	.989	78.9	90	SW by W	73	0.85	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t, d, <.
"	21st	153.7	5.7	.618	83.2	88.6	12.8	75.8	80.5	1.008	79.5	89	SW by W	47	0.02	Partially cloudy, o, g, d, t, <.
"	22nd	146.2	8.6	.598	83.9	90.6	11.4	79.4	80.3	0.989	78.9	86	SW, WNW and variable.	47	0.55	Partially cloudy, o, g, t, <, p.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	29.676
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	42.8
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	°
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	83.3
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	83.1
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	14.8
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles.
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	14
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	%
The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd September 1894	...	...	...	87
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	86
The total fall from 1st January to 23rd September 1894	...	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	1.75
The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.	...	...	...	2.62
The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.	...	...	...	39.64
The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.	...	...	...	57.06
The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.	...	...	...	
The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.	...	...	...	
The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.	...	...	...	

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning.

In the weekly report from 29th July to 4th August 1894 read 88.0 for 8.0 as the maximum temperature for the week.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;

Calcutta, the 24th September 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd September 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 23RD SEPTEMBER 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ... ..	581	84,400	1,271	592	1,28,240	1,307
Jute ... ..	141	41,775	773	210	86,725	1,508
Firewood ... ..	81	37,775	571	120	74,650	1,160
Other articles ... ..	805	1,94,700	2,848	778	1,41,913	2,323
Total ... ..	1,608	3,58,650	5,463	1,700	4,30,528	6,298

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th September 1894, on 1,659 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	*308,242	Rs. A. P. *2,03,445 3 0	Mds. S. 29,89,853 30	Rs. A. P. 6,99,613 15 0	Rs. A. P. 16,727 0 0	Rs. A. P. 9,09,786 2 0	76,611	118,149	194,160
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	176 14 4	.....	361 6 11	10 1 4	548 6 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ... ..	†2,789,062	†26,58,670 0 0	†2,55,92,372 10	†54,49,560 2 0	†1,72,163 4 0	†82,80,533 6 0	754,456	1,081,410‡	1,835,866‡
Total for 11 weeks ...	3,097,304	29,52,315 3 0	2,85,82,188 0	60,49,174 1 0	1,88,830 4 0	91,90,319 8 0	830,467	1,169,559‡	2,030,026‡
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	238,736‡	2,38,446 4 7	22,09,669 10	4,35,625 10 5	16,080 2 3	7,50,172 1 3	76,366	93,277	169,643
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	148 0 11	.....	307 11 11	9 15 9	445 12 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 11 weeks of previous year ...	3,153,433‡	33,22,654 1 11	2,50,51,213 30	63,38,215 2 3	1,63,509 10 9	88,24,468 14 11	852,869	1,049,616	1,902,515

\* The increase is principally due to pilgrims in connection with the "Bhadra Purnima" Mela and "Oper Poksha."

† Deducted No. of passengers 931 and Rs. 999

‡ Added Mds. 2,07,148 and deducted " 10,641 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 11th August 1894.

§ Deducted " 745 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th September 1894, on 22½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	*18,076	Rs. A. P. *4,115 11 0	Mds. S. 9,508 0	Rs. A. P. 389 10 0	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4,507 5 0	1,138	60	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	184 15 7	.....	17 3 11	0 6 9	202 9 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ... ..	†188,485	†44,108 4 0	†72,901 20	†2,898 8 0	83 0 0	†47,140 12 0	11,291	726	12,017
Total for 11 weeks ...	206,561	48,223 15 0	82,409 20	3,282 2 0	91 0 0	51,657 1 0	12,429	786	13,205
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	13,744	3,113 11 8	2,511 20	113 12 0	9 5 0	3,236 12 8	911	67	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	139 15 1	.....	5 1 10	0 6 8	145 7 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 11 weeks of previous year ...	189,631‡	45,621 4 5	98,674 10	3,026 3 0	210 4 10	48,867 13 3	10,654	816	10,870

\* The increase is chiefly due to pilgrims on account of "Bhadra Purnima."

† Added number of passengers 1,033 and Rs. 289

‡ Added Mds. 10 and " 13 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 11th August 1894.

## DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th September 1894, on 161½ miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,947	13,021 8 0	39,119 10	8,310 6 0	59 0 0	21,390 14 0	5,405	3,206	8,611
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	80 10 10	.....	51 7 10	0 5 10	132 8 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	*146,964	*1,37,196 0 0	45,22,116 10	473,163 9 0	3,60 0 0	2,10,978 0 0	54,897½	20,504½	83,402½
Total for 11 weeks ...	204,911	1,50,217 8 0	5,61,235 20	81,436 15 0	638 0 0	2,32,369 7 0	66,302½	32,710½	94,013½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,863½	13,107 2 10	38,473 20	7,676 2 3	39 6 0	20,813 11 1	6,204	2,971	9,175
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	81 3 4	.....	47 0 0	0 3 0	128 15 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year ...	226,649½	1,52,654 4 2	6,44,999 31	79,415 6 1	463 9 6	2,32,541 8 9	70,236	30,632	100,928

\* Deducted number of passengers 43 and added Rs. 39½;  
 † Added maunds 9,572 and deducted " 27½ on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 11th August 1894;  
 ‡ Ditto " 21½

## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., Dacca, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th September 1894, on 813 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	161,491	72,230 0 0	11,61,780 0	2,40,324 0 0	11,280 0 0	3,26,839 0 0	29,246	38,133	67,379
Or per mile of railway ...	199	89 0 0	1,433 0	296 0 0	12 0 0	404 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	1,729,209	7,61,391 0 0	78,87,563 0	15,14,579 0 0	1,55,993 0 0	24,20,903 0 0	292,841	312,515	605,356
Total for 11 weeks ...	1,890,692	8,23,621 0 0	90,49,343 0	17,54,899 0 0	1,67,283 0 0	27,47,733 0 0	322,087	350,648	672,735
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	133,319½	57,846 12 10	9,87,961 0	2,03,104 7 3	13,371 8 8	2,71,822 12 9	27,513	35,320	62,833
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	171	71 0 0	1,270 0	261 0 0	*1 0 0	*336 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,795,125	7,43,539 15 7	82,25,164 0	15,86,794 11 6	1,73,647 12 1	25,01,042 7 2	315,830	324,949	640,779

\* Excluding steamer earnings.  
 † Audited up to 21st July 1894.

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th September 1894, on 125 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,510	9,670 0 0	60,750 0	6,450 0 0	150 0 0	15,670 0 0	3,784	1,888	5,672
Or per mile of railway ...	228	79 0 0	486 0	51 0 0	1 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	312,844	97,371 0 0	5,09,929 0	48,917 0 0	2,143 0 0	1,49,629 0 0	37,010	21,686	58,696
Total for 11 weeks ...	341,354	1,07,041 0 0	5,70,679 0	55,365 0 0	2,293 0 0	1,61,639 0 0	40,794	23,574	64,369
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	24,240	7,760 10 1	63,621 0	4,602 11 0	236 13 0	12,430 2 1	3,784	1,888	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	194	62 0 0	508 0	36 0 0	2 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	335,084½	1,03,803 5 1	6,20,484 0	60,716 10 6	1,591 5 0	1,56,201 4 7	41,295	23,154	63,449

\* Audited up to 21st July 1894.

## DACCRA STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th September 1894, on 86 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,010	5,840 0 0	60,720 0	3,080 0 0	80 0 0	9,000 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Or per mile of railway ...	198	68 0 0	706 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	105 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	186,148	60,760 0 0	2,56,899 0	14,651 0 0	1,400 0 0	76,811 0 0	24,354	7,886	32,240
Total for 11 weeks ...	213,188	66,600 0 0	3,17,619 0	17,731 0 0	1,480 0 0	85,811 0 0	26,841	8,623	35,464
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	14,991	5,006 0 0	31,904 0	2,036 0 0	129 0 0	7,831 0 0	1,671	1,677	3,348
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	174	58 0 0	406 0	31 0 0	2 0 0	91 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	186,358	58,599 0 0	2,43,359 0	14,707 0 0	1,890 0 0	75,186 0 0	18,750	18,101	36,851

\* Audited up to 21st July 1894.

## BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIBHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 8th September 1894, on 756 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ...	88,370	31,060	2,66,570	80,870	(b) 6,740	(c) 68,670	13,595	15,895	29,490
Or per mile of railway ...	116,789	41,008	352,61	40,83	8,92	90,83	...	...	...
For previous 10 weeks of half-year (a) ...	881,101	3,37,244	30,06,600	3,70,079	88,728	8,05,051	129,872	157,037	286,909
Total for 10 weeks ...	969,471	3,68,304	32,72,170	4,00,949	95,468	8,73,721	134,067	172,932	307,000
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open ...	89,937	29,124	2,16,288	27,797	8,418	65,339	17,280	12,418	29,707
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	107,06	38,52	286,10	36,77	11,14	86,43	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	897,561	3,14,021	21,46,969	2,81,328	87,162	7,13,111	148,775	136,577	285,352

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 21st July 1894.

(b) Decrease is due to recovery of fire of boats in the corresponding week of last year.

(c) The increase compared with the corresponding period is due to better traffic.

## BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIBHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 15th September 1894, on 756 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ...	92,810	34,600	2,21,340	36,110	(a) 6,400	(b) 71,110	14,083	14,790	28,873
Or per mile of railway ...	122,710	45,77	292,78	39,83	8,46	94,06	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year (c) ...	969,471	3,68,304	32,72,170	4,00,949	95,468	8,73,721	134,467	172,932	307,400
Total for 11 weeks ...	1,061,781	4,02,904	34,93,510	4,40,059	1,01,368	9,44,831	148,550	187,742	336,292
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open ...	82,060	31,194	2,26,898	27,854	8,049	67,078	16,179	12,364	28,543
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	108,54	41,25	300,13	36,84	10,64	88,73	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	979,621	3,75,895	25,73,597	3,09,182	96,292	7,40,189	164,954	148,941	313,895

(a) Decrease compared with the corresponding period is due to the payment of Rs. 1,500 share of Gunduck bridge tolls to the Collector of Mizanpur.

(b) Increase ditto better traffic.

(c) Includes audited figures up to week ending 21st July 1894.



APPENDIX TO

# The Calcutta Gazette.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1894.

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## NOTICES TO MARINERS.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 181.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—HERVEY BAY.

*Fairway buoy away from position.*

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 14 of 1894) that the Fairway buoy marking the northern entrance to Hervey bay is away from its position, and is supposed to have been run down.

A small buoy has been placed to mark the position temporarily, which will be replaced as soon as practicable with a large conical buoy, painted black and carrying a staff and cylinder.

The buoy will be visible five miles in clear weather.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.N.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 21st September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 182.

[First Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH ISLAND—WESTPORT.

*Signal flagstaff moved, beacons, and alterations in night signals.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 456 of 1894) that, on 19th June 1894, the signal flagstaff at the entrance to Buller river, Westport, would be moved to a position on the western breakwater, 2,100 feet within the outer extremity.

Approximate position, lat.  $41^{\circ} 44' 20''$  S., long.  $171^{\circ} 36' 5''$  E.

A new beacon, 50 feet high, has been erected on the former site of the signal flagstaff.

Leading lights for entering the harbour are shown from two beacons, bearing when in line S. by E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. (S.  $17^{\circ}$  E.), and situated on the west bank of the river within the breakwater.

The front light, shown from a white beacon, is *green* when the bar is safe; and *red* when it is not safe.

The rear light, *white*, is shown from a white beacon with a red band. This beacon is 50 feet high, and has a semaphore attached, which will be used when required for the guidance of vessels entering or leaving the harbour.

The undermentioned night signals are shown from the signal flagstaff on the western breakwater, in addition to the general bar; and danger signals for all New Zealand ports:—

1. The *white* harbour light only, signifies—Wait.
2. A *green* light over the *white* light:—Bar safe for vessels of less than 9 feet draught.

3. *Two green lights over the white light*—Bar safe for vessels of 9 feet draught.

4. *A green light under the white light*:—Bar safe for vessels of 11 feet 6 inches draught.

5. *A green light above, and a green light below, the white light*:—Bar safe for vessels of 14 feet draught.

The signals to take the bar will be shown from the signal flagstaff on the west break-water.

Masters of vessels of more than 10 feet draught are requested to signal their draught of water, when arriving off the harbour entrance after half ebb; and of 10 feet draught or less when arriving at low water.

(*Variation, 15° Easterly in 1894.*)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 21st September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 183.

[First Publication.]

JAPAN—NIIHON, SOUTH COAST.

*Sunken rock south-westerward of Taio Saki.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 459 of 1894) that a Japanese Chart, recently published, shows a rock with a depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms on it, in a position with O sima observation spot bearing N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. (N.  $13^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $1\frac{1}{10}$  miles; and Goza saki, N.W. by N. (N.  $34^{\circ}$  W.); or approximately on plan No. 994 in lat.  $34^{\circ} 12' 30''$  N., long  $136^{\circ} 48' 45''$  E.

This rock has consequently been inserted on the Admiralty charts.

(*Variation, 4° Westerly in 1894.*)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 21st September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 184.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—TASMANIA, NORTH COAST.

*Sunken rock eastward of Three Hummock island.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 461 of 1894) of the existence of a sunken rock, on which the cutter *Tanicha* struck, situated with the north point of Three Hummock island, bearing W. N. W. (N.  $67^{\circ}$  W.), distant about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and southern summit of Three Hummock island (790) S.W. (S.  $45^{\circ}$  W.).

Approximate position, to be considered doubtful, lat.  $40^{\circ} 24\frac{1}{2}'$  S., long.  $145^{\circ} 0\frac{1}{2}'$  E.

(*Variation, 9° Easterly in 1894.*)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 21st September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 173.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

*Eastern or Kalwin point beacon about to be replaced.*

THE Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, has given notice that the Eastern or Kalwin point beacon, which was carried away on the 2nd December 1893, is about to be replaced during this month.

A further notice will be issued when it is completed.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 15th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 174.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

*Rangoon river entrance—Spit light-vessel placed in position.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 81, dated 30th April last, issued by this office, the Port Officer, Rangoon, has given notice that the Spit light-vessel at the entrance to Rangoon river has been placed in position in 20 feet low-water springs on the bearings noted:—

Eastern Grove Light-house	...	...	...	N. 16° E.
Elephant Point Obelisk	...	...	...	N. 44° W.

The Eastern Grove light-house in line with the Spit light-vessel N. 16° E. leads 100, yards west of the lower eastern buoy. Therefore on the flood tide an allowance must be made to clear the buoy.

(All bearings are magnetic.)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department*

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 175.

[Second Publication.]

AFRICA, EAST COAST—CAPE DELGADO.

*Regarding the light on the cape; and amendment to chart No. 690.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 424 of 1894) that in certain copies of Admiralty Chart, cape Delgado to Mikandani, No. 690, the light on cape Delgado, *fixed white*, elevated 59 feet, and visible 10 miles (for further details see List of Lights, part V, 1894, No. 32a), has been omitted.

The light-house is situated on the eastern side of the cape N.E. by E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. (N. 59° E.), distant 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  cables, from the high palm on the south side of the cape, or approximately in lat. 10° 41' 15" S., long. 40° 38' 50" E.

(Variation, 11° Westerly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 176.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—SPENCER GULF.

*Germein bay—Withdrawal of light-vessel and alteration in jetty light.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 120, dated 18th June last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 426 of 1894) that, on 1st August 1894, the light-vessel in Germein bay (*fixed white light*) would be withdrawn; and the light shown from the extremity of Germein jetty would be altered from *red* to *red and white*:—

Germein jetty light is a fixed light, showing *white* from N. 80° E. (southward of Ward spit) to N. 66° E. (northward of the dry part of Cockle spit); *red* from N. 66° E. to N. 12° E. (over Cockle spit); and *white* from N. 12° E. (eastward of Cockle spit) through north to N. 10° W.; it is visible in clear weather from a distance of 10 miles.

The light-house is an iron tower, painted red, with a white lantern.

Approximate position, jetty light, lat. 33° 2' 15" S., long. 137° 5' 30" E.

Approximate position, light-vessel, lat. 33° 3' 45" S., long. 137° 52' 15" E.

(Variation, 5° Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 177.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA SEA—TONG KING GULF.

*Hainan strait—Flashing light in Hoi Hau bay.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 427 of 1894) that a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected in Hoi Hau bay.

Hoi Hau light is a sixth order, dioptric, *group flashing white and red light*, with a total period of *forty-five seconds*; the flashes are exhibited in the following order:—*white flash, one and-a-half seconds*; *eclipse, six seconds*; *white flash, one and-a-half seconds*; *eclipse, six seconds*; *white flash, one and-a-half seconds*; *eclipse, thirteen and-a-half seconds*; *red flash, one and-a-half seconds*; *eclipse, thirteen and-a-half seconds*. It is elevated 73 feet above the sea, and visible 10 miles in clear weather.

The light-house, 22 feet high, is a cylindrical iron tower, painted white, as are the dwellings and boundary wall, and is situated 46½ yards from high-water mark on the south side of the bay.

Approximate position, lat. 20° 1' 15" N., long. 110° 16' 10" E.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 178.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—SETO UCHI.

*Akoshi no seto—Re-exhibition of Hira iso light.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 163, dated 1st September, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 429 of 1894) that, on 30th June 1894, Hira iso beacon light (*fixed red*) would be re-exhibited.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 38' N., long. 135° 4' E.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 179.

[Second Publication.]

JAVA SEA—MAKASSAR STRAIT.

*Dayang Dayangan—Amended position of light.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 292, dated 16th December 1893, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 431 of 1894) that information has been received from the Commander of the British steam-vessel *Saladin*, dated 5th July 1894, that Dayang Dayangan light (*fixed white*) is situated on the east, and not on the south-west, point of Dayang Dayangan, or approximately on chart No. 1293 in lat. 5° 23' 30" S., long. 119° 11' 5" E.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 180.

[Second Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN,—SAMOA ISLANDS.

*Upolu—Coral patches in approach to Saluafata harbour.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 433 of 1894) of the existence of two coral patches in the approach to Saluafata harbour, north coast of Upolu:—

- (1) A patch of small extent, with a depth of 7 fathoms on it, and more than 18 fathoms around, lies with Ariadne point beacon, bearing S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. (S. 38° E.) distant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and Utumau W. by S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S. (S. 76° W.); or approximately in lat. 13° 51' 5" S., long 171° 35' 55" W.



- (2) A patch of small extent, with a depth of 7 to 10 fathoms on it, and 16 to 17 fathoms on each side, lies with Ariadne point beacon bearing S.  $5^{\circ}$  E., distant  $10\frac{1}{2}$  cables; and Utumann W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S. (S.  $86^{\circ}$  W.); or approximately in lat.  $13^{\circ} 51' 40''$  S., long.  $171^{\circ} 34' 55''$  W.

(Variation,  $9^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 166.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA SEA—TONG KING GULF.

*Hainan strait—Sunken rock south-east of Hainan head.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 410 of 1894) that the Master of the steamer *Riversdale* reports having grounded, 6th June 1894, on a pinnacle rock, with a depth of 18 feet on it, lying in inner passage, with Hainan point, bearing N. W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  W. (N.  $53^{\circ}$  W.), distant  $1\frac{1}{6}$  miles; and Single Palm W.S.W. (S.  $67^{\circ}$  W.).

Approximate position, lat.  $20^{\circ} 8' 40''$  N., long.  $110^{\circ} 42' 40''$  E.

(Variation,  $1^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 167.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—GULF OF TOKIO.

*Amended position of buoy near fort northward of Kannon saki.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 85, dated 30th April last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 411 of 1894) that the light buoy, showing a *flood red* light, moored near the fort constructing northward of Kannon saki, is situated, as formerly, about one cable southward of the fort, and not in the position given in Notice to Mariners No. 158 of 1891.

Approximate position, buoy, lat.  $35^{\circ} 17' 5''$  N., long.  $139^{\circ} 43' 40''$ .

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 168.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—TONGA OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

*Falcon island now nearly awash.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 218, dated 26th November 1892, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 418 of 1894) that the Master of the British schooner *Isabel* reports, dated 19th April 1894, that Falcon island is further washed away to such an extent that at a distance of 2 miles it has the appearance of a low streak of black rock, which would not be seen at night, and consequently presents a danger to navigation.

Approximate position, lat.  $20^{\circ} 19' 5''$  S., long.  $175^{\circ} 25' 5''$  W.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 169.

[Third Publication.]

AFRICA, EAST COAST—GULF OF TAJURA.

*Jibuti bay—Light-house constructed and buoyage.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 419 of 1894) that a light-house has been constructed at fort Ayabele, situated southward of Jibuti bay, exactly on the line joining Direction hill and Pyramid, and with Ambuli house, bearing E. by N.  $\frac{3}{4}$  N. (N.  $70^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles; and Manga Daffa N. W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  W. (N.  $54^{\circ}$  W.).

Approximate position, lat.  $11^{\circ} 33' 15''$  N., long.  $43^{\circ} 8'$  E.

Also, that the undermentioned buoys have been moored in Jibuti bay and its approach; entering from seaward, the red buoys should be left on the starboard hand, and the black buoys on the port hand:—

1. A large flat-topped *bell* buoy, painted black, has been moored in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms at the north-west extreme of the reef, which dries north-westward of Mashah islands, in a position with Scorpion Point, bearing E.S.E. (S.  $68^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles; and west extreme of Maskali, S.S.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. (S.  $28^{\circ}$  W.).

Approximate position, lat.  $11^{\circ} 44'$  N., long.  $43^{\circ} 10' 40''$  E.

2. A large flat-topped buoy, painted black, has been moored in 6 fathoms at the north-west extreme of the reef southward of Maskali, in a position with Maskali west extreme, bearing N.E. by N. (N.  $34^{\circ}$  E.), distant 4 cables; and south extreme east, Mashah island, E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  N. (N.  $81^{\circ}$  E.).

3. The small *conical* buoy, painted black, at the north-west extreme of the coral flat westward of plateau du Heron, is now numbered 3, and has been moved to a position in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms with Heron point bearing E. by S.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S. (S.  $70^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cables; and Pyramid S. by W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. (S.  $14^{\circ}$  W.).

4. A small *conical* buoy, painted black and numbered 2, has been moored in 6 fathoms southward of buoy No. 3, in a position with Heron Point, bearing E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  N. (N.  $81^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cables; and Pyramid S. by W. (S.  $11^{\circ}$  W.).

5. A large flat-topped buoy, painted black and numbered 1, has been moored in 7 fathoms further southward, in a position with Heron Point, bearing N.E. by E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  E. (N.  $66^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $11\frac{1}{2}$  cables; and jetty light-house S.E. by S. (S.  $34^{\circ}$  E.).

6. A large flat-topped buoy, painted red, has been moored in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms at the south-east extreme of Motcore reef, in a position with plateau du Heron centre, bearing S.E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  E. (S.  $52^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles; and Manga Daffa, S.W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S. (S.  $36^{\circ}$  E.).

7. A large flat-topped buoy, painted red, has been moored in 6 fathoms at the east extreme of Penguin bank, in a position with plateau du Heron centre bearing S.E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  E. (S.  $53^{\circ}$  E.), distant 2 miles; and Manga Daffa, S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. (S.  $48^{\circ}$  W.).

8. A small *conical* buoy, painted red, has been moored in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms at the east extreme of the shoal south-west of Penguin bank, and now named Etoile bank, in a position with plateau du Heron centre bearing E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S. (S.  $83^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and Manga Daffa S.S.W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  W. (S.  $29^{\circ}$  W.).

9. A large flat-topped buoy, painted red, has been moored in 6 fathoms on the east side of the large coral bank in Jibuti bay, in a position with Heron Point, bearing E. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. (N.  $73^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $14\frac{1}{2}$  cables; and jetty light-house S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. (S.  $45^{\circ}$  E.). This replaces the former conical red buoy.

10. A small *conical* buoy, painted red, has been moored in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms at the east extreme of the southern coral reef in Jibuti bay, in a position with jetty light-house, bearing E. by S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S. (S.  $76^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cables; and Heron Point N.E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  E. (N.  $49^{\circ}$  E.).

(Variation,  $4^{\circ}$  Westerly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 170.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA SEA—FORMOSA, WEST COAST.

*Lights at Amping and Takau temporarily discontinued.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 421 of 1894) that telegraphic information has been received through the Colonial Office that, on 5th August 1894, the light at Amping (*fixed white*), in approximately lat.  $23^{\circ} 0' 20''$  N., long.  $120^{\circ} 9' 55''$  E.; and the light at Saracen head, Takau (*fixed white*), in approximately lat.  $22^{\circ} 36' 35''$  N., long.  $120^{\circ} 16' 10''$  E., were temporarily discontinued.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 171.

[Third Publication]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

*Gulf of Martaban—Intended removal for repairs of the F.L.-V. "Krishna"; and placing the F. L.-V. "Martaban" in position.*

THE following Notice to Mariners is republished for general information:—

Information has been received from the Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 14th ultimo, that the floating light-vessel *Krishna* will be taken to Rangoon for repairs on or about the first week in November, and the floating light-vessel *Martaban* placed in position until about the first week of December next.

The vessel will be painted red with *Krishna* in white letters on her sides.

The light will be revolving of 10,000 candle-power, showing a red and a white flash alternately every 45 seconds, each flash being of 5 seconds' duration, and will be visible all round the horizon at a distance of about 10 miles.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 172.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

*Depths of water found in the river channels.*

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the undermentioned depths of water were found in the river channels by soundings taken on the 1st September and reduced to zero:—

					Feet	Inch.
Track No. 1, marks on	...	...	...	...	10	6
Inner black buoy on leading tree	...	...	...	...	12	0
Track No. II marks on	...	...	...	...	9	6
" " III "	...	...	...	...	18	0
" " IV "	...	...	...	...	19	0
" " V "	...	...	...	...	16	0

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 10th September 1894.





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1894.

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## PART I.

### Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

#### ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 4999A.

GENERAL.—No. 1379A.D.—The 25th September 1894.—Mr. E. B. Harris, Magistrate and Collector, Rangpur, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 24th August 1894, *vice* Mr. L. Hare, on privilege leave.

No. 1377A.D.—The 25th September 1894.—Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 24th August 1894, *vice* Mr. E. B. Harris, on privilege leave.

No. 1381A.D.—The 25th September 1894.—Mr. H. O. Streetfeild, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Darbhanga, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 24th August 1894, *vice* Mr. W. C. Macpherson.

No. 1396A.D.—The 26th September 1894.—Mr. W. H. M. Gun, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 1398A.D.—The 26th September 1894.—Mr. S. J. Douglas, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is appointed to the second grade of District and Sessions Judges, *vice* Mr. W. H. M. Gun.

*No. 520 T.R.—The 27th September 1894.*—Babu Kunjo Bihari Gossain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section IV of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in the district of Balasore.

*No. 532 T.R.—The 27th September 1894.*—Babu Khirode Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section IV of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880, in the district of Singhbhum.

*No. 1451 A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—The services of Mr. C. A. Bell, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on the Muzaffarpur survey work.

*No. 1454 A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on the Muzaffarpur Survey work, with effect from the 16th October 1894:—

Maulvi Shah Mohammad Azam, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gaya.

Maulvi Mahomed Yusaf Ali, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxar, Shahabad.

Babu Charu Chandra Kumar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur.

*No. 1460 A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—The services of Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Saran, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on survey work in the districts of Saran and Champaran.

*No. 1463 A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on survey work in the districts of Saran and Champaran, with effect from the 1st November 1894:—

Babu Nabin Chandra Rai, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna.

Babu Makhan Lall Chatterjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore.

Maulvi Ashfaq Husain, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad.

Babu Rama Bullabh Misra, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr.

*No. 1479 A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on the Orissa settlement work, with effect from the 1st November 1894.

Babu Jamini Mohun Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge.

„ Rames Chandra Das, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge.

„ Haris Chunder Rai, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna.

„ Sri Gopal Bhattacharji, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Birbhum.

„ Jotendra Mohan Sinha, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, on leave.

„ Chandra Nath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Malda.

„ Chaku Lall Sarkar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, on leave.

Mr. S. L. Maddox, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Balasore.

„ W. B. Thomson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Siwan, Saran.

„ Ambika Charan Sen, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rangpur.

„ H. A. Boyd, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madhubani, Darbhanga.

*No. 1489 A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—The services of Babu Jogeshwar Biswas Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, who has been appointed temporarily to have charge of the Jhenida subdivision of that district, under the order of the 22nd September 1894, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on the Orissa settlement work.

*No. 1524 A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—Mr. G. A. Grierson, I.C.S., C.I.E., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of furlough up to the 8th January 1895.

*No. 1537 A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—Babu Sasibhusan Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th September 1894, or such subsequent date as he availed himself of it.

*No. 1506 A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—Babu Dhanesh Chandra Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed leave for twelve months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No. 1531A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—Babu Sheo Nandan Lal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hajipur, Muzaffarpur, is allowed leave for twenty-eight days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd September 1894.

*No. 1533A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—Babu Hari Pada Bhattacharjya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, who has, under the order of the 10th August 1894, been appointed to have charge of the Nawadah subdivision of the Gaya district, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Hajipur subdivision of the district of Muzaffarpur, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Sheo Nandan Lal Roy, or until further orders.

*No. 4997A.—The 1st October 1894.*—Mr. C. Cuthbertson, i.c.s., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 10th August 1894.

*Nos. 1502 & 1504A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—The following officers are vested with the powers to try cases under Act I of 1878 (the Opium Act):—

Babu Mati Lal Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore.

„ Kunjo Behari Gossain, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore.

*No. 1555A.D.—The 1st October 1894.*—Babu Atul Behary Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Birbhum.

*No. 1567A.D.—The 1st October 1894.*—Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E., Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th September 1894.

*No. 1569A.D.—The 1st October 1894.*—The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E., or until further orders.

*No. 5002A.—The 2nd October 1894.*—Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Officiating Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta, is allowed leave for nineteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th October 1894.

**POLICE.**—*No. 1508A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—Mr. E. C. Ryland, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Hooghly, and is appointed, until further orders, to have temporary charge of the District Police of that district on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas.

*No. 1510A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—Mr. H. N. Harris, District Superintendent of Police, on leave, is posted to Hooghly.

*No. 1512A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—Mr. S. N. Walker, District Superintendent of Police, on leave, is posted to Champaran.

**JAILS.**—*No. 1306A.D.—The 22nd September 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain Clarence Edwin Lloyd Gilbert is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Buxar Central Jail, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. M. S. Emerson, or until further orders.

*No. 1519A.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—Mr. H. Watson, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Jails, is allowed leave for six months, under article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th October 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

**EDUCATION.**—*The 29th September 1894.*—The following promotions and confirmations are sanctioned in the Subordinate Educational Service:—

Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, acted in class I from the 12th March to the 15th May 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Mr. A. S. Phillips, on leave.

Mrs. Monmohini Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, Calcutta, acted in class II from the 12th March to the 15th May 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee.

Babu Bhagwan Chandra Datta, second master of the Patna Collegiate School, acted in class III from the 12th March to the 15th May 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Mrs. Monmohini Wheeler.

Babu Bhuvan Mohun Sen, Head Master of the Faridpur Zilla School, acted in class III from the 18th April to the 17th July 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Rahim, on leave.

Babu Ratan Mani Gupta, Head Master of the Dacca Collegiate School, is appointed to act, until further orders, in class II, with effect from the 2nd May 1894, *vice* Babu Beni Madhub De, on furlough.

Babu Raj Kumar Sen, Lecturer, Dacca College, acted in class III from the 2nd May to the 11th June 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Ratan Mani Gupta.

Babu Kumud Bandhu Bose, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, is appointed to act, until further orders, in class III, with effect from the 12th June 1894, *vice* Babu Ratan Mani Gupta.

Babu Rameswar Sen, Departmental Sub-Inspector of Schools, Bankura, acted in class IV from the 4th May to the 11th June 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Raj Kumar Sen, and again from the 12th to the 21st June 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Kumud Bandhu Bose.

Babu Govinda Lal Set, Lecturer, Krishnagar College, is appointed to act, until further orders, in class IV, with effect from the 22nd June 1894, *vice* Babu Kumud Bandhu Bose.

Babu Matilal Maitra, Deputy Inspector of Schools, 24-Parganas, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to class III, with effect from the 27th May 1894, *vice* Babu Bhuan Lal, seconded.

Maulvi Abdur Rahim, Second Maulvi, Calcutta Madrassa, is confirmed in class IV, with effect from the 27th May 1894, *vice* Babu Tarapada Ghoshal, deceased.

Babu Bonomali Mullick, Third Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to class IV, with effect from the 27th May 1894, *vice* Babu Sarat Chandra Das, C.I.E., seconded.

Babu Jagat Bandhu Bhadra, Head Master of the Pabna Zilla School, acted in class III from the 9th to the 11th June 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Hara Mahan Bhattacharji, on leave.

Babu Raj Kumar Sen, Lecturer, Dacca College, acted in class III from the 12th June to the 8th September 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Hara Mohan Bhattacharjee, on leave.

Babu Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, Professor, Sanskrit College, acted in class IV from the 1st to the 29th July 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Raj Kumar Sen.

Babu Hari Das Banerjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools Sonthal Parganas, acted in class IV from the 30th July to the 8th September 1894, *vice* Babu Raj Kumar Sen.

Babu Jagat Bandhu Bhadra, Head Master, Pabna Zilla School, acted in class III from the 1st to the 17th July 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Uma Prasad De, on furlough.

Babu Bhuvan Mohan Sen, Head Master of the Faridpur, Zilla School, is appointed to act, until further orders, in class III, with effect from the 18th July 1894, *vice* Babu Uma Prasad De, on furlough.

Babu Ishan Chandra Ghosh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calcutta, acted in class IV from the 1st to the 17th July 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Jagat Bandhu Bhadra, and is appointed to act, until further orders, in that class from the 18th July 1894, *vice* Babu Bhuvan Mohan Sen.

Babu Kunja Bihari Basu, Head Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, acted in class II from the 9th July to the 1st September 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Ambika Charan Bose, on leave.

Babu Adhar Chandra Mookerjee, Fifth Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, acted in class IV from the 9th July to the 1st September 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Kunja Bihari Basu.

Mrs. Monmohini Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders, in class II, with effect from the 13th July 1894, *vice* Babu Bireswar Chakravarti, on leave.

**ECCLESIASTICAL.—No. 1470 A.D.—The 29th September 1894.**—The services of the Rev. A. S. Dyer, Chaplain of Dum-Dum, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, with effect from the 15th October 1894, or from such date as he may make over charge of his duties at Dum-Dum.

**No. 1473 A.D.—The 29th September 1894.**—The Rev. A. E. Stone is appointed to be Chaplain of Fort William and the Military Hospital, with effect from the 1st October 1894, or such subsequent date as he may take charge of the appointment.

**No. 1525 A.D.—The 29th September 1894.**—The Rev. Andrew Sims of the London Missionary Society, stationed at Bhagwangola in the district of Murshidabad, is hereby granted licenses under section 6 of Act XV of 1872 to solemnise marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or are Christians, and under section 9 of the same Act to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

The Rev. Andrew Sims is also appointed to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886.

**No. 1544 A.D.—The 1st October 1894.**—The Rev. J. G. S. Syme, Officiating Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital, is appointed to be Chaplain of Dum-Dum, with effect from the 15th October 1894, or from the date on which he takes over charge.

H. J. S. Cotton,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(OPIUM).

### NOTIFICATION—No. 552 T.R.

**The 28th September 1894.**—Mr. C. M. Jerdon, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, is posted, on return from leave, to Sitapur, in the Benares Opium Agency.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



## REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 556T.R.

*The 28th September 1894.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101(2)(b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and record of rights prepared, in respect of all lands included within the villages named below in thana Ranisunkoil, pargana Kholora, tauzi No. 56 of the Dinajpur Collectorate, belonging to the estate of the late Raghabendra Narayan Chaudhri, zamindar of Haripur:—

- |                 |                                    |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Panchgharia. | 6. Kalugaon (including Gorak-koe). |
| 2. Chaudipur.   | 7. Dhulijhari.                     |
| 3. Bhaisa.      | 8. Singari.                        |
| 4. Gedura.      | 9. Garh-Bhabanipur.                |
| 5. Manikhari.   | 10. Gopalpur.                      |

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each proprietor with the character and extent of his interest.
- (b) The situation, quantity and boundaries of proprietor's private lands as defined in Chapter XI of the Act.
- (c) The name of each tenant, the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat; and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, whether his rent is liable to exhaucement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (d) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (e) Name of his landlord.
- (f) The rent payable.
- (g) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court or otherwise.
- (h) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which and steps by which it increases.
- (i) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 582T.—R.

*The 29th September 1894.*—Under section 3, clause (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, Maulvi Fazlar Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tippera, is authorised to discharge the functions of a Revenue officer under the provisions of that Act, so far as they relate to Revenue officers, and is vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 1, Chapter VI of the rules under the said Act for the purpose of making a survey and record of rights in respect of the lands appertaining to the Palpara estate in pargana Shingyre, included in pargana Gangamandal, in the district of Tippera.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## DRAFT RULES UNDER THE NEW LAND ACQUISITION ACT, I OF 1894.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 584T.—R.

*The 29th September 1894.*—The passing of the new Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 having rendered it necessary to revise the rules published by Government, under section 59 of Act X of 1870, in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th November 1889, it is proposed to replace them by the following rules which are published under clause (2) of section 55 of Act I of 1894. These draft rules, with any criticisms that may be offered, will be finally considered after a month from the date of publication:—

I.—Whenever any revenue-paying land shall be acquired under the Act, the proprietor shall, except as provided in Rule VI, be relieved of liability to pay revenue to the extent of the Government demand upon the said land, and such relief shall have effect from the date on which the Collector may take possession of the land on account of Government.

II.—In such cases the Collector shall, before making an award, ascertain in accordance with the two next following rules, and record the amount of Government revenue which is to be taken as payable in respect of the acquired portion, and shall, in the event of a reference being made to a Court, furnish the Court, at the time of making the reference, with particulars of the amount of the share so ascertained and recorded.

III.—If the land to be acquired be an entire estate or tenure assessed with a specific amount of revenue, the whole of such amount shall be remitted.

IV.—If the land be not liable for a specific amount of revenue, but be a portion of an estate or tenure which is liable for a specific amount, the proportion of Government revenue to be deemed payable in respect of the land taken shall be ascertained under the following rules :—

1st.—When an estate has, within twenty years next preceding the date of the commencement of proceedings for the acquisition of any land situate therein, been subjected to a detailed settlement, or has formed portion of an estate brought under partition under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876, made after inquiry into and record of the assets of the estate, the Government revenue to be deemed payable in respect of the said land shall bear to the assets of the said land the same proportion as the Government revenue of the whole estate bears to the assets of the whole estate, as shown in the settlement or partition proceedings.

2nd.—When there may have been no such settlement or partition as aforesaid, then, if the area of the estate is known with accuracy, the amount of Government revenue to be deemed payable in respect of the portion of the land taken, shall bear to the Government revenue of the whole estate the same proportion as the area of the said portion bears to the area of the whole estate.

3rd.—When the Government revenue deemed payable in respect of the land taken cannot be determined by either of the above rules, one-fourth of the net rent (*i.e.*, the gross rental less a deduction of 10 per cent. for the expenses of collection) of the said land shall be taken to be the amount of Government revenue thereon chargeable.

V.—In determining the amount of compensation, the Collector shall take into consideration the fact that the land acquired is subject to the burden of the payment of Government revenue.

VI.—In the event of the proprietor declining to accept an abatement of revenue, such circumstance shall not entitle him to any compensation over and above the amount fixed on the original basis of calculation. In cases, however, in which the area of the portion of land acquired does not exceed one-twentieth part of the area of the estate, it shall be competent to the Revenue authorities, if the proprietor of the estate so desire, to pay to the proprietor the computed value of the revenue deemed payable in respect of such portion on the condition of his continuing to pay the revenue of the entire estate without abatement: provided that, in computing the value of the revenue so assigned, the basis of calculation shall not exceed the number of years' purchase (if known) upon which the market value of the proprietor's profits, *i.e.*, the amount of compensation for the land, has been determined. Thus, if the market value of the said profits has been computed at 12 years' purchase, the capitalized value of the revenue deemed payable in respect of the portion of land acquired shall be calculated at not more than 12 years' purchase of the amount of revenue in question.

VII.—When there is any question whether the land to be acquired is part of a revenue-paying estate, or is revenue-free, the Collector shall decide the matter before making his award, leaving it to the claimants to apply for a reference to the Court if they object to his decision. In case of a reference being applied for, the Collector shall, if he has decided that the land is revenue-free, determine the amount of revenue which would be payable for it in the event of its being held to belong to the revenue-paying estate of which it is alleged to form a part.

VIII.—To enable him to calculate accurately the additional compensation to be given under section 23(2) of the Act, and to keep up fully and clearly his registers of all lands occupied and compensation paid for them, the Collector shall invariably record separately his finding under the first head of section 23(1) of the Act, which concerns the market value of the land.

IX.—The procedure laid down for a reference under section 18 shall be held applicable to a reference under section 30 or 35. The compensation money, or, if any of the parties are willing to accept payment of their shares and payment to them is admissible, the portion of it which is in dispute and cannot be paid away shall be deposited in Court when the reference is made.

X.—In giving notice of the award under section 12 (2) and tendering payment under section 31 (1) to such of the persons interested as were not present personally, or by their representatives when the award was made, the Collector shall require them to appear personally or by a representative, by a certain date, to receive payment of the compensation awarded to them, intimating also that no interest will be allowed to them if they fail to appear. If they do not appear, and do not apply for a reference to the Civil Court under section 18, the Collector shall, after such further endeavour to secure their attendance as may seem desirable, pay the amounts due into the Treasury on revenue deposit, and vouched for in the form prescribed by rule 5 on page 211 of the Civil Account Code, volume I, 5th edition. When the payees ultimately claim payment of sums placed on deposit, the amounts will be paid to them in the same manner as ordinary revenue deposits, under the authority of the Collector. Whenever payment is claimed through a representative, whether before or after deposit of the amount awarded, such representative must show legal authority for receiving the compensation on behalf of his principal.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

### SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

#### REVENUE (BRANCH,—BENGAL SURVEYS). NOTIFICATION.

*The 28th September 1894.*

No.  $\frac{6}{BH. 48-101}$ .—Babu Sarat Chunder Sen, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave on medical certificate for 23 days under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 10th September 1894.

W. H. WILKINS, *Colonel,*  
*Depty. Surveyor-Genl., in charge, Office of the*  
*Director of Bengal Surveys.*

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATION—226T.G.

*The 25th September 1894.*—The orders contained in Government Notification No. 3153, dated the 8th September 1894, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, granting privilege leave for two weeks to Mr. C. A. Walsh, Special Inspector of Factories, are hereby cancelled.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 236T.G.

*The 27th September 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Saroda Prosad Das is appointed to act as Superintendent of Emigration, Embarkation Agent, and Medical Inspector of Emigrants at Goalundo, with effect from the 16th August 1894, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Kissory Lal Banerjee, or until further orders.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 5234S.R.

*The 26th September 1894.*—Babu Nogensdra Nath Mitter, Deputy Collector, acted as Deputy Collector of Income Tax in the district of Shahabad, *vice* Babu Haripada Bhutta-charjee, and exercised the powers of a Collector under Act II of 1886 from the 28th June to the 10th August 1894.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 5238S.R.

*The 26th September 1894.*—Babu Dumri Lal, Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income Tax in the district of Shahabad, *vice* Babu Nagendra Nath Mitter, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886 is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act, with effect from the 11th August 1894.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 3967*Med.*—*The 1st October 1894.*—Surgeon-Major Dharmadas Basu, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Manbhum, is allowed furlough for one year and sixty-one days, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

#### No. 5000A.

No. 4886A.—*The 15th September 1894.*—Babu Sasi Kumar Ghose, Munsif, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Alipore.

No. 1539A.D.—*The 29th September 1894.*—Babu Niharan Chandra Ghatak, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Alipore, Jalpaiguri, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*No. 1546A.D.—The 1st October 1894.*—Babu Amrita Lall Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge of Tirhut, is allowed furlough for six months, under articles 264 and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th September 1894, in commutation of the privilege leave for twenty days granted to him, under the order of the 31st August 1894.

*No. 1548A.D.—The 1st October 1894.*—Babu Chakradhar Prosad, Munsif of Khatra, in the district of Bankura, is appointed to act as a Subordinate Judge of Tirhut, during the absence, on furlough, of Babu Amrita Lall Chatterjee, or until further orders.

*No. 1551A.D.—The 1st October 1894.*—Babu Upendro Nath Dutta, Munsif of Bankura, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Khatra, and is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the value of Rs. 100 and with the functions of a District Court under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Khatra Munsifi, during the absence on deputation of Babu Chakradhar Prosad, or until further orders.

*No. 1553A.D.—The 1st October 1894.*—Babu Apurva Chandra Ghose, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Bankura to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, during the absence on deputation of Babu Chakradhar Prosad, or until further orders.

*No. 1425J.D.—The 25th September 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. George Ashwell Kneebone of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Bagdogra Independent Bench, in the district of Darjeeling.

*No. 1427J.D.—The 25th September 1894.*—Mr. Alan Davys is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Bagdogra, in the district of Darjeeling, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

*No. 1442J.D.—The 25th September 1894.*—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the under-mentioned Honorary Magistrates of the Municipal Bench at Narayanganj, in the district of Dacca, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language :—

Babu Bissessur Doss.

„ Nabakrishna Bhaduri.

„ Kali Prasanna Nag.

„ Tara Prasanna Sen, B.L.

Babu Sashi Bhusan Dutta, B.L.

„ Surjya Kumar Bose, B.L.

„ Satis Chandra Roy, M.A.

„ Jogendra Chandra Das.

*No. 1444J.D.—The 25th September 1894.*—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Jnanendra Mohun Ghose, Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

*No. 1446J.D.—The 25th September 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the undermentioned gentlemen of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Sahibganj Independent Bench, in the district of the Southal Parganas :—

Mr. Gregory Sam.

Mr. Panioty Nicachi.

*No. 1448J.D.—The 25th September 1894.*—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the undermentioned Honorary Magistrates at Teota, in the district of Dacca, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language :—

Kumar Prio Sankar Roy.

Babu Parbati Sankar Roy.

*No. 1515J.D.—The 27th September 1894.*—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the undermentioned Honorary Magistrates of the Manikganj Independent Bench, in the district of Dacca, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language :—

Babu Bejoy Kishore Thakurta.

Babu Hari Nath Mozoomdar.

„ Tara Prasanno Roy.

„ Harendra Kumar Sircar.

Babu Sashi Bhusan Guha.

*No. 1520J.D.—The 27th September 1894.*—The Independent Bench at Barisal, in the district of Backergunge, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The undermentioned Honorary Magistrates of the Bench are also vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class :—

Babu Kali Doyal Bose.

Babu Purna Chandra Chakravarty.

Babu Rajani Kanta Das.

*No. 1522J.D.—The 27th September 1894.*—Babu Rajkrishna Bamerjee and Babu Shoshi Kumar Dutta are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Barisal, in the district of Backergunge, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

*No. 1524J.D.—The 27th September 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Syed Mahamed Husein of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Barisal, in the district of Backergunge.

*No. 1561J.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the undermentioned Honorary Magistrates of the Srinagar Independent

Bench, in the district of Dacca, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language:—

Babu Kali Nath Bose. | Babu Rajendra Nath Bose.  
Babu Tara Mohun Mostifi.

*No. 1575 J.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Utpala Nanda Bose and Babu Purna Chandra Roy, Honorary Magistrates of the Joykrishnapur Independent Bench, in the district of Dacca, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION—No. 1399 J.D.

*The 24th September 1894.*—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulvi Kotobuddin Ahmed authorizing him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar within thanas Thakurgaon, Pirganj, Ranisankail and Birganj in the district of Dinajpur.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION—No. 1400 J.D.

*The 24th September 1894.*—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulvi Kotobuddin Ahmed, appointing him Kazi of thanas Thakurgaon, Pirganj, Ranisankail, and Birganj in the district of Dinajpur, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.—No. 4114 J.

*The 26th September 1894.*—Under the powers conferred by section 3, Regulation III of 1872, as amended by Regulation III of 1886, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that Act V of 1881 shall have force and effect in the Southal Parganas.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.—No. 1654 J.D.

*The 29th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint, under section 58 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, the Subdivisional Officer of Ulubaria, in the district of Howrah, to be a Commissioner within his jurisdiction for ascertaining and determining the chaukidari chakran lands therein.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION—No. 1418 J.D.

*The 24th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorise the extension, from the 15th October 1894, of the provisions of the said Act to the town of Brahmanbaria, in the Brahmanbaria sub-division of the district of Tippera.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 21st September 1894.*

*Notification No. 299.*—Mr. L. R. Fraser, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal, is, on return from furlough, attached temporarily to the office of the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings Branch.

*The 2nd October 1894.*

**No. 301.—Notification.**—The following notification issued by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

**No. 366, dated the 27th September 1894.**—Babu Saroda Sunder Pal, passed student of the Sibpur Engineering College, is appointed to the Department as an Assistant Engineer, old 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal.

**No. 302.**—The following extract from a notification issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information:—

**No. 371.—The 28th September 1894.**—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch, with effect from the 25th August 1894:—

NAMES.	From	To
1	2	3
* * *	* *	* *
* * *	* *	* *
Neuville, E. J. ...	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade
* * *	* * *	* * *

#### LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*The 2nd October 1894.*

**No. 303.—Declaration.**—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for diverting a portion of the Minapur road, 13th mile at Bara Bharthi village, in the village of Bara Bharthi, pargana Bissara, zillah Muzaffarpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 16 bighas 14 cottahs and 4 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the four sides, viz., East, North, West and South, by the zamindari land of the village, is required within the aforesaid village of Bara Bharthi.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

F. J. JOHNSTONE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 1st October 1894.*

**No. 300.—Notification.**—Mr. O. S. Smith, Assistant Engineer, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Eastern Sone to the Gundak Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 22nd September 1894.

C. W. ODLING,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*The 27th September 1894.*

**No. 89Marine.**—Mr. D. F. Miller, Licensed Branch Pilot, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 14th September 1894.

**No. 90Marine.**—Mr. J. H. Jones, Acting Licensed Branch Pilot, is confirmed in the grade of Branch Pilot, with effect from the 14th September 1894, *vice* Mr. D. F. Miller, retired.

*The 29th September 1894.*

**No. 91Marine.**—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 10 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Gardiner is re-appointed to be a Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta, with effect from the 3rd October 1894, Mr. F. E. Robertson, Officiating Agent, East Indian Railway Company, continuing to act in his place during his absence on leave, as directed in Notification No. 55Marine, dated 9th July 1894.

*The 1st October 1894.*

**No. 92Marine.**—In continuation of Notification No. 54Marine, dated the 9th July 1894, appointing Mr. R. M. Waller, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, to be a Commissioner of the Port of Chittagong, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under section 10 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1887, to direct that the appointment specified shall take effect from the 23rd May 1894, and also to appoint Mr. R. M. Waller to be Chairman of the Commissioners of the Port with effect from the same date.

**No. 93Marine.**—Under the provisions of section 16 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, Captain A. Gwyn, R.I.M., is appointed a Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta, *vice* Captain A. Campbell, R.I.M., resigned, with effect from the 1st September 1894.

Captain H. A. Street, R.I.M., will continue to act as a Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta during Captain Gwyn's absence from Calcutta.

The 2nd October 1894.

NOTIFICATION.

*No. 94 Marine.*—IN exercise of the power conferred by section 40 sub-sections (1) and (2) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act (VII of 1880), as amended by the Deck and Load Lines Act (XVII of 1891), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes to make the following rules:—

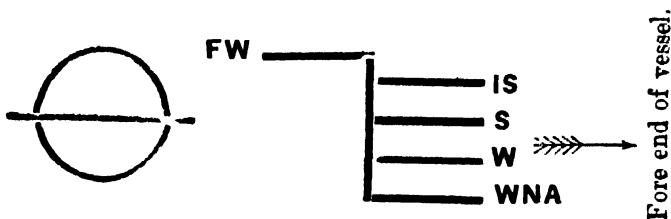
*Rules as to Load Line Marks, Seasons, Certificates, Draught of water, and Freeboard.*

1. The lines to be used in order to indicate the maximum load line under different circumstances and at different seasons shall be nine inches in length and one inch in thickness, and the maximum load line shall be the upper edge of each of such lines.

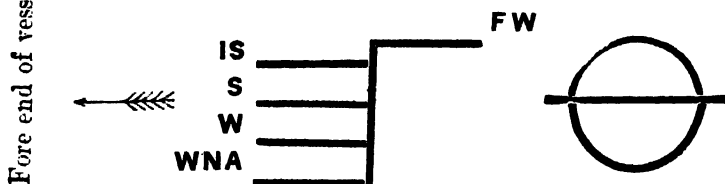
2. The said lines shall be horizontal lines marked on both sides of the ship, extending from and at right angles to a vertical line marked twenty-one inches forward of the centre of the disc. The maximum load line in fresh water shall be marked abaft such vertical line, and the maximum load lines in salt water shall be marked forward of such vertical line, as shown in the following diagrams:—

FOR STEAMER.

*Starboard Side.*

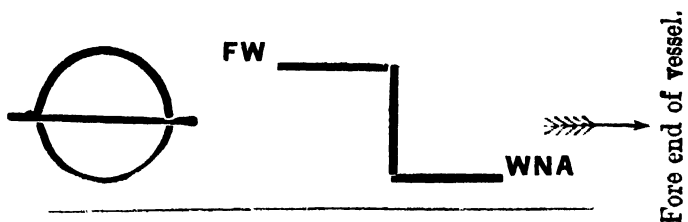


*Port Side.*

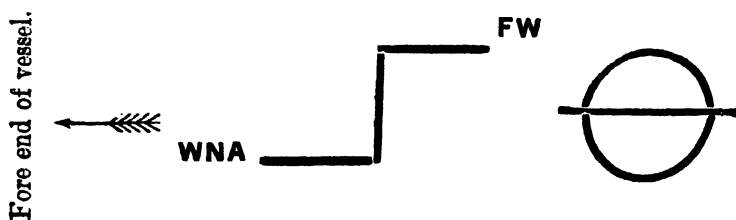


FOR SAILING VESSEL.

*Starboard Side.*



*Port Side.*



The arrow ( ) points in the direction of the vessel's head.

The provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, Chapter II, shall have effect as if any such maximum load line were drawn through the centre of the disc.

3. Such maximum load lines shall be as follows namely:—

- For fresh water,
- „ Indian summer (Indian fair weather season),
- „ summer (Indian foul weather season),
- „ winter,
- „ winter, North Atlantic,

and shall be distinguished by initial letters permanently and conspicuously marked opposite such horizontal lines as aforesaid, such initial letters being as follows:—

- F. W.—Fresh water.
- I. S.—Indian summer (Indian fair weather season).
- S.—Summer (Indian foul weather season).
- W.—Winter.
- W. N. A.—Winter, North Atlantic.

The upper edge of the horizontal line passing through the centre of the disc shall always indicate the summer freeboard in salt water.

4. Steam-ships shall be marked with such of the horizontal lines as aforesaid as are applicable to the nature of their employment, and sailing ships shall be marked with such of the above-mentioned lines, in addition to the summer load line, as indicate the maximum load line for fresh water and for North Atlantic winter, but sailing ships engaged solely in the coasting trade shall only be marked, in addition to the summer load line with the line indicating the maximum load line in fresh water.

5. The said disc, and the lines, or marks, to be used in connection therewith, shall be painted white or yellow on a dark ground, or black on a light ground, and the position of the disc, and of each of the lines, shall, in the case of iron and steel vessels, be permanently marked by centre punch marks, and shall, in the case of wooden vessels, be sunk for their breadths into the planking a depth of not less than one-quarter of an inch.

A diagram showing the distance in feet and inches from the deck line to the centre of the disc and the relative position of the other lines shall be issued with and as a part of the certificate of approval (or alteration) of the load line.

6. Application for a certificate of approval of the position of the disc or any alteration thereof shall be made by the owner or agent in the Form marked L.L. 1 in the schedule hereto annexed, and the certificate shall be issued in duplicate in the form in the schedule hereto annexed, which is applicable to the case; one part shall be delivered to the applicant, and the other part shall be forthwith sent to the Port Officer at the port of—

The managing owner, agent or master shall also forthwith, on the delivery to him or his agent of any such certificate as aforesaid, cause the same to be framed and put up in some conspicuous part of the ship so as to be visible to all persons on board the same, and shall cause it to be continued so put up so long as such certificate remains in force and such ship is in use.

On a certificate of approval ceasing to have effect, application shall at once be made by the registered managing owner of the ship for the granting of a new certificate of approval, and the old certificate shall be delivered up to the Government who issued and who shall cancel the same.

7. The master of every British or British Indian ship shall, before she leaves any port in India for the purpose of proceeding to sea, enter in the official log all the particulars stated in the certificate so issued as aforesaid if not previously entered.

8. For the purpose of these rules the following periods shall mean “Indian summer” (fair weather season), and “summer,” respectively:—

	Fair season (Indian Summer).	Summer.
(a) Bay of Bengal, east of Tuticorin.	15th November to 15th May.	16th May to 14th November.
(b) West Coast: Sind, Bombay and Malabar.	1st September to 15th May.	16th May to 31st August.

The seasons as prescribed should have reference to the “nature of the voyage” in all cases.

9. The following rules are prescribed with respect to certificates of approval and their duration:—

- (a) As regards iron and steel ships, whether classed or unclassed, and classed wooden ships, the certificate shall cease to have effect if and so soon as the class of the ship (if classed) is either changed or withdrawn, or if and so soon as any deterioration has taken place in the structural condition of the ship, whether classed or unclassed. Such certificate shall be in one of the forms L.L. 2 or L.L. 3 in the schedule hereto, as the case may be.



- (b) As regards unclassified wooden ships which have been opened out for survey, the certificate shall be granted for a fixed time varying with the age and condition of the ship at the expiration of which it shall cease to have effect. Such certificate shall be in the form L.L. 3A in the schedule hereto.
- (c) As regards unclassified wooden ships which have not been opened out for survey, no limit of time shall be imposed in the certificate, which shall be in the form L.L. 3B in the schedule hereto.

10. For the purpose of these regulations the expression "amidships" shall mean the middle of the length of the load water line as measured from the fore side of the stem to the aft side of the stern post.

Officers entrusted with assignment of Freeboard and the survey of vessels reported to be overladen will be guided by the Tables of Freeboard issued by the Board of Trade and as modified or supplemented by the Board from time to time.

#### SCHEDULE.

##### FORM L.L. 1.

APPLICATION for CERTIFICATE of APPROVAL of the position of a Load Line Disc under the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act (VII of 1880), as amended by the Deck and Load Lines Act (XVII of 1891).

APPLICATION is hereby made to \_\_\_\_\_ for a certificate of approval of the position [or alteration of the position] of a load line disc on the \_\_\_\_\_ Official No. \_\_\_\_\_ [The vessel is classed in \_\_\_\_\_] is not classed in \_\_\_\_\_.

The vessel is (is not) intended to be employed in the North Atlantic trade.

No previous application has been made for a certificate of approval of the position [or alteration of the position] of a load line disc on this vessel to any other authority appointed in accordance with the Indian Merchant Shipping Act (VII of 1880) as amended by the Deck and Load Lines Act (XVII of 1891) [except in respect of a previous certificate dated \_\_\_\_\_, which has expired (or ceased to have effect)].

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_.

Managing Owner (Agent).

##### FORM L.L. 2.

CERTIFICATE of APPROVAL of the Position [or alteration of the position] of the Disc on the steamship "\_\_\_\_\_" Official No. \_\_\_\_\_, in pursuance of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act (VII of 1880), as amended by the Deck and Load Lines Act (XVII of 1891).

[I, \_\_\_\_\_, a Surveyor employed by \_\_\_\_\_, and specially authorized by \_\_\_\_\_ in this behalf]

[or I, \_\_\_\_\_, an officer of the Government of \_\_\_\_\_] have approved on behalf of the Government of \_\_\_\_\_ the position [or alteration of the position] of the disc on the steamship [or ship] "\_\_\_\_\_" Official No. \_\_\_\_\_, and hereby certify that the centre of such disc is placed at \_\_\_\_\_ feet \_\_\_\_\_ inches below the \_\_\_\_\_ deck line marked under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876. [Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880].

This certificate is to remain in force only so long as the vessel remains in her present class, if classed, and no material deterioration has taken place in her present structural condition, whether classed or unclassified.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_.

(Signed.)

##### FORM L.L. 3.

CERTIFICATE of APPROVAL of the Position [or alteration of the position] of the Disc on the sailing ship "\_\_\_\_\_" Official No. \_\_\_\_\_, in pursuance of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act (VII of 1880) as amended by the Deck and Load Lines Act (XVII of 1891).

[I, \_\_\_\_\_, a Surveyor employed by \_\_\_\_\_, and specially authorized by \_\_\_\_\_ in this behalf]

[or I, \_\_\_\_\_, an officer of the Government of \_\_\_\_\_] have approved, on behalf of the Government of \_\_\_\_\_, the position [or alteration of the position] of the disc on the steamship [or ship] "\_\_\_\_\_" Official No. \_\_\_\_\_, and hereby certify that the centre of such disc is placed at \_\_\_\_\_ feet \_\_\_\_\_ inches below the \_\_\_\_\_ deck line marked under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876. [Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.]

This certificate is to remain in force only so long as the vessel remains in her present class, if classed, and no material deterioration has taken place in her present structural condition, whether classed or unclassified.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_.

(Signed)

**POSITION of LINES to be used in connection with the Disc.**

Maximum load-line in fresh water,                      feet                      inches above the centre of the disc.

Maximum load-line in winter, North Atlantic,                      feet                      inches below the centre of the disc.

*Note.*—In accordance with the rules made by the Government of India the disc and lines must be permanently marked by centre punch marks or cutting, and the particulars given in this certificate are to be entered in the official log. This certificate must also be framed and put up in some conspicuous part of the ship.

If, and so soon as the class of the ship, if classed, is either changed or withdrawn, or if and so soon as any deterioration takes place in the structural condition of the ship, whether classed or unclassed, this certificate will be cancelled, and must be delivered to the Government for that purpose, and the owner will then be entitled to apply either to the original load-line authority, or to any other load-line authority approved by the Government, for a new certificate.

**L.L. 3A.**

**CERTIFICATE of APPROVAL of the POSITION [alteration of the position] of the Disc, on the sailing ship “                      ,” Official No.                      , in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act, VII of 1880, as amended by the Deck and Load Lines Act, XVII of 1901.**

The [                      ].

[I,                      , an officer of Government] have approved, on behalf of the Government, the position [or alteration of the position] of the disc on the sailing ship “                      ” Official No.                      , and hereby certify that the centre of such disc is placed at                      feet                      inches below the                      deck line marked under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1876.

[Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.]

This certificate is to remain in force until the                      day of                      18                      , and no longer.

Dated this                      day of                      18                      .

(Signed)

**POSITION of LINES to be used in connection with the Disc.**

Maximum load-line in fresh water,                      feet                      inches above the centre of the disc

Maximum load-line in winter, North Atlantic,                      feet                      inches below the centre of the disc.

*Note.*—In accordance with the regulations made by the Government, the disc and lines must be permanently marked by centre punch marks or cutting, and the particulars given in this certificate are to be entered in the official log. The certificate must also be framed and put up in some conspicuous part of the ship.

From and after the said                      day of                      18                      , this certificate will be cancelled and must be delivered to the Government for that purpose, and the owner will then be entitled to apply either to the original load-line authority, or to any other load-line authority approved by the Government, for a new certificate.

**L.L. 3B**

**CERTIFICATE of APPROVAL of the POSITION [Alteration of the position] of the Disc on the sailing ship “                      ” Official No.                      , in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 [Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1880].**

The [                      ]

[I,                      , an officer of the Government] have approved, on behalf of the Government, the position [or alteration of the position] of the disc on the sailing ship “                      ” Official No.                      , and hereby certify that the centre of such disc is placed at                      feet                      inches below the                      deck line marked under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, VII of 1880.

This certificate is to remain in force as long as the vessel remains in her present class, if classed, and no material deterioration has taken place in her present structural condition whether classed or unclassed.

Dated this                      day of                      18                      .

(Signed)

## POSITION of LINES to be used in connection with the disc.

Maximum load-line in fresh water,            feet            inches above the centre of the disc.  
 Maximum load-line in Indian fair weather season,            feet            inches above the centre of the disc.

Maximum load-line in summer the centre of the disc.

Maximum load-line in winter, or Indian foul-weather season,            feet            inches below the centre of the disc.

Maximum load-line in North Atlantic winter,            feet            inches below the centre of the disc.

*Note.*—In accordance with the rules made by the Government, the disc and lines must be permanently marked by centre punch marks or cutting, and the particulars given in this certificate are to be entered in the official log. The certificate must also be framed and put up in some conspicuous part of the ship.

*No. 95 Marine.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Petroleum Act XII of 1886, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following revised rule in supersession of rule 12 of the rules for regulating the granting of licenses to possess and transport petroleum in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, which were published in Part I, page 976 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd November 1892:—

“Any premises belonging to the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta and appertaining to the Budge-Budge Petroleum Depôt, and any premises used by the Commissioners for the temporary storage of petroleum brought into the Port of Calcutta, shall be deemed to be places in respect to which licenses for the possession of petroleum have been granted under these rules.”

C. W. ODLING,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

## No. 5001A.

*No. 1437 A.D.*—*The 28th September 1894.*—Babu Hem Kumar Mullick, substantive, *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Jamui, Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

*No. 1454 A.D.*—*The 29th September 1894.*—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on the Muzaffarpur survey work, with effect from the 16th October 1894:—

Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Muzaffarpur.

Babu Rai Krishna Bahadur, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Gopalganj, Saran.

Maulvi Syed Ali Mazhar, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Darbhanga.

Mr. Ram Comal Gupta, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Gobindpur, Manbhum.

*No. 1463 A.D.*—*The 29th September 1894.*—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on survey work, in the districts of Saran and Champaran, with effect from the 1st November 1894:—

Maulvi Syed Ahmed Ali Khan, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Purnea on leave, under orders of transfer to the district of Bhagalpur.

Maulvi Syed Abdul Salek, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Rangpur.

*No. 1492 A.D.*—*The 29th September 1894.*—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on the Orissa settlement work, with effect from the 1st November 1894:—

Babu Giris Chunder Dutt, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhadrak, Balasore.

Babu Abhoy Prosad Das, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Balasore.

„ Amrita Lal Gupta, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Barasat, 24-Parganas.

„ Hara Krishna Mahanty, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector Cuttack.

*No. 1497 A.D.*—*The 29th September 1894.*—Babu Ajoy Chunder Das, B.A., Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act until further orders as a Sub-Deputy Collector, with effect from the 1st November 1894.

The services of Babu Ajoy Chunder Das are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on the Orissa settlement work, with effect from the 1st November 1894.

*No. 1535 A.D.*—*The 29th September 1894.*—Babu Ashutosh Chatterjee, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month, under article 273 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

*No. 941 P.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—Under the provisions of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, as a temporary measure, the opening, with effect from the 12th September 1894, of an office of Joint-Sub-Registrar at Lalseriah, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Sub-Registrar of Bettiah, in the sub-division of Bettiah, in the district of Champaran.

*No. 942 P.D.—The 29th September 1894.*—Maulvi Syed Makbul-al-Hasan is appointed, with effect from the 12th September 1894, as Joint-Sub-Registrar of Bettiah at Lalseriah, in the district of Champaran.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## JAIL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 12815.—The 27th September 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain T. Grainger made over charge of the Motihari Jail to Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Ghosh on the afternoon of the 19th September 1894.

*No. 12975.—The 29th September 1894.*—Mr. M. S. Emerson made over charge of the Buxar Central Jail to Mr. G. A. Davis on the forenoon of the 27th September 1894.

A. D. LARMORE,  
For Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

## CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

*No. 8722, dated 1st October 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Preumber Mittra, a supernumerary at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed Medical Officer of the Kconjhar estate.

J. O'BRIEN, M.A., M.D., Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,  
for Insp.-Genl. of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

## Sheriff's Office, the 19th September 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the year 1894 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 5th day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day, until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

E. TRELAWNY, Sheriff.

শরীফ অফিস, সন ১৮৯৪ সাল তারিখ ১৯শে সেপ্টেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে হবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোর্জদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৯৪ সালের ৫ই ডিসেম্বর বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৯৪ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে কোর্জদারী মিসিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

ই: ট্রিলনি, শরীফ।

## TREASURY NOTICES.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABU HARISH CHUNDER BANERJEE has been placed in charge of the Midnapore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

R. C. DUTT, Offg. Commissioner, Burdwan Division.

DATED, HOOGHLY, the 26th September, 1894.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

### Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

1. The following book is recommended to be used in studying the subject of Logic, as defined by the Syllabus prescribed, for the First Examination in Arts, 1897:—

Jevons ... *Elementary Lessons in Logic.*

2. The following books are recommended to be used in studying the subject of Mental and Moral Science, as defined by the Syllabus prescribed, for the B. A. Examination, 1897:—

#### PASS COURSE.

##### *Psychology.*

James Sully ... *Outlines of Psychology (new edition).*

##### LOGIC.

Bain ... *Logic, Introduction, Books II, III, IV, V, (Chapter 5 only), VI.*

##### ETHICS.

Muirhead ... *Elements of Ethics.*

#### HONOUR COURSE.

##### *Psychology.*

James Sully ... *Outlines of Psychology (new edition).*

Martineau ... *Study of Religion, Book I and Chapter 2 of Book III.*

##### LOGIC.

Bain ... *Logic, Introduction, Books II, III, IV, V, (Chapter 5 only), VI.*

##### ETHICS.

Muirhead ... *Elements of Ethics.*

##### HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Ueberweg ... *History of Philosophy, Vol. II.*

Berkeley ... *Selections from, by A. C. Fraser, 4th edition (Clarendon Press Series), as a special subject.*

##### NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Martineau ... *Study of Religion, 2nd edition, omitting Book I and chapter 2 of Book III.*

3. The following books are recommended to be used in studying the subject of Mental and Moral Science, as defined by the Syllabus prescribed, for the M.A. Examinations 1896:—

#### PSYCHOLOGY.

Hamilton ... *Lectures in Metaphysics.*

Mill ... *Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy.*

Bain ... *Mental Science.*

Spencer ... *Principles of Psychology.*

##### LOGIC.

Bain ... *Logic.*

Mill ... *Logic.*

Venn ... *Empirical Logic.*

##### ETHICS.

Sidgwick ... *Methods of Ethics.*

Bradley ... *Ethical Studies.*

Martineau ... *Types of Ethical Theory.*

##### NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Caird ... *Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.*

Martineau ... *Study of Religion, 2nd edition.*

Max Müller ... *Hibbert Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion, as illustrated by the Religions of India.*

##### POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Aristotle ... *Politics (English Translation by Jowett or Welldon.)*

##### HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

##### (General).

Ueberweg ... *History of Philosophy.*

Madhavacharyya ... *Sarva-darsana Sangraha translated by Cowell and Gough, the Nyaya, Charvaka, and Sankhya systems.*

##### (Special).

Aristotle ... *The Nicomachean Ethics (English translation by Williams or Welldon.)*

Kant ... *Critical Examination of Practical Reason (pages 85—262 in Kant's Theory of Ethics by T. K. Abbott, London, 1883).*

SENATE HOUSE, the 2nd October 1894.

W. GRIFFITHS, Registrar.

## G.

*Award of special stipends to teachers under N.B. to rule 8 of the rules of the Government notification No. 634, dated the 16th February 1893, in the year 1893-94, tenable for one year.*

ASSOCIATION.	Names of teachers.	Residence or institution.	District.	Stipend per month.
1	2	3	4	5
Sarasvat Samaj, Dacca.	Rasmohan Sarvabhousa...	Roshdi ...	Dacca ...	Rs. 12
	Advaita Chandra Nyayaratna.	Poor Shail ...	Do. ...	10
	Jagadbandhu Tarkavagisa	Pooraparah ...	Do. ...	8
	Krishna Chandra Tarkalankar.	Basail ...	Do. ...	6

A. CROFT,  
Director of Public Instruction.

CALCUTTA, the 2nd October 1894.

## H.

*Award of special stipends to teachers under N.B. to Rule 8 of the Rules of the Government Notification No. 634, dated the 16th February 1893, in the year 1893-94, tenable for one year.*

ASSOCIATION.	Names of teachers.	Residence or institution.	District.	Stipend per month.
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan, Bankipur.	Visvesvara Prasad Avasthi	Maharaja's Dharma-samaj School, Motihari.	Motihari ...	Rs. 8
	Thakurdatta Sarma ...	Ternibazar, Dumraon.	Arrah ...	6
	Kanhaiya Lal Tripathi ...	Thathera Bazar, Bankipur.	Patna ...	12
	Satyanarayan Pande ...	Varnadharma-yogini Path-sala.	Arrah ...	10

A. CROFT,  
Director of Public Instruction.

CALCUTTA,  
The 2nd October 1894.

## NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that at the next half-yearly departmental examination of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates and of officers of Police, Jail, Medical and Forest Departments in the Chota Nagpur Division, three local Committees will be convened, viz.—

- (1) at Ranchi for officers employed in Lohardaga and Palamau;
- (2) at Purulia for those employed in the districts of Hazaribagh and Maubhum; and
- (3) at Chaibassa for those employed in the district of Singhbhum.

The examination will be held on Thursday, the 1st November 1894, and the two following days.

RANCHARAN GHOSH, Pl. Asst., for Offg. Commr.

COMM'R'S. OFFICE, dated Ranchi, the 27th September 1894.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that for the next half-yearly departmental examination of Assistant Magistrates and others, which will be held on Thursday, the 1st November 1894 and two following days, two local centres will be formed in the Bhagalpur Division, viz., one at Purnea for the examinees employed in that district, and the other at Bhagalpur for the examinees employed in all other districts of the Division.

G. TOYNBEE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR'S. OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, the 28th September 1894.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the next half-yearly departmental examination of Assistant Collectors and others serving in the Orissa Division will be held at 11 A. M. on Thursday, the 1st November 1894, and two following days at the Commissioner's Office, Cuttack.

H. C. COOKE, *Commissioner.*

CUTTACK, the 27th September 1894.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the six second-grade junior scholarships allotted to the Burdwan Division will be awarded in accordance with the results of the next Entrance Examination to the best boys irrespective of districts, and the 12 third-grade scholarships will be assigned on the results of the same examination to the several districts, as shown below :—

Burdwan	...	...	...	2
Birbhum	...	...	...	1
Bankura	...	...	...	2
Midnapore	...	...	...	2
Hooghly	...	...	...	3
Howrah	...	...	...	2
				—
				12
				—

R. C. DUTT, *Offg. Commissioner, Burdwan Division.*

CAMP HOOGHLY, the 26th September 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 1828B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1892-93, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 1st November 1894, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,105 chests, viz.—

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	Chests
Ditto ditto at the Ghazepore Factory	...	..	1,510
			1,595
			—
Total	..		3,105

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 25th November 1893, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th November 1894 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th November 1894, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th November 1894.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale down to December next about the date specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering the date should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory : about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory : about chests	Total : about chests
On or about Monday, 3rd December 1894 ...	1 510	1,595	3,105

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. BOSE, *Offg. Secy.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 25th September 1894.

No. 1631B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1892-93, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 3rd October 1894, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,105 chests, viz.—

			Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	1,510
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory	...	...	1,595
Total	...	...	3,105

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 25th November 1893, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 18th October 1894 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 11th October 1894, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 18th October 1894.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale down to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory : about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory : about chests	Total : about chests
On or about Thursday, 1st November 1894 ...	1,510	1,595	3,105
On or about Monday, 3rd December „ ...	1,510	1,595	3,105
Total ...	3,020	3,190	6,210

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

M. FINUCANE, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 28th August 1894.

#### NOTIFICATION.

The 25th September 1894.—In supersession of the rules made under the provisions of section 75 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, and published under notification of the 2nd March 1887, at page 149, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem, the following rules are notified under the said section:—

The fee to be charged under Rule 6 has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

1. Baggage includes all packages imported by a passenger for his own use or that of his family, which are not part of the cargo and are not manifested.

Baggage is not exempt from duty except under the circumstances mentioned below.

2. Baggage is exempt from duty only when it consists of articles free from duty or of *bond fide* wearing apparel and other articles of personal use, the property of the person whose baggage is being passed, or of any members of his family such as are in actual use at time of importation, or have been actually in use previously. It is in the discretion of the proper officer of Customs to determine, subject to the above rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage exempt from duty, or as goods liable to duty.

3. In Calcutta baggage officers will examine on board only such free baggage, not contained in soldered or nailed-down cases, as the passenger offers for examination; all other baggage will be sent to the baggage shed at the jetties in the case of vessels lying at the jetties; at the close of the day on which the vessel arrives, baggage landed from her will be sent to the Custom House. In the case of other vessels, baggage will be sent direct to the Custom House if unexamined.

4. It is optional with the proper officer of Customs to allow the cases of persons about to proceed up-country immediately to be passed without being opened. This discretion will never be exercised except on personal application of the owner of the baggage, or his or her representative: a detailed statement of contents and value signed by the owner must always accompany the application.



5. The Preventive officer should report at once whenever he detains any dutiable articles in order that a peon may be deputed to convey them to the Custom House.

6. A landing fee of eight annas per package will be charged on goods sent into the Custom House.

7. Preventive officers will, as far as practicable, see baggage put over the ship's side immediately after examination.

8. Preventive officers posted to passenger vessels are directed to land with as little delay as possible all baggage intended for the Custom House or import shed.

9. Preventive officers are not authorised to pass passenger's baggage after it has been placed in the jetty shed.

10. Officers are authorised to pass from on board all firearms in reasonable quantities and other dutiable goods belonging to passengers from a British Indian port, upon signature of the following declaration, reporting the number and nature of the articles so passed:—

"I hereby declare that my baggage includes no firearms or other dutiable articles belonging to a passenger from a foreign port, that is, from a port other than a British Indian port."

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

The above order does not apply to ammunition, which Preventive officers are not authorised to pass.

11. They are further authorised to pass from on board ship, reporting having done so, (1) uniform and accoutrements belonging to a public servant for his personal use, (2) arms forming part of the equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military or police uniform, &c., upon signature of the following declaration:—

"I hereby declare I am a \_\_\_\_\_ officer serving in India."

12. Passengers' baggage need not be detained owing to arms and ammunition or other dutiable articles being found in their boxes, unless they have in any way attempted to conceal them: in such cases the articles should not be passed.

13. Shipping bills are not required for the shipment of *bonâ fide* passengers' baggage.

14. Preventive officers should examine baggage brought for shipment to China, the Straits, Mauritius and Ceylon, and should report for orders any case in which they have good reasons to suppose that baggage for other ports contain dutiable or contraband articles.

15. Passengers are allowed to embark and disembark at Diamond Harbour.

(a) It will be the duty of the Preventive officer in charge of the station to see that neither opium nor ganja is taken on board of outward-bound vessels.

(b) Passengers landing at Diamond Harbour may be allowed to take their own baggage containing free articles only. Passengers desirous of leaving inward-bound vessels with the intention of embarking on board outward-bound ones will not be permitted to take with them any other than personal baggage, which must be examined in the usual way.

(c) No nailed-down packages, arms, ammunition, spirits or dutiable articles of any kind will be allowed to be transhipped. Any articles transhipped in defiance of this order will be seized and detained.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. ROSE, *Offg. Secretary*

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 1836B.

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Chief Customs authority by section 15 of the Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, appointed No. 9 at the Kidderpore Docks to be a public warehouse for the storage of salt under bond.

E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. ROSE, *Offg. Secretary*.

CALCUTTA, the 26th September 1894.

### CUSTOM HOUSE NOTICE.

THE Durga and Lakshmi Puja holidays this year are from the 4th to the 15th October inclusive.

On the 4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th October the Custom House will be open during the usual hours for transaction of all business.

The Treasury on these days will be open.

On the 6th, 8th, 9th, and 15th October the Custom House will be open (on a day's notice being given) free of charge from 11 A.M. to 12 noon for entering or clearing any vessel, and for the issue of bills-of-entry or shipping bills covering free goods from or to the same.

The Treasury on these days will be closed.

C. R. MARRIOTT,

*Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 8th September 1894.

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## NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

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### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Public Debt Office, the Government Savings Bank, and the Government Account Department at the Bank of Bengal will be open for the transaction of business and for the receipt and payment of money on Government account on the following days during the Durga Puja holidays :—

4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th October 1894.

The Paper Currency Office at Calcutta and the Comptroller-General's Office will also be open on the above dates.

A. F. Cox,  
*Offg. Comptroller-General.*

THE TREASURY, CALCUTTA, *the 12th September 1894.*

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## ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

### NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that an election will be held, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, on the 30th September 1894, for the purpose of electing a Commissioner for the Kurseong Municipality, in the district of Darjeeling, *vice* Babu Shikhor Lal Ghosh, who has resigned.

P. NOLAN, *Commissioner.*

COMM'R'S. OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVISION, DARJEELING, *the 25th September 1894.*



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1894.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

THE following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY.

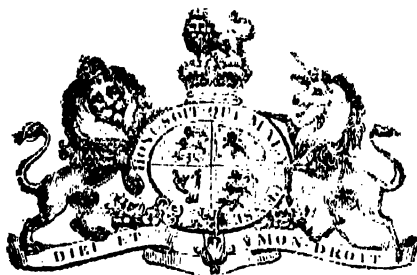
*Simla, the 27th September 1894.*

No. 260.—The rules published in the Home Department Notifications marginally noted, imposing quarantine in the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong against plague, have been withdrawn in respect of vessels leaving Hong-Kong or Canton on or after the 4th instant.

Nos. 182 and 183, dated the 3rd August 1894

J. P. HEWETT,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*





# The Calcutta Gazette.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1894.

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## PART IB.

### ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

#### MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

##### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3963L.S.-G.—The 1st October 1894.*—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to approve the election by the members of the Sadar Local Board in the district of Puri, under sections 25 and 29 of the Bengal Local-Self Government Act, III of 1885, of Babu Khetra Mohan Bose to be their Chairman, *vice* Babu Gopal Chandra Sarkar, resigned.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

##### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3970L.S.-G.—The 25th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified that the members of the Sitamarhi Local Board in the district of Muzaffarpur having at a meeting, under section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, requested the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the said section, to appoint Mr. W. Egerton, Sub-divisional Officer, to be Chairman of that Local Board.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

##### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3972L.S.G.—The 1st October 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 6 of the Bengal Ferries Act I of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the Kochani ferry, over the river Kochani, in the Buxar sub-division of the district of Shahabad to be a public ferry.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

##### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3973L.S.G.—The 1st October 1894.*—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 35 of the Bengal Ferries Act I of 1885, to direct that the Kochani ferry, over the river Kochani, situated in the Buxar sub-division of the district of Shahabad, shall be managed by the District Board of Shahabad, and that all the proceeds of the ferry, and all the fines levied and compensation received under the said Act in respect thereof, shall be paid into the district fund with effect from the date of this notification.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3977L.S.-G.—The 2nd October 1894.*—It is hereby notified that the members of the Satkhira Local Board in the district of Khulna having at a meeting, under section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, requested the Local Government to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased under the said section and section 29 to appoint Babu Gati Krishna Neogi, Sub-divisional Officer, to be the Chairman of that Local Board, *vice* Babu Poresh Nath Chatterjee, resigned.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3991L.S.-G.—The 1st October 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 64 of the rules framed under section 138 (a) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to fix Thursday, the 29th November 1894, as the date for holding an election under section 19 of the Act, in thana Purbasthali, in the district of Burdwan, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the representation of that thana on the Local Board of Kalna, caused by the resignation of Babu Jogen-dra Narain Rai.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## DECLARATION.

*No. 3979M.—The 2nd October 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of Koomedan Bagau Bustee, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land Nos. 14 and 20, Collinga 1st Lane, and No. 87, Ripon Street in the town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, measuring, more or less, 5 cottahs and 9 chitaks only, are required. The boundaries of the land are as follows:—

*Portion marked A on plan.*—On the North and South the remaining portion of No. 14, Collinga 1st Lane; on the East public sewered ditch; on the West Collinga 1st Lane.

*Portion marked B on plan.*—On the North Municipal land; on the South and East the remaining portion of No. 87 Ripon Street; on the West public sewered ditch.

*Portion marked C on plan.*—On the North and West the remaining portion of No. 20, Collinga 1st Lane; on the East Municipal land; on the South public sewered ditch.

Plan and specifications of the land are filed in the office of the Commissioners for public inspection.

This declaration cancels Notification No. 2812M., dated the 3rd November 1892, published at page 254, Part IB. of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act 1 of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 5320R.P.

*The 28th September 1894.*—Under section 129 of the Bengal Cess Act IX of 1880, Babu Hari Nath Roy is re-appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Singhbhum District Road Committee.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1894.

## PART II.

### Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

### LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859 (read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868), that the under-mentioned tenures in the directly-managed estate of pargana Chabiskud, taluk Krishna Chandra in the district of Puri, will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 6th November 1894, at 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of tenure, mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole tenure.	Whether the whole tenure is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole tenure is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
50	Mauza Jagadal, Padhani, in the directly managed estate of taluk Krishna Chandra, pargana Chabiskud.	Rs. A. P. Rent 1,117 15 6½ Census 90 12 9 Total 1,208 12 3½	The whole	.....	Bidyndhar Saha, Rathi Palai, Bidyadhar Palai, Arat Dass, Awi Palai, Uchhab Padhan, Fagu Padhan, Uchhab Padhan, and Soumnath Dass.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. Rent 166 7 7½ Census 90 12 9 Total 257 4 4½ for 1301 Umiti.	Rs. A. P. .....

Puri, the 5th September 1894.

H. R. H. COXE, Offg. Collector.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Patna will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 23rd October 1894 (Tuesday) for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tanzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
101	Kapsianwan, pargana Pillich.	Rs. A. P. 1,635 10 3	Whole ...	.....	Babu Dwarka Nath, Manager of Dohi Prosad, lunatic.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 5 13 6	Rs. A. P. .....
305	Deura Mahuzi Dujra, pargana Phulwari.	608 6 5	Ditto ...	.....	Musamat Kewal Kur.	.....	148 0 0	.....
497	Purab Nuanwan Sapno, pargana Bihar.	1,398 13 0	Nil ...	7a. 14d. 17k. 5b. 5p., R. 0-9-12 ijmaili.	Nil Kanth Mahton and others.	676 14 3	.....	35 2 7
541	Deura, chak Deanat, outpost Amanat, pargana Azimabad.	1,390 10 10	.....	8a. ... ..	Ram Kishun Pande, adopted son of Munshi Bihari Lal Pandey, deceased.	695 5 5	.....	217 4 8
742	Arazi Beshi, deare, Mahuzi, Jahangirpore, Mangarpur, pargana Manhir.	715 11 2	Whole ...	Nil ... ..	Gopichand and others.	.....	83 11 2	.....

Patna Collector's Office, the 12th September 1894.

GOPI KRISHNA LALL, for Collector.

#### Advertisement of sale.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of canal surplus land no longer required by Government, in the district of Shahabad, will be put to sale at 11 o'clock on the 30th October 1894.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions :—

1. If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
2. If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited; if the balance be not paid by the noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
3. The plots of land will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.
4. The purchasers will have to respect the right of the raiyats and collect rent from them in accordance with the rent-roll prepared and filed with the record of the case.
5. The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale—

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Name of pargana and mauza.	Approximate area of lot in bighas.	Land excluded from sale from each lot.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Shahabad...	Bhoosahula, pargana Arrah.	Rs. k. p. 18 2 2	Nil ... ..	...	The land situate on the bank of the river Gangi marked with stone pillars and shown in the map.
2	Ditto ...	Mohamadpur, pargana Arrah.	5 16 4	Nil ... ..	...	Ditto.
3	Ditto ...	Bhakura, pargana Arrah	57 15 6	Nil ... ..	...	Ditto.
4	Ditto ...	Punditpur, pargana Arrah	13 16 2	Nil ... ..	...	Ditto.
5	Ditto ...	Gyanpur, pargana Arrah	47 9 5	Nil ... ..	...	Ditto.
6	Ditto ...	Lachumanpur, pargana Arrah.	42 10 17	Nil ... ..	...	Ditto.
7	Ditto ...	Pharalida, pargana Arrah	8 16 10	Nil ... ..	...	Ditto.
8	Ditto ...	Mohanpurkaranja, pargana Arrah.	17 5 1	Nil ... ..	...	Ditto.
9	Ditto ...	Milkdaem, pargana Arrah	21 2 10	Nil ... ..	...	Ditto.
10	Ditto ...	Dumaria, pargana Arrah	5 2 10	Nil ... ..	...	Ditto.
11	Ditto ...	Bishunpura, pargana Arrah.	12 18 3	Nil ... ..	...	Ditto.
12	Ditto ...	Keshopur, pargana Arrah	18 4 19	Nil ... ..	...	Ditto.
13	Ditto ...	Semariapuraria, pargana Arrah.	63 19 19	Nil ... ..	...	Ditto.
14	Ditto ...	Ramsagur, pargana Arrah.	14 6 9	Nil ... ..	...	Ditto.
15	Ditto ...	Barahrachatarputipur, pargana Arrah.	50 13 6	Nil ... ..	...	Ditto.

Shahabad Collectorate, Arrah, the 12th September 1894.

C. A. OLIPHAM, Collector.



## Advertisement of Sale.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated in the district of Muzaffarpur, will be put up to sale at 10 o'clock on the 1st November 1894 at the Muzaffarpur Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

## Conditions.

**1st.**—The amount of bid should not be less than the price shown against each lot. The lots will be sold to the highest bidders with or subject to an annual revenue shown against each lot.

**2nd.**—One-fourth of the amount of bid must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

**3rd.**—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale:—

Name of district.	Pargana and estate.	Number of mile.	NUMBER AND AREA OF EACH PLOT.		Boundary of each sale lot.	Total area of each sale lot in local bighas.	Price of each sale lot.	Annual revenue of each sale lot.
			Number.	Area in local bighas.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Muzaffarpur.	Bela Chapra, chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	3 & 4	5 6 7 8	B. K. D. 1 5 1 0 1 6 0 7 4 0 2 16	On the north and south by zamindari land in Belachhapra Ikkiraj, and on the east and west by land along Dalsingh Sarai road in mauza Kanbauh, tauzi No. 4901.	B. K. D. 1 16 7	Rs. A. P. 163 9 3	Rs. A. P. 0 14 7
	Ditto, ditto ...	4	11 12	2 9 2 1 18 0	On the north and south by zamindari lands in B. lachhapra, tauzi No. 12390, and on the west by road lands of estate 6001, and on the east by road lands in mauza Dhiran Chhapra.	4 7 8	393 4 9	2 3 0
	Dhiran, Chhapra, Chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	4	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	0 3 0 0 4 4 0 1 18 0 2 9 0 0 18 0 1 15 0 8 9 0 10 5 0 10 1 0 9 11 0 9 6	On the north by road land in mauza Rohoa Apochh, on the west by road-land in Bela Chapra, on the south by zamindari land in mauza Dhiran Chhapra, and on the east by roadland in estate No. 6394.	3 1 6	275 13 7	1 8 6
	Raghunathpur, Jagdis, Chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	4 & 5	27 39 40 41 42	3 11 9 1 0 10 3 16 2 3 0 6	On north and south by zamindari land of mauza Raghunathpur, on the west by roadland in estate No. 6491, and on the east by road land of Rohoa Rajapora.	9 8 7	675 14 8	3 13 3
	Rohoa Raja Ram, Chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	5 & 6	43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63	0 10 17 0 8 0 0 16 7 0 6 7 0 4 11 0 5 13 1 18 1 1 8 14 0 4 4 0 12 16 0 10 13 0 14 10 1 1 12 0 8 12 0 7 17 0 4 14 0 6 17 0 0 5 1 18 7 0 17 6 0 9 2	On the north and south by zamindari lands and mauza Rohoa Rajapur, on the west by road lands of mauza Raghunathpur, and on the east by roadland in mauza Bishampur Pirtan alias Pahladpura, tauzi No. 10825.	13 15 5	847 4 3	4 11 8
	Mankagazi, ch. nai pargana Bisarah.	7	72 73	1 1 17 0 5 16	On the north by zamindari land in Rohoa Megh, on the south by zamindari land in mauza Mankagazi, on the west by road land in estate No. 10825, and on the east by road land in Gajsinghpura.	1 5 13	92 2 10	0 8 5
	Chhapra Roopnath, Chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	7 & 8	80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87	1 4 19 1 13 17 0 3 19 0 1 16 0 7 2 1 19 2 1 12 3	On the north and south by zamindari land of mauza Chhapra Roopnath, on the west by road land in Rohoa Megh, tauzi No. 5914, and on the east by road land of m. Rohoa Megh.	6 13 18	480 3 3	2 11 6
	Parsothampur, chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	10	123 124	0 10 4 1 3 0	On the north and south by zamindari land of Parsothampur, tauzi No. 6183, on the west by road land of mauza Bishampur Jinaraga, and on the east by road lands in estates Nos. 6182 and 6184.	1 13 4	119 5 0	0 10 5
	Siho, pargana Sirewa ...	12	145 146	3 12 9 4 4 13	On the north and south by zamindari lands in mauza Siho, tauzi No. 7337, on the west by road land of estate No. 7337, and on the east by road land of mauza Siho.	7 17 2	282 4 8	1 9 6
	Ditto ...	12 & 13	147 148 149 150 151 152	0 9 5 1 15 14 0 2 13 0 10 1 0 14 1	On the north and south by zamindari lands of mauza Siho, on the west by road land of mauza Siho, and on the east by road land of mauza Misrauta.	3 11 14	128 13 5	0 10 8
	Moradpur, Bangra, pargana Sirewa.	23 & 24	255 256 259 260 261 262	1 4 18 1 18 2 4 0 10 3 17 4 2 8 7 2 8 6	On the north and south by zamindari land in mauza Moradpur Bangra, tauzi No. 7622, on the west by road land in mauza Bahadurpura, and on the east by land, on both sides of Dalsingh Sarai road, in the district of Darbhanga.	16 3 13	1,161 1 7	6 9 2

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or by the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th September 1894, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 29th November 1894, at Motihari for the arrears.

The shares of Raja Deonandun of Sheohur and those of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, minor, of Tikari, under Court of Wards have been excluded :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature of account and which to be sold.
215	Jogowlia, pargana Mehsi.	Rs. A. P. 3,201 1 1	Nil	Gr. Sp. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	Rs. A. P. 1,250 0 8	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 2,535 15 9	Arrears of account (tauzi frui)
409	Peimownikheim, pargana Mehsi.	3,195 11 9	Nil	Whole estate, excluding the shares of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh and Raja Deonandun Singh, under Court of Wards.	Narsingh Narain Singh and others.	Excluding the revenue due from the shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	1,870 10 3	
462	Rara Shanker, pargana Mehsi.	1,482 10 8	Nil	Gr. Sp. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	579 2 8	.....	608 6 0	Ditto.
613	Mehsi, pargana Mehsi	763 8 0	Nil	Whole estate except the shares of Sheohur Raja Deonandun Singh and Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, Tikari, under Court of Wards.	Moni Ram Chowdhari and others.	Excluding the revenue of both shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	157 4 6	Ditto.

Champaran Collectorate, the 3rd September 1894.

W. D. BLYTH, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz. the 28th September 1894, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 22nd October 1894 Amli (7th K 1302) for the said arrears :—

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
404	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Gumukpota, thana Daspur Panskura.	Rs. A. P. 3,185 0 0 including police.	.....	Joint share, eight annas share of the estate.	Moni Mohan Ray ...	Rs. A. P. 1,592 8 0 including police.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 173 0 0 including police.	

Midnapore, the 8th September 1894.

A. C. MACKERRICH, Deputy Collector in charge

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of 24-Parganas will be put up for sale by the Certificate Officer of 24-Parganas at Alipore, on the 5th November 1894, in execution of certificate cases Nos. 20E.M, 54Z, 55Z, and 56Z, of 1894-95 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold or only a share.	Names of proprietors of the properties to be sold.	REMARKS.
341 and 342.	Ghor, mauza Raipur ...	Rs. A. P. 6,742 8 0½ 7,847 2 4½	The right, title and interest of the debtors.	Radha Binod Mandal and others.	
6	Magura, mauza Bainagar	6,843 6 6½	Ditto ...	Syed Abdul Ali.	
64	Do., mauza Banderoni.	2,330 10 7	Ditto ...	Hari Prassanna Banerjee and others.	
2133	Ukra, mauza Taghori ...	698 10 8	Ditto ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterjee.	

Alipore, the 15th September 1894.

(577—9)

F. R. S. COLLIER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of 24-Parganas will be put up for sale by the Certificate Officer of 24-Parganas at Alipore on the 12th November 1894 in execution of certificate case Nos. 75Z, 60Z., and 67Z. of 1894-95:—

1	2	3	4	5
No. of tauzi.	Name of pargana and mahal.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold or only a share.	Name of proprietor of the property to be sold.
		Rs. A. P.		
642	Amirabad, mahal Purah ... ..	1,003 15 1	Bight, title and interest of the debtor.	Apurva Krishna Ray and others.
427	Baridhati, mahal Abad Lakshminarayanpur ...	4,309 11 7	Ditto	Kadambini Dasi.
1400	Lo: No. 37, mahal Abad Haranagore ... ..	1,155 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.

Alipore, the September 1894.

(626—3)

F. R. S. COLLIER, Collector.

UNDER section 287 of Act X of 1877, it is hereby notified for general information that the right, title, and interest of the following judgment-debtors in the undermentioned estates will be put up for sale in the Court of the Certificate Officer of Barisal on the 28th November 1894, corresponding with 13th Agran 1301 (B.E.):—

Number of certificate.	Name of debtor.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Tauzi number.	Sadar jama.	Number in General Register.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. A. P.	
392	Kisori Mohon Shaha for Kamini Sunduri Dasya (2) Sarna Kumar Dutta for Golaktara and Chaudmani. (3) Pina Nath Shaha. (4) Rajmohuni.	Osah, taluq Ram Mohan Dutta, kismat Bhatsala, pargana Chandradwip, station Backergunge.	1758	847 2 7	.....
458	Byri Mohun Roy Choudhuri, Phagynbati Choudhurani, Kam Lal, Mukunda Lal, and Dwarika Nath Roy Choudhuri, executors for Radha Lakhi Choudhurani, Broju Nath Roy Choudhuri, and Hira Lal Roy Choudhuri.	Zamindari, 1a. 9½g. 2krt. 1¼g. 6til., pargana Chandradwip, kismat Afalkati, station Backergunge.	1720	7,655 1 9	.....
456	Hira Lal Roy Choudhuri ...	Zamindari, 2a. 3g. 2½kt., pargana Chandradwip, kismat Afalkati, station Backergunge.	1720	11,134 11 0	.....
448	Chandi Charan Ray Choudhuri	13g zamindari, pargana Silimabad, kismat Anantakati, station Jhalukati.	3844	3,601 1 1½	.....
456	Radha Charan Roy Choudhuri	Zamindari, 1a. 15g. 1kt. 10til., pargana Chandradwip, kismat Afalkati and others, station Backergunge.	1720	9,046 14 1½	.....
457	Radha Charan Ray Choudhuri and Nistarioi Choudhurani.	Zamindari, 1a. 6kr. 1kt. 5til., pargana Chandradwip, kismat Afalkati, station Backergunge.	1720	5,567 5 7½	.....
459	Raj Kumar Ray Choudhuri ...	Zamindari, 14½g. 1kt. 7til., pargana Chandradwip, kismat Afalkati, station Backergunge.	1720	3,827 8 10	.....
462	Lalit Behary and Bipin Behari Chakravarti for Adarmani Debya.	2a. 14g. 2kt. kissa, in taluq Ram Ballav Chakravatti, kismat Basudevpusha, station Bowfal.	1752	660 12 11	.....

PROCLAMATION OF SALE.  
[SECTION 287 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.]  
DISTRICT CUTTACK.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Cuttack.  
EXECUTION CASE No. 717 of 1894.

ORIGINAL SUIT No. 62 of 1889.

Chowdhuri Krutibas Das of Bhingarpur, pargana Kotdesh, decree-holder, *against* Goluk Chandra Bose and Hem Chandra Bose, both of Srikrishnapur *alias* Kuapal, pargana Matkatnagar, judgment-debtors.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that, under section 284, Act XIV of 1882, an order has been passed by this Court for the sale of the properties mentioned in the annexed schedule in satisfaction of the claim of the decree-holder in the suit mentioned above, amounting with costs and interest up to date of sale to the sum of Rs. 81,427-10-2.

The sale will be by public auction, and the properties to be put up for sale in the lots specified in the said schedule. The sale will be of the property of the judgment-debtors above named as mentioned in the schedule below, and the liabilities and claims attaching to the said properties, so far as they have been ascertained, are those specified in the schedule against each lot.

In the absence of any order of the postponement, the sale will be held by this Court at the monthly sale commencing at 12 o'clock on the 17th November 1894. In the event, however, of the debt above specified and of the costs of the sale being tendered or paid before the knocking down of any lot, the sale will be stopped.

At the sale the public generally are invited to bid either personally or by duly authorized agents. No bid by or on behalf of the judgment-creditors above mentioned, however, will be accepted, nor will any sale to them be valid without the express permission of the Court previously given.

*Schedule of properties.*

1	2	3	4	5
Number of lot.	Description of the property to be sold, with the name of each owner where there are more judgment-debtors than one.	The revenue assessed upon the estate or part of the estate if the property to be sold is an interest in an estate or part of an estate paying revenue to Government.	Detail of any incumbrance to which the property is liable.	Claims, if any, which have been put forward to the properties and any other known particulars bearing on its nature and value.
1	12a. 3g. 1k. 15b. 13g. share of the zamindari taluk Radha Mohan Prasad in pargana Barua, bearing tauzi No. 1313, and the Government revenue payable for the whole being Rs. 5,765 13a. 9p. 8b.	The Government revenue payable for the share to be sold is Rs. 4,384-14.	The property is liable to the mortgage decree in this suit.	Nil.
2	3 annas share of the zamindari taluk Padmanabhpur in pargana Dihi Anrukhpur, bearing tauzi No. 1971, and the Government revenue payable for the whole estate being Rs. 3,513-1-4.	The Government revenue payable for the share to be sold is Rs. 658-11-3.	Ditto ...	Nil.

(682—1)

KOYLASH CHUNDRE MAJUMDAR, Sub-Judge.

The Hindu Family Annuity Fund.

**ABSTRACT** statement of audited accounts of the H. F. A. Fund for the quarter ended 30th June 1893, 30th September and 31st December 1893—

RECEIPTS.	Quarter ended 30th June 1893.	Quarter ended 30th September 1893.	Quarter ended 31st December 1893.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Quarter ended 30th June 1893.	Quarter ended 30th September 1893.	Quarter ended 31st December 1893.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Opening balance ...	500 6 3	434 8 6	552 5 3	Annuity ...	3,121 9 9	3,594 8 3	3,306 10 6
General subscription ...	9,295 4 6	8,243 15 0	9,421 0 3	Government of India ...	10,098 11 6	6,331 15 3	16,111 1 0
Interest ...	0,800 2 6	0 1 0	6,800 0 0	Interest on Reserve Fund...	2,374 3 3	.....	.....
Miscellaneous receipts ...	151 14 6	4 12 0	5 3 0	Establishment ...	405 8 0	405 8 0	418 8 0
Government of India ...	4,100 0 0	4,700 0 0	5,450 0 0	Deposits ...	213 9 6	108 11 6	348 3 0
Entrance fees ...	29 0 0	36 0 0	20 0 0	Abatement Fund ...	.....	256 7 6	569 3 0
Deposits ...	169 12 3	166 15 9	166 5 3	Relief Fund ...	89 2 6	.....	17 0 0
Guarantee Fund ...	222 0 3	.....	.....	Miscellaneous ...	502 0 3	550 13 3	693 10 9
Abatement Fund ...	1,623 6 0	.....	.....	Closing balance ...	434 8 6	332 5 3	401 3 3
Relief Fund ...	333 14 0	.....	.....				
Total ...	23,225 5 3	14,576 5 0	22,185 14 6	Total ...	23,225 5 3	14,576 5 0	22,185 14 6

Published by order of the Directors agreeably to Rule 89.

SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,

MADHAV CHANDRA MITRA VIDYANATHA,

Auditors.

RAMAPRASANNA GHOSH, M.A., B.L.,

Secretary.

Calcutta, the 24th September 1894.

(686—1)

## In the Court of the Subordinate Judge, First Court, Patna.

EXECUTION CASE No. 90 of 1894—(Money).

Jaigobind Law, decree-holder, *versus* Dhanookdhari Singh and Harihardhari Singh, judgment-debtors.

TO be sold in the above case by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court at Bankipore, at 12 o'clock noon on the 19th November 1894, for realization of Rs. 1,15,565-9-3, the right, title and interest of the judgment-debtors in the following properties:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.	Tauzi No.	Jama sadar.	Value.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1. Entire 16 annas share of taluka Akbarpur Bhadwar, asli with dakhli, 60 mauzas, pargana Masandha, zilla Patna, thana Bikram, sub-registry Naubatpur, mortgaged in the bond and under the mortgage decree.	348	1,860 6 1	15,000
2. Eight annas share of mauza Akbarpur Bhadwar, asli with dakhli, 60 mauzas, pargana Masandha, zilla Patna, thana Bikram, sub-registry Naubatpur, mortgaged in the bond and under the mortgage decree.	349	1,798 12 1	5,000
3. Eight annas share of mahal Bhadsara, pargana Masandha, zilla Patna, thana Bikram, sub-registry Naubatpur, mortgaged in the bond and under the mortgage decree.	19	325 12 3	3,000
4. Sabra Nisf, &c., pargana Masandha, bearing no jama sadar in the Collectorate office register, but including its dakhli jama sadar, thana Bikram, sub-registry Naubatpur.	196	.....	5,000
5. Sixteen annas share of mauza Bardha, zabti jagir Nawab Maneer-ud-dawla, deceased, pargana Masandha, zilla Patna, thana Bikram, sub-registry Naubatpur, mortgaged in the bond and under the mortgage decree.	255	101 9 4	4,000
6. Sixteen annas share of mauza Rampur Sibsa, pargana Masandha, zilla Patna, thana Bikram, sub-registry Naubatpur, mortgaged in the bond and under the mortgage decree.	258	65 12 3	3,000
7. Eight annas share of mauza Rampur Sibsa, pargana Masandha, zilla Patna, thana Bikram, sub-registry Naubatpur, mortgaged in the bond and under the mortgage decree.	257	65 12 2	1,000
8. Two annas 17 dams 19 kauris which under a partition is now a mahal of entire 16 annas, that is, mauza Islampur Chandi, pargana Masandha, zilla Patna, thana Bikram, sub-registry Naubatpur, mortgaged in the bond and under the mortgage decree.	112 former. 450	139 7 6 former. 19 6 7	1,000
9. Sixteen annas share of mauza Jaswantpur Patoot, pargana Maner, zilla Patna, thana Bikram, sub-registry Naubatpur, mortgaged in the bond and under the mortgage decree.	378 present.	669 10 7 present.	1,000
10. Eight annas share of mauza Jaswantpur Patoot, pargana Maner, zilla Patna, thana Bikram, sub-registry Naubatpur, mortgaged in the bond and under the mortgage decree.	772	43 13 5	5,000

Bankipore, the 24th September 1894.

(683—1)

UPENDRO CHANDER MULLICK, Sub-Judge.

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th September 1894.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up	...	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government securities	...	1,08,65,357	0 0
Reserve Fund	...	61,00,300	0 0	Other authorized investments	...	80,58,681	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	...	91,20,939	4 6	Loans on Government and other authorized securities	...	92,17,307	15 10
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	89,06,011	9 0	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto	...	1,10,59,524	11 5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	4,99,77,273	3 8	Bills discounted and purchased	...	2,04,76,088	7 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	8,20,896	6 5	Balances with other Banks	...	3,81,210	5 8
Sundries	...	22,50,705	5 5	Bullion	...	1,074	6 4
				Dead Stock	...	12,93,084	5 4
				Stamps	...	10,366	9 5
				Sundries	...	15,84,837	1 4
						6,29,47,628	14 6
				Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	...	1,60,20,248	8 5
				Cash & Currency Notes at Branches	...	1,73,13,948	6 1
						3,32,34,196	14 6
Rupree	...	9,71,81,825	13 0	Ruprees	...	9,71,81,825	13 0

F. T. LEWIS, Chief Acctg.  
Rate for Demand Loans, 3 per cent.  
Percentage, 48-16.

BANK OF BENGAL,  
Calcutta, the 27th September 1894.

By order of the Directors,  
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
(664—1)

## Oudh Forest Department.

## BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of *sāl* beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—

BEAMS—21 feet length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.

22	"	"	2-12	"
23	"	"	2-14	"
24	"	"	3	"

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.

Under 12 and over 7	"	2-4	"
Under 7 feet	"	"	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purpose. For *Planking Sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still taken orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

*Second and Third Class Timber* will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

*Auction Sales* will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge. By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W.P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,  
Barhamghat Division.

Barhamghat, the 1st April 1886.

## Pure Sulphate of Quinine.

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT  
CINCHONA PLANTATION.

THE price of this quinine is as follows:—

1 pound tin	Rs. 16 or, post free,	Rs. 16-12.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	8, " "	8-8.
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	4, " "	4-8.

Analysis shows this quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

## Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 2, *ans.* 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 5; per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for *Cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4-oz. tin, eight annas per 8oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the fore-

## Currency Notes.

THE following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register number.	Number of note.	Value.	Name of claimant.
W182 of 92-93	$\frac{V}{12}$ 81066	50	Babu Upendra Nath Mallick.

Ramkrishnapore Ghat Road, Howrah P. O.

H. J. BREERETON, Asst. Compt.-Genl., in  
charge, Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Dept., the 14th September 1894.

## Stolen.

TWO Government Promissory Notes Nos. 182598 and 182599 of the four per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) each, standing in the name of Mahendra Nath Chuckerbutty, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

MAHENDRA NATH CHUCKERBUTTY, Amradanga,  
(576—3) Badu Post Office, 24-Parganas.

## Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that six graves in the Bankura Cemetery, bearing the undermentioned inscriptions, are in a ruinous condition and need immediate attention. If no communication is received from any friend or relation of the deceased undertaking to restore them, the Magistrate of the district will take the necessary measures to level them with the ground as laid down in rule XIX of the rules and regulations relating to cemeteries:—

No.	Description of monument.
-----	--------------------------

Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant James Awdry, 55th Regiment, B. N. I., Assistant to the Political Agent at Ramghur, died 31st May 1836, aged 31. Erected by his brother officers and other friends by whom he was sincerely beloved and who deeply lament his untimely fate.

Sacred to the memory of the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. Shuldham, Commanding 31st Regiment, N. I., who departed this life on the 23rd day of February 1835, aged 46 years. Erected by the officers of his regiment as a mark of their respect and esteem.

Sacred to the memory of Ensign W. F. Alexander, 50th Regiment, N. I., who departed this life on the 25th day of March 1833. This monument is erected by the officers of his Regiment as a mark of the regard and esteem in which he was held by them, and in whom the regiment has lost a young officer of the brightest promise.

Here are interred the remains of Lieutenant James Henry Beck of the 24th Regiment, N. I., who departed this life at Bankura on 29th March 1833, aged 23 years. This monument is erected by his brother officers as an unaffected tribute to depart-  
worth and in testimony of sincere regard.

To the memory of Captain Stephen Mercer of the 35th Regiment, N. I., who departed this life on the 20th November 1821, aged 37 years.

Sacred to the memory of Ann, the beloved wife of George Earl, Esq., born 9th January 1800, died 6th December 1833.

ROBERT CORNISH, Magistrate.

Bankura Magistracy, the 18th September 1894.

## SALE NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of  
Birbhum.

R. EXECUTION CASE No. 16 OF 1894.

Raja Ramranjan Chakravarti Bahadur, decree-holder, *versus* Bonvari Lal Mitra and others, judgment-debtors.

IT is hereby notified that the judgment-debtors' right, title and interest in an eight annas share of the zamindari property named Bahuijor (entered as No. 247 of the Birbhum Collector's rent-roll), situated within the local limits of the munsifi and sub-registry of Dubrajpur in this district, and paying an annual revenue of Rs. 2,541-6, will be sold at noon of the 1st of November 1894, at the Court sale-room by the Court Nazir, in satisfaction of the judgment-debt, aggregating Rs. 1,502-14.

B. C. MITRA, Offg. District Judge.  
Birbhum District Court, the 18th September 1894.

(623--3)

## Notice.

ERNSTHAUSAN, LIMITED, LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

THE business of this Company will be carried on at No. 2-3, Clive Row, until 1st proximo, and there after at No. 9, Clive Row.

(622—3)

OST left half of a Government Currency Note No.  $\frac{X}{7}$  02763 for Rs. 100. A reward of Rs 5 will be given to the party restoring the same to me.

(574—3)

PENARITAL PAI, Assistant Surgeon.

## Notice.

WANTED a Surveyor to demarcate the boundaries of certain disputed fishery, the subject-matter of civil suit No. 7 of 1893. A fee of Rs. 3 per diem will be paid for the remuneration of the Surveyor, besides actual travelling expenses. Services of the Surveyor will be required for the period of a month, and possibly longer. Applications will be received up to 15th October 1894.

F. MACBLAINE, Offg. Dy. Commr. and Sub-Judge. Dhulri, the 1st September 1894.

(566—5)

## Wanted.

TWO competent surveyors temporarily for about a year on a consolidated pay of Rs. 50 per mensem. None need apply who is not a passed surveyor, has no experience of settlement works, and is not acquainted with the vernaculars (Urdu and Hindi) of the district.

Applications will be received by the District Engineer up to the 20th October 1894.

E. T. SEALY, C.E., Offg. District Engineer. Muzaffarpur, the 15th September 1894.

(624—2)

WANTED an Overseer for the District Board of Jessore, on a salary of Rs. 45 rising to Rs. 60 by annual increment of Rs. 3 and double horse allowance of Rs. 20 a month.

The candidates must be qualified under rules published under Government notification, dated the 18th February 1892.

Applications with copies of testimonials and necessary certificates prescribed in the above rules will be received up to 20th October next.

The selected candidate will have to furnish security to the extent of Rs 500 in cash only. The post comes under Provident Fund rules.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, Chairman.

Office of the District Board, Jessore, the 26th September 1894.

(668—2)

## Wanted.

A QUALIFIED Engineer to act for the District Engineer of the Puri District Board, who is going on 12 months' leave without pay. The officiating appointment will carry the pay of Rs. 360 and the travelling allowance of an Assistant Engineer now drawn by the District Engineer.

The District Board's bungalow now occupied by the District Engineer can be had on a monthly rent of Rs. 30.

Applications with testimonials must reach this office before 19th October 1894.

H. R. H. COXE, Chairman, District Board, Puri.

(673—3)

## Notice.

WANTED a competent Overseer on a monthly salary of Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 45 on a biennial increment of Rs. 2 and horse allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem, for the Dinajpur Municipality, at first on probation for the first three months. None need apply who is not a passed Overseer of any of the Engineering Colleges. Preference will be given to candidates possessing a practical knowledge of engineering business, levelling and ordinary municipal works. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th October 1894.

RAKHAL DAS SEN,

Vice-Chairman, Municipality, Dinajpur.

Dinajpur Municipal Office, the 28th September 1894.

(676—3)

WANTED an Engineer for six months to supervise drainage works. None need apply who is not qualified for appointment as District Engineers. Candidates will please state in their applications the salary at which they are willing to serve. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th October 1894.

HORMOTHAN SINHA, Chairman, Dinajpur Municipality. Dinajpur, the 27th September 1894.

(675—3)

## In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Faridpur.

## EXECUTION CASE No. 75 OF 1894.

Jagot Chandra Kundu and others, decree-holders, *versus* Kali Charan Podder and others, judgment-debtors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned properties will be sold at auction by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court at the Court sale-room on Tuesday, the 20th November 1894, for realization of the decretal debt—

## Schedule of properties.

1. Within the jurisdiction of police-stations and sub-registries of Mandaripur, Barhamganj and Bhanga, pargana Mahabatpur Bandarkhola, hisha 8 annas, sadar jama Rs. 909-3-3½ pies and tarap Rajabari, sadar jama Rs. 253-8 annas and tarap Bilaspur, sadar jama Rs. 501, and pargana Baikantapur kharija, mauza Raghunathpur, sadar jama Rs. 297-3-7, total Rs. 1,670-14-10½, which is the sadar jama of the 8 annas share of pargana Bandarkhola Mudafat Mahomed Raja Chaudhury, in the name of Rajkumar Roy, zamindari No. 14 of Dacca Collectorate. Deducting Rs. 293 9 0½ for Bilaspur, sadar jama, and Rs 253-8 for Raja Bari, sadar jama, and Rs 121-14-5½ for Raghunathpur, sadar jama; total Rs. 668-7-5½ from the above sadar jama of Rs. 1,670-14-10½ is the sadar jama of the zamindari within the said zamindari. The judgment-debtors from Nos 1 to 13 are the entire owners of and are in possession of Galkanda, Patkanda, Bhutirchur, Shubarchur, Mrijaipur, Kachichur, Kolechuri, Ramnarainpur, Barachur, Raghurampur, chur to the west of sixteen bighas Daulatpur, Rasulpur, Bara Bhagia, Baherchur, Ranjitpur, Lakhi Prasad, Nalgona, Mirakandi Jaha, &c., kismats

2. Within pargana Jalalpur, police-stations and Sub-Registrars' Offices of Barhamganj, Mandaripur and Bhanga, No. 2823 of Faridpur Collectorate, tauzi taluk named Hariprosonna Chaudhury, sadar jama Rs. 1,979-15-7½, Mudafat Haricharan Chaudhury, kismats Kalamrider Bhasora, Khamerkanda, Digalkandi, Jungalkanda, Choukichata, Malikgram, Chengail, Majhipara, chur Baharatata, chur Buzitpur, chur Itkhola, Ranjitpur, Bhandarikanda, Hashankanda, Tengramari, chur Audharmanik, Silar chur, chur Solanama, chur Mashurapur, Shakharpur, &c. The judgment-debtors are the owners of and are in possession of 2 annas 18 gandas 3 karas share of the above taluk, which is purchased in the name of Kali Charan Podder.

MOHIN CHANDRA GHOSH, Subordinate Judge.

Faridpur, the 26th September 1894.

(678—1)

## NOTIFICATION.

## In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Nadia.

## RENT EXECUTION CASE No. 41 OF 1894.

Satya Balla Debi of Santipur, decree-holder, *versus* Barnamayi Dassi, executrix to the estate of Krishna Kishore Ghosh, deceased, judgment-debtor.

TO be sold by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court Nadia, for realization of Rs. 8,120-5, being the amount of the judgment-debt, at 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of November 1894—

Four annas eight gandas three cowries and five dantis share of taraf Mamjowania, situated within the police-stations of Hasekhal and Ranaghat, and within the sub-registry of Ranaghat, and bearing tauzi No. 8337-1 of the Nadia Collectorate, the revenue payable for the same being Rs. 7,872-2-11.

SARODA PROSAD CHATTERJEE, Subordinate Judge.

Krishnaghat, the 24th September 1894.

(683 1)

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Kunoolall Khottry and Mooljee Virjee, as brokers, under the style or firm of Kunoolall, Mooljee & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 31st July 1894. The business will in future be carried on by Mooljee Virjee alone under the style and firm of Mooljee & Co.

KUNOOLALL KHOTTRY.  
MOOLJEE VIRJEE.

Calcutta, 24th September 1894. (64-3)

#### NOTICE.

**The Howrah Mills Company, Limited.**

**THE** Share Transfer Register will be closed from October 10th to October 15th, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
p.p. Ernsthausen & Co., Limited,  
WM. BLEECK, Agents.

Calcutta, October 1st, 1894. (680-1)

#### Lost or Stolen.

**A** REGISTERED *karja-patra* executed in favour of me by Sriram Adhikary of Sulkea, Howrah, on the month of *Jaista* 1301 B. S.

ANNAKALI DEBI, 20, Mirjaffer's Lane,  
Calcutta.  
(681-1)

#### Road Cess Notification.

**THE** District Board of Jessore, at its special meeting held on the 22nd September 1894, resolved that the road cess for 1895-96 shall be levied at full rate, viz., two pice per rupee.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, Chairman.

Office of the District Board, Jessore, the 24th September 1894.

#### Estate, Victor William Bertelsen, deceased.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Victor William Bertelsen, late of Barisal in the district of Backergunge, District Superintendent of Police, deceased, who died on the 20th August 1894, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned, the attorneys for Eigil Möller, the executor of the will of the said deceased, to whom probate of the said will was granted by the Calcutta High Court on the 14th September instant at No. 7, Old Post Office Street, in Calcutta, on or before the 15th day of November next; and notice is hereby also given that after that day the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 1st day of October 1894.

WILSON & CHATTERJEE, 7, Old Post Office Street,  
Calcutta.

Attorneys for the Executor of the Will of Victor William Bertelsen deceased. (662-1)

#### In the Court of the 1st Munsif at Bangaon, district Jessore.

##### EXECUTION CASE No. 858 of 1894.

Harish Chandra Rai Chowdhuri and others, decree-holders, *versus* Kishori Mohun Kundu and others judgment-debtors.

**TO** be sold on the 19th November 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, in the above case, by the Nazir of the Court, for realization of Rs. 966-2-9, the darpatti right of the judgment-debtors held under the decree holders at an annual rental of Rs. 749-8 in mauza dihi Kudrapur, Shetai, Shonatkanti and Bamoonia, pargana Chakula Mulghur, thana Sharsha, district Jessore.

KALI NATH DHUR, Munsif of Bangaon.  
Bangaon, the 25th September 1894. (680-1)

**MAULAVI ZAHHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, M.A.,** intends to be enrolled a Vakil of High Court.  
(687-4)

**ABU TARAK CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTI, B.L.,** intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court.  
(679-4)

#### SALE PROCLAMATION.

##### SECTION 287 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

**In the Court of the District Judge of Purnea.**

##### EXECUTION CASE No. 53 of 1893.

Hari Mohan Das and others, decree-holders, *versus* Babu Chhetraput Singh, judgment-debtor.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that in the abovementioned case, the right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor in the undermentioned properties will be sold by public auction by the Nazir of this Court Nazarat room, on the 5th November 1894 at 12 noon for realization of the judgment debt, amounting to Rs. 10,320-12-5—

17. The judgment-debtor's zamindari title in pargana Kutihar, *asli mai dakhli* (original land including subsequent additions), bearing tauzi No. 1175 and paying an annual jama of Rs. 5,456-1-3 to the Purnea Collectorate; estimated value Rs. 2,500.

18. The judgment-debtor's zamindari title in pargana Kumaripore, *asli mai dakhli* (original land including subsequent additions), bearing tauzi No. 1176 and paying an annual jama of Rs. 2,741-1-10 to the Purnea Collectorate; estimated value Rs. 2,000.

H. F. MATTHEWS, District Judge.

Dated Purnea, the 26th September 1894. (665-1)

#### In the Court of the District Judge of Saran at Chapra.

##### EXECUTION CASE No. 18 of 1893.

Babu Gya Pershad, decree-holder, *against* Syed Zahoor Hossain and Syed Muhammad, judgment-debtors.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the following properties of the judgment-debtors will be sold by public auction by the Nazir of the Court at 12 o'clock noon of the 5th November 1894, for realization of Rs. 25,820-14-9 in the Court premises:—

1. Eight annas of mauza Gaura, appertaining to mahal Mahmudpore Kusabra, pargana Andur, district Saran, tauzi No. 155, Government revenue Rs. 1,054-11-4, thana and registry Darawli and munsifi Sewan; estimated value Rs. 800.

2. Eight annas of mauza Sendurkha, appertaining to mahal Lakhnawra, pargana Barai, district Saran, tauzi No. 1694, Government revenue Rs. 1,280; thana Basarpore, and registry and munsifi Chapra; estimated value Rs. 200.

3. Two annas and eight pies of mauza Sonbersa, appertaining to mahal Sonbersa, pargana Munjhi, district Saran, tauzi No. 3653, Government revenue Rs. 720, thana Munjhi, and registry and munsifi Chapra; estimated value Rs. 200.

G. W. PLACE, District Judge.

(661-1)

#### In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

##### EXECUTION CASE No. 15 of 1894—(Rent).

Shah Nazimuddin Abul Hosen, decree-holder, *versus* Eradatulla Mia, judgment-debtor.

**THE** following properties will be sold for their own arrears of rent by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court of Pabna in the Court precincts at 12 A.M. of the 19th day of November 1894 for the realization of Rs. 10,337-3-6, the amount of the arrears thereon:—

The putni tenure on an annual rental of Rs. 2,265-12 and darpatti and durmourasi tenure on an annual rental of Rs. 3,262-11, comprising 3 annas 12½ gundas and 5 annas 4 gundas 1 kara 4, danties share respectively of the 69 mauzas within the pargana Rohman Kunda and others, bearing tauzi No. 267 of the Dinajpur Collectorate, situate within the districts of Bogra, Dinajpur and Rangpur, both standing in the name of judgment-debtor Eradatulla Mia.

KRISHNA CHUNDRA DAS, Subordinate Judge.

Pabna, the 27th September 1894.

(677-1)



**NOTICE** is hereby given that the undermentioned properties will be put up for sale at the District Judge's Office of 24-Parganas on the 12th November 1894 in an execution case, No. 173 of 1894 of the First Subordinate Judge's Court of 24-Parganas, wherein Binodoo Lall Roy and others are decree-holders and Saradaman Dasi and others defendants (judgment-debtors):—

**Lot No. 1.**—The right, title and interest in the three gundas and two kags share of defendant No. 1, Sarada Dasi, in the Collectorate tauti, taluk No. 151, in the 106 mauzas named Chuk Hanturia, &c., within the district of 24-Parganas, pargana Baridhatti and others, thana Bankipur, Bistupur, Taliganj and others, sub-registry Alipore and others, and also the five annas six gundas two cowries and two krantis share of the aforesaid taluk in the six mauzas named Mrijapur, Luge Kutabpur and Jadabpur, &c., lying within the district of 24-Parganas, pargana Khushipur, thana Taliganj, Sonarpur and others, sub-registry Alipur, taraf Abakpur and Sebpur, the annual rental of which payable to the Collectorate of 24-Parganas is Rs. 646-7 and the cesses Rs. 36 7-16, the above-mentioned property with the hats, ghats, golas, bazars and gunjos on it; and also the mauzas Aripur Ramchandrapur, Naraharipur, Haturia, Taltollah, Chukdibughosh, pargana Rajarampur, Uthurbaria, Chuk Bhattacharja, Rajarampur, Harakristapur, Peadgan, Khalarampur Bugaria, Kismat Jangalpur, Naraharipur, Chuk Kaha-Sirakole, Ghotiharania Sibpur, Jangalpur, Chuk Jaidi, Raupur Hauri, Mahisdari, Dora, Chora Jangaria, Chuk-Rayepur and Budhan in the district 24-Parganas, subdivision Diamond Harbour, thana Bankipur, sub-registry Bankipur, and the mauzas Paduma, Taragodi, Saugachi, Arakpur Dantua-Chuchragodi, Raipur, Sreerampur, Dholdhola, Hansalpur, Santanpur Narayanpur, Gatra, Ramnatha, Durgapur, Khanpur Banowarwar, Srichunda Banashroni, Muduali, kismat Banowarwar, Senarat, Sajipur, Silampur, Kundoodebpur, Raitomeo, Dhakbura, Brij, Bondari, Ramkorepur, Baja Bhakuria, Ghuttakpur, Kotaldanga, Radhanagore, Mrijapur, Gonja, Kamarjungal and Gopalnagore in the district 24-Parganas, thana Taliganj, sub-registry Alipur, and mauza Tappur, Chuk Rupnaskar, Chararee, Joykristapur Folikari, Jibanjani, Magurkhali, Nabukhayaaji, and Bhowanpur, in the district of 24-Parganas, thana and sub-registry Sonarpur, the mauzas Mahadebnagore, Jaldaha, Samul Dauli and Nona in the district of 24-Parganas, thana and sub-registry Tistapur and sub-registry Alipur, and the mauzas Nischindipur, Silhorai, Barnipur, Nilambarpur, Karimpur, Pratapnagore, Dhanyakhola, Dolnipur, Entali, Maldon, Asantali and Tarasili, in the district of 24-Parganas, thana and sub-registry Barnipur, and the mauzas Banamalipur, Santoshpur, Paikpara, Katapukhuria, Chanda, Chandipur, Josoria, Kashiipur, Biswanathpur and Dhonchaharia, in the district of 24-Parganas, sub-registry and thana Diamond Harbour.

**Lot No. 2.**—The right, title and interest of defendant No. 1, Sarada Dasi, widow of Nilmadhab Mandal of Shahanagore, thana Taliganj, in the 15 cottahs rent-free land and a building thereon, which is situate in the district of 24-Parganas, thana Ekbalpur, sub-registry Alipur, and within the Calcutta Municipality in Ward No. 24, premises No. 41, and which is bounded on the north by Government road, named Ekbalpur road, east by a lane, south by the land of the defendant No. 1 and her co-sharers, and on the west by the house No. 42 on the Ekbalpur road. The defendant No. 1 has five annas six gundas two cowries and two krantis share in the property.

**Lot No. 3.**—The five annas six gandas two cowries and two krantis share of the right, title and interest of the above-named Sarada Dasi in the 15 cottahs rent-free land and a building thereon, which premises are situate in the district of 24-Parganas, sub-registry Alipur, thana Ekbalpur, and within the Municipality of Calcutta, Ward No. 24, and bounded on the north by Government road, called Ekbalpur road, east by the house No. 41 on the Ekbalpur road, south by the land belonging to the defendant No. 1 and her co-sharers, and west by the house No. 43 of Dr. Simsay on the Ekbalpur road.

**Lot No. 4.**—The mourusi mokurari right, title and interest of the ten annas and five gandas share in the northern part of Kalighat bazar with buildings, tiled huts and everything thereon, of which the annual rental

payable to the Collectorate of Alipur is Rs. 753-4, and Rs. 395 is payable to Akshya Kumar Halder for the five annas share, and for the other five annas five gandas share, Rs. 408 is payable to the estate of late Mohendra Nath Banerjee. It is situated in the district of 24-Parganas, thana Bhawanipore, sub-registry Alipur, dehee Panchannagram, 6 division and (c) subdivision, holding No. 141, huzuree Rajapti mahal, and bounded on the north by the Government drain, east by the Government road, south by the bridge road, and west by the river Ganges; measuring about 3 bighas 1 cottah and 13 chitaks.

**Lot No. 5.**—All the right, title and interest of defendant No. 1 in the five annas six gandas two cowries and two krantis share of the seven bighas ten cottahs rent-free rayati land with everything thereon, which situate in the district of 24-Parganas, thana Ekbalpur, sub-registry Alipur and within the Calcutta Municipality, Ward No. 24, Jaydad No. 2, in the Ekbalpur lane, bounded on the north by house Nos. 41-42 of the Ekbalpur lane, east by a lane, south by Government drain, and west by the house of Mr. J. Quince.

All the above properties are mortgaged to the above mortgagee decree-holder.

POORNO CHUNDER SHOME, 1st Sub-Judge.

Alipur 1st Sub-Judge's Court, the 27th September 1894. (671—1)

In the Court of L. Chuni Lal. M. A., Judge,  
Small Cause Court at Amritsar.

SUIT No. 668 of 1894.

P. Ram Ditta, son of Mana Misar of Amritsar, plaintiff  
against Tek Chand, son of Narayan Das of Amritsar  
defendant.

Claim for Rs. 299-8.

**WHEREAS** the Court has reason to believe that Tek Chand, the defendant in the above case, is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service, it is hereby notified for the information of the defendant that the 11th day of October 1894 has now been fixed for the hearing of the case, on which date he is required to be present in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, and he is hereby required to take notice that in default of his appearance on the day before mentioned, the case will be heard and determined in his absence.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 31st day of August 1894.

(684—1)

CHUNI LAL, Judge.

In the Court of Babu Ananta Ram Ghosh,  
Rai Bahadur, Sub-Judge, 2nd Court, of  
Ohupra.

EXECUTION CASE No. 81 of 1894.

Babu Raja Ram, &c., decree-holders, *versus* Syed B. Zahur Hussein and Syed B. Muhammad Ali, judgment-debtors.

**TO** be sold in the above case by the Nazir of the Judge's Court at 12 o'clock on the 5th day of November 1894, for the realization of the judgment-debt, Rs. 22,781-8, the right, title and interest of the judgment-debtors in the following properties:—

Right annas share in mauza Ander, appertaining to mahal Ander, pargana Ander, tauti No. 23, Government revenue Rs. 506-10-8, thana and sub-registry Drawli. The approximate value given by the decree-holder is Rs. 1,000.

Five annas four pies share in mauza Tarwar, appertaining to mahal Ander, pargana Ander, tauti No. 23, Government revenue Rs. 506-10-8, thana and sub-registry Drawli. The approximate value given by the decree-holder is Rs. 500.

ANANTA RAM GHOSH, Subordinate Judge.

(672—1)

### The Bengal Silk Company, Limited.

**PROCEEDINGS** of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company, held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, on Monday, 1st October 1894, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### PRESENT:

G. C. Hodgson, Esq.  
I. G. Anderson, Esq.  
A. S. Lovelock, Esq.  
R. A. Lyall, Esq.  
E. L. McAlester, Esq.,  
R. C. Lyall, Esq.,  
A. A. Stokes, Esq.,  
J. W. Stocks, Esq.,  
R. J. Marshall, Esq.,  
Mrs. J. A. Lovelock, *By her Proxy*,  
A. S. Lovelock, Esq.

R. L. Upton, Esq.,  
Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Geo. King, M.B. Ch.B.,  
Major A. T. Weller,  
Mrs. J. F. E. Hearn,  
Surgeon-Col. C. H. Joubert, M.D.,  
W. L. Thomas, Esq.,  
Lieut. G. T. Widdicombe,  
Mrs. H. E. Warburton,  
Surgeon-Col. W. P. Warburton, M.D.,  
J. Thomas, Esq.,  
C. J. Lyall, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.,  
A. S. Anderson, Esq.,  
Aga Syed Saduck,  
J. A. Anderson, Esq.,  
T. G. Rice, Esq.,  
G. V. Jones, Esq.,  
O. W. Warner, Esq.,  
R. H. Patuck, Esq.,

Mr. R. A. Lyall having been called to the Chair, and the Notice convening the Meeting having been read, it was—

Proposed by Mr A. S. Lovelock,  
Seconded by Mr. I. G. Anderson,

That the Proceedings of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company, held on Friday, 14th September 1894, be and are hereby confirmed.

*Carried unanimously.*

R. A. LYALL, Chairman.

Lyall, Marshall & Co., Managing Agents.  
25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, 1st October 1894. (688—1)

### INSOLVENT NOTICES.

*In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.*

In the matter of **CHARLES JOHN LEISK**, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 17th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on the first Court-day in January next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (641—2)

In the matter of **SREE ROGHOBUN**, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 17th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (642—2)

In the matter of **HARANATH SHAHA**, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 12th day of September instant, it was ordered that the creditors of the said insolvent do, on or before the 1st day of December next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of their respective claims against the estate of the said insolvent duly verified by affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

N. C. Roy, Attorney. (644—2)

In the matter of **LEWIS ALEXANDER DREFFHOLTS**, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 22nd day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (655—2)

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, the 25th day of September 1894.

### In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

In the matter of **Rakhal Das Madack**, an insolvent.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that on the 31st day of August 1894, Rakhal Das Madack of Mirzanagore, thana Dhaniakhali, zilla Hooghly, was declared by this Court to be an insolvent under section 351, Civil Procedure Code.

The 23rd November 1894 is fixed for framing the schedule of debts and creditors when persons having claims against the estate are to appear and prove them in this Court on the day aforesaid.

B. G. GEIBT, District Judge.

Hooghly District Judge's Court, the 27th September 1894. (667—1)

### Notice.

In the matter of **SEIKH ENAT**, insolvent.

**SEIKH ENAT**, son of Seikh Tincowri of Beliaghutta, Mearbagan, thana Beliaghutta, district 24-Barganas, was declared insolvent on the 8th September 1894. Creditors to prove their claims on 3rd November 1894.

J. N. GHOSH, Munsif, 1st Court, Sealdah,

vested with powers under sections 44-369 of

Civil Procedure Code.

(668—1)

### NOTICE.

In the matter of **Dina Bandhu Kunda**, an insolvent.

**DINA BANDHU KUNDA**, son of Raya Chand Kunda, deceased, of Munna, station Munshigunge, district Dacca, was declared insolvent on the 26th June 1894. Creditors to prove their claims on the 10th November 1894.

NOGENDRA NATH DHAR, Munsiff,

2nd Court, Munshigunge, district Dacca.

Dated the 26th September 1894. (686—1)

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1894.	
Egypt, Etiope, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	3rd Oct.	Per P. & O. str. from Bombay.
Ditto (book-post and pattern packets).	3rd	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	3rd	Ditto.
Austrian, Colonies	5th	Via Bombay and Tuticorin.
Straits, China and Japan	5th	Per str. Wingsang.
Rangoon and Mouhmein	5th	Ditto Purnea.
Rangoon, Mouhmein, Penang, and Singapore.	9th	Ditto Palamotta.
Akyab, Kyaukpya, Sandoway and Rangoon.	3rd	Ditto Katoria.
Port Blair	4th	Ditto Shahjehan.
Ditto	9th	Via Rangoon.

*N.B.*—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of ½ anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers.

fully prepaid, bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 2nd October 1894.

### Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 2nd October 1894.

Ashkirk, Mr.	Nechal Chero & Co.
Blankfell, Monsier.	Paxon Lobort & Co.
Bleehquden, Mrs. K.	Scott, J. D.
Davies, H. J.	Schaedely, Madame Abrecht.
D'Cruz, A.	Temple Rose & Co.
Kidd, Dr. Wm.	Wilson, Gavin, J.
Fürstzer Alga.	
Miller, Charles.	

#### Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, C. H.	Lindenau, L. K.
Anderson, P. M.	Mackintosh, G. W.
Angel, Ada.	McMaster, Thomas.
Augier, W. M.	McNamee, R.
Augustin, S. M.	Martin, C. J.
Ashton, Mrs. R. H.	Meyer, G. E.
Barton, G.	Miller, John F.
Batchelder, G.	Minck & Hind.
Beaus.	Middleton, George.
Bell, J.	Mitchel, J.
Betts, H.	Mudge, Geo.
Bowden, Miss M.	Munro, J.
Brickley, W. G.	Nicoll, J.
Brooke, Mrs.	Norton, Mrs. F. B.
Burns, W.	Nunn, W.
Claxton, Miss K.	Palmer, J.
Clifton, Percy.	Paul, M.
Craig, Alex.	Phillips, Capt. B.
Cuddy, P. J.	Pitman, J. D.
David, T. R.	Poser, Oscar.
DeBaux, W.	Proskowetz, F.
Deroy, P.	Power, E. J.
Pomnelly, Mrs. M.	Randolph, C. G.
Durant, Walter.	Ray, MacCarthy.
Earle, T. S.	Rhoades, A. H.
Esaw, A. G.	Bowland, H.
Eugene, H.	Rushton, A. J.
Ezra, E.	Sairel, J.
Fitzjones, Dr.	Schroder, R. C.
Forsyth, Peter.	Scotson, E.
Fowke, R.	Sharp, Captain.
George, Mr.	Skinner, Mrs. (care of J. C. M. Skinner).
Giffard, Capt.	Skuaroom, Jean.
Gorman, J. C.	Small, Agnew.
Gough, R. W.	Smart, F. T.
Gregory, C. M.	Smith, Miss M. G. C.
Green, Thos. H.	Southerton, F. W.
Graystone, S. W.	Stein, H.
Hackney, H.	Taylor, G. G. B.
Harnstein, M.	Thomson, T.
Hill, Mrs. C.	Timbers, J.
Horne, Daniel.	Vallance, W. F.
Hunter, Miss.	Weidle, R.
Jensen, R.	Wilkinson, S.
King, C. H. L.	Wilkinson, A. D.
Kirk, G. A.	Wood, J. M.
Lawcock, David.	Wood, J. M.
Leighton, Madame J.	Townsend, Mrs.
Liddell, F. A.	Worth, Miss. Emilio.
Lindgeon, Oscar.	

#### Registered Letters.

Batchelder, G.	Higgins, F. R.
Calville, Mrs. S.	

#### Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 1st October 1894.

Aviet, J.	Field, Rev. W. P. G.
Barefoot, Dr.	Galloway, Lt.-Col. F.
Bilohaw, R.	Oxborough, Rev. G. W.
Brown, G. C. Cowley.	Pope, F. J.
Chamberlain, F.	Raymond, F.
Coy, D. C.	Scott, Lt.-Col. C. H.
David Christoo.	Smidth, Miss.
Donovan, W. E.	

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

### Nadia Rivers.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 28th September 1894.

Nature of river.	Place of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS.
		Ft. In.	
Ganges	Entrance from Ganges	5 0	Lower intake at head, 10-0.
	Thence to Nurpur	22 6	Madangore.
	Thence to Jungpur	20 0	Konopore.
	Thence to Berhampur	20 0	Kapurampore.
	Thence to Cutwa	23 6	Nagore.
Ganges	Thence to Nadia	22 6	Choppy.
	Entrance from Ganges	12 0	Akrigunge
	Thence to Akrigunge	5 0	
	Akrigunge to junction of the Bhugur and Jalangi	19 0	Ganepore.
	Thence to Patkubari	22 0	Jalankore.
Ganges	Patkubari to Nadia	23 0	Gozhatin.
	Entrance from Ganges	12 0	
	Thence to Chynpara	5 0	Molapore.
	From Chynpara to Shikarpur	7 6	Jamap.
	Shikarpur to Roalia	0 0	Dewangunge.
Ganges	Roalia to Chundanga	26 0	
	Chundanga to Kissergang and Hanskhali	26 0	Chapra.

#### Gauge Readings.

Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above mean sea- level.	REV. RES.
( Sahabgunj ...	29-9-94	A.M. 6	Foot. 19.33	Foot. 87.33
Rampur Roalia	29-9-94	12	21.56	63.56
Entrance of Bhugur ...	29-9-94	7	28.20	72.04
Entrance of Bhugur-Jalangi ...	29-9-94	...	24.33	62.29
Entrance of Mahabhanua ...	29-9-94	...	15.25	...
Bhugur Thence to Berhampur ...	1-10-94	12	25.51	59.25
Jalangi Thence to Kishinagar ...	28-9-94	...	26.75	55.04
Mathabhanua Thence to Hanskhali	94	...	24.92	...

M. J. NORMAN, C.E.,

Ere. Engr., Nadia Rivers Division.

Berhampur, the 1st October 1894.

#### Notice.

The 29th March 1886.—The subscription to, and postage for the Calcutta Gazette will henceforth be at the following rates, payable in advance:—

#### For the Mofussil.

	Per annum.		Per annum.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Entire Gazette	15 0 0	Parts I, II, III, IV, V, and VI	5 0 0
Postage	5 0 0	Postage	2 8 0
Supplement	6 0 0		
Postage	3 0 0		
Part I or II	5 0 0	For a single copy—	
Postage	2 8 0		
Part IA	2 0 0	Entire Gazette	0 8 0
Postage	1 12 0	Postage	0 2 0
Part IB	3 0 0	Supplement	0 4 0
Postage	2 0 0	Postage	0 1 0

Parts I A, II, III, IV, V, and VI as also important rules and extracts, 1 anna for 4 sheets or under, with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.

Postage one anna.

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The same rates as those for the Mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

\*Containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council of India and Bengal.

NOTE.—Rate for advertisements in the Calcutta Gazette—

Full page, per issue	...	Rs. 20
Half	...	10
Casual advertisements, 4 annas per line.		

## The Indian Law Reports.

Published under Authority.

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The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1889 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1876:—

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Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS
Mrs. Caroline Bower	Meerut ... ..	22nd May 1891 ...	District Judge, Meerut; 21st August 1894.	Intestate. An application for letters of administration has been filed on behalf of the deceased's son, Mr. G. J. Bower.
Mr. A. R. Hall	Saint Juri Tea Estate, Rangpur.	8th July 1894 ...	Offg. District Judge, Rangpur; 17th August 1894.	No will left. The deceased was a surveyor. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. Augusta Winifred Elvina Nesbitt.	Agra ... ..	26th May ..	District Judge, Agra; 4th September 1894.	Intestate. Mr. George Nesbitt, Senior Apothecary, I. M. S., retired, husband of deceased, has filed an application for grant of letters of administration.
Mr. Jacob Beril	General Hospital ...	5th July ..	District Judge, 24-Parganas; 23rd August 1894.	Intestate. The deceased was of Kurim Bux Khansamah's Lane. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. Fred. Cox	Ditto ditto ...	1st ..	District Judge, 24-Parganas; 23rd August 1894.	Intestate. The deceased was of Lahore. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. Henry Littlewood.	Ross Mandalay ...	9th August ..	Civil Judge, Mandalay; 10th August 1894.	Will left. The deceased was an Assistant Superintendent, No. 12 Party, Cadastral Survey of India. No application for probate.
Mrs. Lane	Berrilly ... ..	16th ..	District Judge, Berrilly; 21st August 1894.	Will left. No application for probate.
Mr. Evan Grant	Howrah General Hospital.	16th ..	District Judge, Hooghly; 23rd August 1894.	No application for letters of administration or probate.
Mr. I. N. Gilroy	Lakhimpore ... ..	23rd July ..	Judge, Assam Valley District; 28th August 1894.	No will left. The deceased was an oil well driller Margherita. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. Bartholamew Bailey,	Allahabad ... ..	23rd ..	District Judge, Allahabad; 26th August 1894.	Will left. The deceased was Head Signaller of the Railway Station, Allahabad. Application for letters of administration has been made by the widow of the deceased.
Mr. W. E. Brookes	General Hospital ...	August ..	District Judge, Hooghly; 27th August 1894.	Will left. The deceased was a broker by profession, who resided at Hara Chandra Lahiri's Garden at Nowgung, Serampore. No application for probate.
Mr. I. R. Hand	Rhagulpur ... ..	27th July ..	District Judge, Bhagalpur; 30th August 1894.	Will left. The deceased was a Government pensioner. Probate granted to the executor, Mr. J. St. H. Burton.

CALCUTTA, the 2nd October 1894.

F. COLLIS SANDES, *Offg. Administrator-General, Bengal.***In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Faridpur.****RENT EXECUTION No. 19 OF 1894.**

Asutosh Goswami and others, decree-holders, *versus*  
 (1) Peary Lal Roy; (2) Autullya Charan Roy; (3) Bishnu Charan Roy; (4) Amrita Lal Roy; and (5) Biseswari Dasya, judgment-debtors.

IT is hereby notified for general information that 5 annas 16 gandas 2 karas and 2 krantis share of the undermentioned estate, being the right, title and interest off the judgment-debtors, will be sold at public auction by the Nazir of the District Judge, Faridpur, at his Court-house, on Tuesday, the 20th day of November 1894, in execution of a decree of this Court passed on the 29th day of June 1894, in rent suit No. 6 of 1894:—

Mahal bearing No. 2635 on the rolls of the Faridpur Collectorate, lying in pargana Naldi and comprising mauzas Amdadanga, Bagbhaya, Vatai Dhopa, Chamta, Chapta, Ghoradanga, Hirankandi, Jangaliatola, Khorhat, Chhota Kharkandi, Mahanag, Majra, Pabanibil, Shibgoti, Alkhadia, Gouraganti, Hijlitola, Ikraail, Dahartola, Prabaldangutola, and Roohitkandi, all lying within police-station Muksudpur, and kismats Biswanathpur, Kadmi and Katagar, lying in police-station

Bhusna, all within the jurisdiction of this Court. The mahal stands in the name of Jagat Chandra Roy, and pays a sadar jama of Rs. 1,898-1-3½, and thus the sadar jama of the above share to be sold amounts to Rs. 670-2-2.

MOHIM CHANDRA GHOSE, Subordinate Judge.  
 Faridpur, the 26th September 1894. (670—1)

**Notification.**

IN modification of the notification published in Part I, page 205 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th March 1894, and under the authority vested in him by section 20 of the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act of 1876, the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division hereby appoints Babu Bishnu Charan Kobiraj, Head Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Chota Nagpur, to be the Manager of the Dhalbhum Encumbered Estate in the district of Singhbhum, with effect from the 9th August 1894, *vice* Babu Moti Lal Mukerjee, on leave. Babu Bishnu Charan Kobiraj will exercise the powers of Manager only during the absence, on leave, of Babu Moti Lal Mukerjee, the permanent incumbent.

A. EVANS GORDON, Offg. Commr. of Chota Nagpur.  
 Dated Camp Chaibasa, the 26th September 1894.



[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 40 of 1894



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1894.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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**RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION  
REPORT OF THE BHAGALPUR DIVISION FOR THE  
YEAR 1893-94.**

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Darjeeling, the 2nd October, 1894.*

RESOLUTION—No. 105T.G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division for the year 1893-94.

Mr. Toynbee's Report was written under the disadvantage of his having taken charge of the Division only at the close of the year. The Report contains a useful summary of the information given in the statistical tables, and of the more important remarks in the Collectors' Reports; but it necessarily embodies very little of personal knowledge on his part.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor would enforce what is said in paragraph 20, that it is important that Commissioners and Magistrates, when inspecting offices, should enquire into the steps taken to carry out orders passed in previous inspections. It is not necessary that the working of every department should be minutely examined on every occasion: they may be taken up in turns, every department being inspected thoroughly once a year either by the Commissioner or by the Magistrate, and a more summary supervision exercised over the others. Without this discrimination injury may be done to the public service by over-frequent inspections of offices, and the inspecting officer's time might be better occupied in touring. It has been laid down that tours should not be confined to any particular season, but that Commissioners and Magistrates should be on tour at all seasons of the year as occasion requires or opportunity offers.

3. In paragraph 47 the Commissioner has quoted from Mr. Curstairs' Report some serious abuses in the recruitment of emigrants. The Lieutenant-Governor has been in correspondence with the Government of India regarding a set of rules which are intended to afford some help in putting a stop to such abuses, but the main cure for them is the vigilance of District and Police Officers, and the infliction of severe sentences whenever such cases are proved.

4. Regarding the proposal in paragraph 73 to extend the Honorary Bench system, Government will be glad to receive any well considered proposals for introducing Honorary Benches of Munsifs for the trial of petty civil suits in the Sonthal Parganas as an experimental measure.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction the notice in paragraph 94 of the good settlement work done by Mr. J. A. Craven in the Sonthal Parganas, and the low rate of cost. It appears that since Mr. Craven's work began in 1888 up to 1893-94, he has dealt with an area of about 1,450 square miles at an average cost of not quite 5 annas per acre,—an extremely low rate.

6. It is a matter of regret that the expenditure on improvements in Wards' estates was not larger than it is reported to have been in paragraph 102 of the report. The only works done during the year appear to have been the sinking of a well in a village in the Sukraj Rai's estate at a cost of Rs. 97, and some improvements in irrigation works, roads and bandhs in the Rohini and Sankara estates in the Sonthal Parganas, which cost altogether Rs. 2,050. At the end of the year these estates had an accumulated surplus of over Rs. 45,000. It is also not satisfactory to notice that, in the remarks on District Boards in paragraphs 130-134, there is a total absence of information as to any efforts made by District Boards to improve sanitation and the water-supply. The failure to carry out sanitary measures at Karagola fair, noticed in paragraph 147, shows the attitude of the people towards such matters in an unfavourable light. The success of the system of selling quinine in pice-packets (paragraph 143) is gratifying.

7. The Division has been fortunate in having had comparatively few changes in Collectors. Mr. Phillips in Monghyr, Mr. Faulder in Purnea, Mr. Carstairs in the Sonthal Parganas, Messrs. Marindin and Skrine in Bhagalpur, and Messrs. Collin and Unesh Chandra Batabyal in Malda, have all deserved the commendation of Government. Mr. Carstairs in particular has for several years filled an ideal position as the father and ruler of his wild district, and as he will shortly be leaving it on furlough, Sir Charles Elliott takes this opportunity of recording the high esteem in which he holds his services.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHAGALPUR  
DIVISION FOR 1893-94.

No. 196G., dated Bhagalpur, the 29th June 1894.

From—G. TOYNBEE, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and  
Sonthal Parganas,  
To —The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division for the year 1893-94. The reports of the District Officers were received *in complete form* (i.e. after all necessary explanations had been furnished) on the following dates:—

District.      |      Date of first receipt.      |      Date of final receipt.

Monghyr	...	6th June 1894	...	19th June 1894.
Bhagalpur	...	4th " "	...	29th " "
Purnea	...	2nd " "	...	29th " "
Malda	...	4th " "	...	30th " "
Sonthal Parganas	...	11th " "	...	25th " "

All are full and well written, and that of Mr. C. J. Faulder, Collector of Purnea, may be singled out for special commendation.

I.—CHARGE.

2. The post of Commissioner was held by Mr. Quinn from the 1st to the 18th April; from the 19th July to the 27th December; and from the 15th January to the 15th March. Mr. Wace acted from the 19th April to the 18th July, and Mr. Skrine from the 28th December to the 14th January. I took charge on the 16th March, and held the office to the end of the year.

3. The following tabular statement shows the charges of districts and subdivisions:—

(b).—District charge.

DISTRICT.	Names of Officers.	PERIOD OF CHARGE—		REMARKS.
		From	To	
1	2	3	4	5
Monghyr ...	H. A. D. Phillips, Esq.	1st April 1893	31st March 1894	* During the interval the Senior Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Babu Mohini Mohan Chuckerbutty, was in charge of the current work.
Bhagalpur ... {	C. R. Marindin, Esq.	1st " "	13th October 1893.	
Purnea ... {	F. H. Skrine, Esq.	*27th October " "	31st March 1894.	
	C. J. S. Faulder, Esq.	1st April " "	31st " "	
		1st " "	24th November 1893.	
Malda ... {	Umesh Chunder Batabyal, Esq.	31st December " "	9th January 1894	
	E. W. Collin, Esq.	27th February 1894	31st March " "	
		26th November 1893	30th December 1893.	
		10th January 1894	26th February 1894.	
Sonthal Par- {	R. Carstairs, Esq. ...	1st April 1893	6th March " "	
ganas ... {	W. H. Vincent, Esq.	9th March 1894	31st " "	

(c).—*Subdivisional charge.*

DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Names of Officers.	PERIOD OF CHARGE—	
			From	To
1	2	3	4	5
MONGHYR ...	Begusarai ...	H. Wheeler, Esq. ...	1st April 1893	31st March 1894.
	Jamui ...	Babu Annada Prosad Bose " Chandi Charan Chatterji.	1st " " 15th " "	14th April 1893. 31st March 1894.
BHAGALPUR	Banka ...	Maulvi Gowhar Ali ...	1st " "	31st " "
	Madhipura {	Babu Purna Chander Gupta.	1st " "	2nd April 1893.
		" Chandi Das Ghose...	3rd " "	20th December "
		S. C. Roberts, Esq. ...	21st December "	31st March 1894.
PUENNA ...	Supaul ...	Babu Surja Kumar Sen... " Suresh Chander Chatterji.	1st April " 27th March 1894	26th " " 31st " "
	Kishanganj	" Ram Narain Banerji.	1st April 1893	31st " "
	Araria ...	" Saroda Prosad Sircar.	1st " "	31st " "
SONTHAL PARGANAS	Deoghur ...	W. M. Smith, Esq. ...	1st " "	15th November 1893.
		H. H. Heard, Esq. ...	16th November "	31st March 1894
	Godda ...	H. H. Heard, Esq. ...	1st April "	9th November 1893;
		F. E. Piffard, Esq. ...	10th November "	31st March 1894.
	Jamtara ...	F. E. Piffard, Esq. ...	1st April "	31st October 1893.
		A. W. Stark, Esq. ...	1st November "	31st March 1894.
	Rajmahal ...	C. H. Swinden, Esq. ...	1st April "	10th June 1893.
		A. McGavin, Esq. ...	11th June "	31st March 1894.
	Pakour ...	E. McL. Smith, Esq. ...	1st April "	31st " "

## II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

(a) *Tour of Commissioner.*

4. Mr. Quinn spent 92 days on tour, during which time he inspected all the district offices and all the subdivisional offices, except those of Supaul, Kishanganj and Araria. His tour was cut short by a serious accident which he met with on his way back from Godda on the 17th December.

Mr. Skrine, who acted for him, in addition to his own duties, spent 10 days on tour as Commissioner. The Bhagalpur district office which Mr. Quinn could not inspect, was inspected by me a few days before the close of the year.

Mr. Quinn during his tour inspected distilleries, municipalities, dispensaries, schools, sub-registry offices, and thanas; and he spent some days with Mr. Craven, the Settlement Officer of the Sonthal Parganas, in order to test the measurements in progress.

(b) *Tours of Collectors or Deputy Commissioners.*

5. Mr. Phillips was out on tour for 103 days, during which he inspected roads, ferries, pounds, police stations, outposts, sub-registry officers, dispensaries, outstills, ganja, opium and tari shops, schools, subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries; enquired into the prospects of the crops and the condition of people; visited several khas mahals and examined the accounts and talked to the raiyats; received visits from zamindars in the interior and heard their complaints. He also made enquires about the Gorakshini movement and regarding salt manufacture and opium cultivation. His tour was a well-organized one, extending over all the months of the year.

Bhagalpur.

6. Mr. Skrine has left the following note regarding his own tour and that of Mr. Marindin:—

“Mr. C. R. Marindin was in charge of the district between 1st April and 27th October, and was out in the interior for 22 days inspecting the Supaul, Madhipura and Banka subdivisions. He was succeeded by Mr. F. H. Skrine, who had put in 59 days touring while in charge of the Shahabad district. Mr. Skrine was on tour in Bhagalpur for 78 days, making 100 in all. He found it impossible to make up the obligatory 120 days in Bhagalpur, as the severe accident to Mr. C. C. Quinn, the Commissioner, kept him at the Sadar for 12 days at the height of the touring season, being appointed to act as Commissioner in addition to his other duties. Then he was compelled to return in the middle of March in order to receive the Hemp Drugs Commission, for whose entertainment and operations elaborate arrangements were necessary. Taking into account what had been performed in this respect by Mr. Skrine and his *locum tenens* in Shahabad, the minimum of 120 was largely exceeded in his case.”

“Mr. Skrine inspected the Supaul and Madhipura subdivisions, devoting his attention chiefly to excise matters, police stations, roads and bridges, chaukidari work, and every detail of administration. In the south of the Ganges his attention was directed principally to the establishment of a municipality at Sultanganj.”

Under the circumstances the tour was sufficient, though it fell short of the maximum period owing to unforeseen circumstances.

Purnea.

7. Mr. Faulder was on tour for 97 days, the minimum prescribed tour for his district being 90 days. Besides inspecting both the subdivisions and spending some time at Khagra looking into the affairs of the Court of Wards' Estate and superintending the sanitary arrangements of the mēla, he visited 9 out of 13 thanas and 12 out of 20 outposts. He also inspected schools, examined the mufassal papers of Government estates, and made enquiries about crops, excise matters, income-tax assessments, state of roads, relations of landlord and tenant, course of trade, and other details of district administration. Mr. Faulder writes—

“My tour took me round almost all those parts of the district which I had not time to visit in my first cold weather, though even now I cannot claim to have traversed the whole district, nor have I yet succeeded in reaching the Palasi and Bhatgaon outposts. The area of the district is enormous—five thousand square miles—and the distances great. Three years are necessary at least for its thorough exploration.”

He specially commends the tour of the Subdivisional Officer of the Araria subdivision, Babu Saroda Prosad Sircar, of which he says—

“His diaries I considered remarkably interesting; they showed that he had taken interest in every subject which called for attention, and that he did a quantity of admirable work of a kind which is often forgotten. He verified the reports of the police in some cases of outstanding criminal fines, and was able to make some realizations where the police had failed. Enquiry into bad livelihood cases, the material condition of the people, and the relations between landlords and tenants, the inspection of roads, pounds, and excise shops, the revision of chaukidari punchayet, and the prompt payment of chaukidars' salaries, were among the subjects that received his attention. He also checked the assessment of chaukidari tax made by the punchayet in a number of villages, and the registration of births and deaths in several. In one part of the subdivision the villagers were reported by the Sub-Inspector of Vaccination to have refused to allow anybody to be vaccinated. He explained to them the advantages of vaccination, and persuaded them to get vaccinated. He also enquired on the spot into a large number of income-tax objections, and also looked up on the spot a number of bad cases of income-tax defaults, which the peons had reported to be irrecoverable. He succeeded in realizing money which would otherwise have probably been recommended for remission.”

This appears to me a very good description of what a model subdivisional tour should be.

8. Messrs. Collin and Batabyal's tours extended over 103 days, being 13 days in excess of the minimum prescribed for the Malda district. All the details of district administration were looked into during these tours. The municipality of Old Malda and the

Malda.

office of the Bench there were thoroughly overhauled. Excise shops, pounds, ferries, and patsbalas were also inspected, and income-tax assessments were tested. Roads and crops also received their proper attention. The khas mahal offices were duly inspected, and preliminary arrangements were made for giving effect to the new scheme relating to the management of khas mahals recently sanctioned by the Board.

9. Mr. Carstairs was on tour during the year for 111 days, travelling no less than 1,550 miles, of which 738 were by rail and 817 by road. Mr. Vincent, as Officiating Deputy Commissioner, made a tour of nine days, travelling 270 miles by rail and 80 by road. Mr. Carstairs inspected all the subdivisions, and, as usual, looked into all matters which affect the welfare of the people and the district administration generally.

(c) *Tours of Subdivisional Officers.*

10. The following table shows the number of days spent by the different Subdivisional Officers on tour:—

Sub-divisions.	Names of Officers.	Time spent on tour.
1	2	
Begusarai ...	Mr. Wheeler ...	110 days.
Jamui ...	Babu Chandi Charan Chatterji ...	100 "
Banka ...	Maulvi Gowhar Ali ...	112 "
Madhipura ...	Babu Chandi Das Ghose ...	41 "
Supaul ...	Mr. S. C. Roberts ...	38 "
Kishanganj ...	Babu Surja Kumar Sen ...	151 "
Araria ...	" Ram Narain Banerji... ..	144 "
Deoghur ...	" Saroda Prosad Siroar... ..	94 "
	Mr. W. M. Smith ...	65 "
	" H. H. Heard ...	95 "
Godda ...	" H. H. Heard ...	41 "
	" F. E. Piffard ...	106 "
Jamtara ...	" F. E. Piffard ...	23 "
	" A. W. Stark ...	53 "
Pakour ...	" E. McL. Smith ...	136 "
Rajmahal ...	" C. H. Swinden ...	13 "
	" A. McGavin ...	137 "
		Total ... 79
		" ... 160
		" ... 147
		" ... 76
		" ... 150

11. The tours of all the District and Subdivisional Officers were up to the standard with three exceptions, viz.—

- (i) That of the District Officer of Bhagalpur, whose explanation is given above.
- (ii) The Subdivisional Officer of Madhipura's tour fell short of the prescribed minimum by 11 days. Mr. S. C. Roberts explains his shortcomings in this respect by saying that he had no competent amla to accompany him in his tours, as his peshkar was ill, and there was no one to take his place. This explanation is not satisfactory, but as Mr. Roberts is entirely new to district and subdivisional work, it may be accepted.
- (iii) In Jamtara the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Stark, was unable, owing to ill health, to complete the requisite number of days on tour.

(d) *Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries by—*

(1) *Commissioner.*

12. My predecessor inspected all the district offices and treasuries, except those of Bhagalpur, the district offices of which were inspected by me.

(2) *Collectors.*

Monghyr.

13. Both the half-yearly inspections were made by Mr. Phillips.



14. The first half-yearly inspection was made by Mr. Marindin, and the second by Mr. Skrine. The latter followed Lord Ulick Browne's plan of having a preliminary inspection of each department made by an Assistant or Deputy Collector who was not in charge of it, or responsible for its working. After submission of their reports, which consisted chiefly of replies *seriatim* to the questions in the Board's Inspection Manual, he made a secondary inspection and passed the necessary orders on their notes. I cannot say that I regard this plan with favour. It involves an enormous amount of needless writing out of questions and answers, and renders important points very liable to be overlooked among a mass of details.

Bhagalpur.

Purnea.

Malda.

Sonthal Parganas.

15. Both the half-yearly inspections were made by Mr. Faulder.

16. Mr. Batabyal made both the half-yearly inspections.

17. Both the half-yearly inspections were made by Mr. Carstairs.

(c) *Inspection of Subdivisional Offices and Treasuries by—*

(1) *Commissioner.*

18. My predecessor inspected all the subdivisional offices and treasuries, except those of Supaul, Araria and Kishanganj.

(2) *Collectors.*

19. All the subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries in Monghyr were inspected twice by the Collector. In Bhagalpur the Banka subdivisional office and treasury was only inspected by the Collector once, and the other subdivisional offices and treasuries twice.

In Purnea the Collector inspected both the subdivisional offices and treasuries twice during the year.

Mr. Carstairs inspected all the subdivisional offices in the Sonthal Parganas once, and the sub-treasuries twice during the year.

20. On the whole, the work of inspection has, in my opinion, been sufficiently performed in this Division. There is, however a tendency to look upon an inspection as a matter 'out of sight out of mind.' By the time the explanations called for by the inspecting officers have been received in their offices, the matters to which they relate have generally become stale and wanting in interest. This is especially the case where the inspection is in unnecessary detail and made in the stereotyped form of answers to questions in the various inspection manuals. The recent issue of the Board's Circular Order No. 1 of October 1893 will tend to check this tendency, as will increased attention to their Circular Order No. 3 of November 1890, which directs that an inspecting officer should begin by seeing that previous defects have been remedied and orders carried out.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

21. Appendices I and II give the statistics under this head in the prescribed forms.

22. The average rainfall in this district was greater than that of the previous two years, and above the normal. The bhadoi crop was close upon the average. The rainfall was particularly favourable to the winter rice, but owing to the cessation of rain from the latter part of October, the high lands failed to yield the estimated outturn, while the low lands yielded a rich crop. The rabi crops yielded a fair outturn.

Monghyr.

23. The rainfall in this district was copious, and was on the whole, well distributed. The heavy rains of July, however, caused more or less injury to some of the bhadoi crops all over the district. The rainfall was most propitious to the growth of rice, both bhadoi and aghani. The yield was nowhere less than the average, while in the Sadar and Madhipura subdivisions it was 18 annas. The almost entire cessation of rain from October to January caused some injury to rabi crops, particularly wheat and barley; but the outturn was on the whole decidedly better than in the preceding year, and oilseeds benefitted.

Bhagalpur.

24. The rainfall in this district was more than that of the previous year, and a little above the average. Its distribution was very seasonable till October, and a bumper harvest was expected. The unusually heavy rainfall at the end of September, however, caused a general overflow of all the rivers and streams which damaged the crops on low lands. The flood water did not subside till the middle of November, so that the sowing of the rabi crops was correspondingly late. The excessive moisture in the soil at the sowing season, and the entire absence of rain in November, December and January, prevented the full development of the rabi crops, and the yield was less than the average. On the whole the weather was fairly favourable, and the outturn of most crops good, though a little less than the average was harvested. Indigo, which is grown to a very large extent in the south and western parts of the Sadar subdivision, grew well; but the continued heavy rains from June to August washed out the colour from the leaves, and the outturn was not therefore satisfactory.

25. The rainfall in this district was much above that of the two preceding years, but it was not well distributed. There was excessive rain during the first seven months, and almost none at all during the last five. The season therefore was favourable to the rice crops, but unfavourable to kalai, wheat, barley, and other crops of the cold season. A peculiarity of the season was that though the rainfall was abundant, the rivers did not rise so high as in other years. Partly from this cause, and partly from the unusually dry weather during the cold season, the yield of the rabi crops was poor, though a good crop of rice was reaped all over the district. The growth of the mulberry, an important crop in this district, was as good as usual. Jute and indigo were partially injured by heavy rains, and the yield of both was comparatively poor. The yield of mango was slightly below the average.

26. The average rainfall in this district was 65·32, an increase of about 18½ inches over the two preceding years. The rain nearly all fell in the rainy season, and this very heavy rainfall interfered greatly with the Indian-corn crop, which was only about four annas. The rice crop, especially on the high grounds, was a bumper one. A good deal of rice was planted on Indian-corn land where the crop had failed. The rabi crops were below the average. The late rains interfered with the sowings, and the want of winter showers was unfavourable. Sugarcane did well. The mahua crop was also good.

27. On the whole the Division fared well in the matter of weather and crops, and the year was prosperous above the average.

#### IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

28. The general health of the district of Monghyr was much better than in the preceding year. The total number of deaths fell from 74,747 in 1892 to 55,498 in 1893, and the death-rate per thousand from 36·71 to 27·26. Only 638 deaths were registered under cholera against 6,297 in the year 1892. There was also a marked decrease in deaths from fever, the figures being 45,011 and 59,394 respectively.

29. There were 58,186 deaths registered in the Bhagalpur district in 1893 against 66,928 in 1892, or a decrease of 13 per cent. The causes of the comparative healthiness of 1893, are thus described by the Civil Surgeon:—

“The year 1893 was one of comparative plenty; rain fell in abundance and was equally distributed over both time and place, and grain was cheap. The tardy departure of the cold season, the early monsoon, and an interval of seasonable showers, shortened and moderated the period of heat and discomfort which precedes the break of the rains. All diseases associated with climatic conditions and imperfect nutrition, were therefore less rife.”

The disease which proved most fatal was fever, the number of deaths attributed to this cause being 48,278, or 83 per cent., of the total. Cholera was most prevalent in the months of October to December. During these months deaths from this disease numbered 817, or nearly 83 per cent., of the total reported number—990. In the town of Bhagalpur and its suburbs there

were 324 deaths from this disease. There were 1,177 deaths from small-pox. It was most prevalent in the Sadar and Banka subdivisions, the number of deaths being 899 and 271 respectively. The disease was worst in the months of April and August, but no month was quite free from deaths. The Civil Surgeon remarks that he is not at all satisfied with the way in which the work of vaccination has been conducted in the localities above referred to, and that it is his intention to change the greater number of the staff before the next working season.

30. The Collector of Purnea writes:—

Purnea. “Mortality by itself is no true measure of health, and only those who have been in and about the district can realize what a pestilential year this has been, especially between

October and March.”

There were 51,579 deaths registered during the year 1893, of which 49,316 were said to be from fever. On this subject Mr. Faulder says—

“There is not the least doubt that there was a perfect pestilence of fevers in the autumn, and that many deaths were due to it; but it is impossible to believe that all these deaths were due solely to malarial fevers. It needs a staunch faith to accept the diagnosis of the village chaukidar, especially when experience in the dispensaries and jails is opposed to belief. ‘Bokhar,’ the native name for ‘fever,’ appears also to be used as almost synonymous with ‘illness’ when a villager has no other specific name at hand.

“*Dysentery and Diarrhoea*.—A mortality of 61 from these two causes, (and of 56 in 1892-93), still further shakes one’s faith in the village chaukidar. A death-rate of 60 among two millions in such a district as this would be too ridiculous for remarks, if it had not been made the basis of a violent attack on the sanitary arrangements of Bengal jails, where a correct diagnosis shows a large proportion of deaths due to dysentery and diarrhoea.”

31. The general health of the Malda district was worse than in the preceding year. The total registered mortality from all causes was 32,947 against 26,804 of the preceding year, giving a ratio of 40·4 per thousand against 32·8 in 1892. There were 3,951 deaths from cholera against 346 in the preceding year, and 27,127 from fever against 25,036 in 1892.

32. The number of deaths registered in this district was 30,360 against 38,287 in the preceding year, and the rate per thousand dropped from 21·82 to 17·30. The year was essentially a fever year. The fever which generally hangs about the malarious villages on the eastern fringe of the district this year took the shape of influenza, and penetrated into other parts of the district. Cholera was not quite so rife as usual.

#### VACCINATION.

33. Compulsory vaccination was in force within all the municipal areas of the district. Within the municipality of Monghyr vaccination was carried on under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, whilst in the municipalities of Jamui and Jamalpur vaccine operations were supervised by the local Assistant Surgeon and East Indian Railway Medical Officer respectively. Those in the district outside the municipal area were carried on under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 50,093 against 38,999 in the preceding year.

34. The Civil Surgeon remarks that about 75 per cent. of the children of this district may be said to be protected by vaccination. The Marwaris, and next to them the Babhans, are the people who oppose vaccination most. Some prosecutions were instituted against those who refused to have their children vaccinated in the compulsory areas, that is to say, the town and its suburbs. The Civil Surgeon strongly recommends that vaccination be made compulsory throughout the district. The Collector has furnished no figures under this head.

35. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 59,946 against 51,369 in the preceding year: 99·89 per cent. are reported to have been successful.

Purnea.

36. The entire supervision of vaccine operations was brought under the Civil Medical Officer during the year: 27,826 vaccine operations were performed during the year against 26,350 in the preceding year: only 49 were unsuccessful. Vaccination was well received by all classes of people except the Ferazis, who also were ultimately persuaded to have their children vaccinated.

37. The number of persons vaccinated was 57,808 against 64,854 in the preceding year. The transfer of the work from the department to the Civil Medical Officer has had a good effect. Dr. Kelly has been most active and has, the Deputy Commissioner thinks, brought the returns more in accord with facts than they ever were before.

#### V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

38. The people of this district have now recovered from the effects of the scarcity of 1891-92. The crops were better than in the previous year; the price of grain was cheaper, and rents have been realized with greater ease. Trade has been brisk, and the trading classes have done well. The condition of the classes who draw fixed salaries, continues to be bad. Mr. Philips writes—

“The middle classes in this district are better off than the same classes in Bengal, as they go in for fewer luxuries and do not affect silk umbrellas, patent leather shoes, &c. That the year has been a more prosperous one than the previous year is evident from the decrease in offences against property, decrease in number of sales and mortgages, and increased excise receipts. There has been a rise in taxable incomes from trade and letting value of houses, and an increase of goldsmiths with taxable incomes, which shows that the people have more to spend on jewellery. Cultivators, with rights of occupancy, are fairly well off, and many of them are petty maliks also, who are not dependent on a single season. Those who cultivate *kumuts*, and landless labourers, are not so well off and live from hand to mouth. The low castes live in dirty hovels and hardly ever get their clothes washed, while they prefer bread made of coarse grain, such as marwa and makai, to rice (even if they could afford the latter), as they are more satisfying at the price and take longer to digest. This class would be worse off than they are but for the abundance of mahua and other jungle fruits in those tracts which are the poorest. The mahua crop was poor this year owing to west winds. The half educated middle class is, as in Bengal, very badly off. It is a case of being unable to dig and ashamed to beg, though the pleas *ad misericordiam* of Umedwars for appointment are not far removed from begging.”

39. During the year under report the paddy harvest was a full one, and the yield of bhadoi and rabi was at least half of an average crop, and as the preceding year had also been prosperous, the masses of the people who live by agriculture were as contented and prosperous as their careless and unthrifty habits permit them to be.

40. Mr. Faulder writes—

“The condition of the agricultural class of people was much improved during the year, they having now reaped good harvests in two successive seasons. The prices of food-grains, though lower than in the previous year, generally ruled high, which enabled the cultivators to dispose of their surplus produce with much advantage to themselves. They were able to pay in their rents with ease; and also to satisfy their mahajans' demands. The condition of the landholding classes was also good, as they were able to collect their rents in good time and without difficulty, and discharge their debts. The condition of traders was also on the whole good. The middle classes who depend on service, are those who are least comfortable; they have a hard struggle to make both ends meet, owing to high prices of food and other necessities; stocks which were depleted during the scarcity of 1892 have been replenished.”

41. The material condition of the people of this district was on the whole prosperous. They reaped good harvests of bhadoi and winter rice crops in the preceding year,

and the yield of those crops during the past year was also good. The growers of mulberry and rearers of silkworm made moderately good profits; mango and jute were sold at high prices, and the effect of the partial failure of kalai and rabi crops was not much felt. The prices of food-grains ruled high on account of heavy exportation to the eastern districts. The people who live exclusively by labour, and those with fixed income alone, felt the high price of food-grains and other commodities that prevailed throughout the year. But even these classes felt some relief, as the prices, though high, were lower than those which ruled in the preceding year.

42. Mr. Carstairs writes—

“There was some apprehension of distress in the early part of the year owing to the failure of the Indian-corn crop, but this was set at rest by the unusual excellence of the rice crop. It is noticed on the Pakour side that the demand for labour far exceeds the supply, and in most parts of the district there is an increasing tendency to emigrate to the tea gardens: labour, unconnected with land, (such as on roads, quarries, irrigation works, &c.) is the only means by which the surplus population can hope for much relief now, as there is (except, perhaps, to a limited extent in the south centre of the district) little cultivable land that has not already been taken up. The Subdivisional Officer of Rajmahal is justly concerned about the condition of the Paharias, whose drunken, improvident, and lazy habits are not only preventing them from improving, but are also causing them to destroy their future prospects by removing from the hills their scanty covering of trees, and selling for years in advance their crops of sabai grass.

On the whole the past has been a satisfactory year.”

#### VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

43. In Monghyr there was a large falling off (195 against 454) in the number of emigrants registered as compared with the previous year, which is attributed to an increased resort to free emigration, and to good crops during the year. There were two cases of kidnapping and abduction of coolies in the Jamui subdivision. In one, three Sonthal girls were kidnapped by unlicensed female recruiters, who were punished with rigorous imprisonment for 18 months each. In the other case a family of seven persons, of whom two are aged women and the rest children, were abducted; the case has been committed to the Sessions for trial. Thirty-three emigrants were registered for the colonies against sixty in the preceding year.

44. There was very little recruiting of coolies for emigration from this district. The only depôts that exist are three in the town of Bhagalpur, through which only 37 men passed; and three in the Supaul subdivision through which 16 men passed. All these were emigrants for the tea districts: there were none for the colonies. The Subdivisional Officer of Banka, in which there is a large aboriginal element, states that the Sonthals, Koles, and people of similar tribes are taken away by recruiters from other places, but there is no record of the numbers, as the recruiters take care not to register intending emigrants at the stations to which they belong. There were two cases of alleged malpractices on the part of recruiters. One occurred in the town of Bhagalpur, where one Banku Dusadh complained against the person in charge of one of the cooly depôts that he had enticed away the complainant's niece, who was said to be only 16 years old. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that the girl was 19 years old, and that on arrival at Calcutta she had bolted. The other case occurred in Banka. A woman complained that her two daughters were missing. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that they were sent to the Nowgong tea gardens under false names and addresses. The parties in this affair are the recruiters and the chaukidars and another resident of the village to which the girls belonged. The case is still under trial. There is no immigration into this district, unless the periodical advent of people in search of employment can be so called. Labourers from Darbhanga and Monghyr districts came to the Supaul subdivision at harvest time to work as labourers.

45. There was no regular emigration from, or immigration into, this district during the year. The local population find no difficulty in getting sufficient lands for their purposes at low rents; they have therefore no incentive to leave their houses for other districts. There is as usual a large temporary emigration of blacksmiths, syces and artificers to Calcutta, Assam, Rangoon and other places. A large number of labourers from the western districts annually immigrate to this district for work in the fields and roads. They return to their respective homes on the completion of the works. Contractors on roads and railways import their coolies, and indigo-planters settle colonies of Dhangars and Musahars round them; in the west the Sonthals have come across in some numbers and taken up a good deal of land.

46. There was very little emigration from this district during the year; the people being mostly agriculturists, are naturally unwilling to go to other places for employment. A few Muhammadans of Tulsihatta work as blistis in Calcutta. A large number of labourers annually immigrate to this district to work in the fields and on roads. The number of Sonthal settlers in Old Malda and Gazole thana has increased during the year.

47. There are only two places where emigrants to Assam are registered, viz., Dumka and Deoghur; these two places registered between them 123 emigrants and dependents (36 of them only being males) against an average for the past three years of 489. The decrease, according to Mr. Carstairs, is not so much because emigration through *arkatis* is becoming more popular, as because their malpractices are destroying emigration itself. He believes that they are getting fewer people to go. This impression is strengthened by the fact that this class of recruiters is resorting more freely to illegal practices, and those practices are specially carried on against women and children. In Dumka subdivision alone there were 50 criminal complaints, and 11 convictions were obtained, eight under section 417, Penal Code, one under section 342, and two under section 363. In Deoghur many cases of abduction of females and children were reported. In six the accused were brought to trial and in four convicted. The Subdivisional Officer is convinced that the cases actually brought to trial are but a small proportion of those occurring in his subdivision. In Jantara there were 14 complaints and one conviction. In Pakour five persons in two cases were convicted of cheating in connection with recruiting. In Godda a Eurasian named Stark was convicted of forcibly carrying off some Paharia youths as coolies.

I quote the following remarks of Mr. Carstairs *in extenso*, as he has devoted much care and trouble to the matter. He writes—"Three circumstances have occurred to show how weak are the safeguards against abuses of recruiting. The first is a case that occurred last year and has developed thus: a Mr. Loder came down to recruit coolies for a garden in South Sylhet and got about 100, giving them written and registered contracts to pay wages at a certain rate (Rs. 12 I believe) for a year. The wages were refused, and Loder's letters to his employer showed that he was ready to promise whatever the men might believe, and that his promises were never meant to be kept. This was a European, ostensibly of good position, deliberately cheating. He was criminally convicted in Sylhet for the offence, but this occurrence shows how readily recruiters lay aside morality to get coolies. They seem to look on their business as that of trappers or hunters.

"The second case was that of Stark. He carried off five lads to Calcutta, where they were put in Mr. Myers' depôt and supposed to have accepted their contract before the Magistrate and the Protector of Emigrants. They were photographed in a group and consigned to Assam.

"It appears certain from the criminal proceedings in which Stark and others were convicted, that they did not appear before the Magistrate and Protector of Emigrants. Probably (certainly possibly) they were personated before these officials. They were not photographed until after they were recorded as having agreed to go and signed contracts, and no impartial person identified them. The danger of personation is very great at wholesale establishments remote from the houses of the emigrants, and I am certain unwilling persons are frequently got off to Assam. A bewildered and helpless jungly

saying to an official in a hurry that he goes willingly is to my mind no proof that he does so. A third case is the following:—

“A young married woman was enticed away from her house, debauched, and sent secretly to Assam. The two men who got her away were convicted and imprisoned. The young woman was afterwards traced to a garden in Assam, and her husband asked to have her sent back. The authorities in Assam at first would not consent to cancel her contract, and it was only after a lengthened correspondence that we got her back. This case caused a very great local excitement, and all the Sonthals were watching to see if she would be sent back or not.

“My own impression is that, if Government would entirely suppress the *arkatis*, and trust to unassisted emigration and recruiting by sardars and garden agents, emigration would be more popular and emigrants to Assam more numerous than is now the case. I can assert this, that the suppression would have the best effect on the native population among whom this trade is the chief cause of political danger, and would draw a sigh of relief from the breast of every one of our officers.”

I commend the above remarks to the serious consideration of Government, as they are the outcome of years of patient observation on the part of an officer who understands the Sonthals and is thoroughly trusted by them.

#### VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

48. Appendix III gives the prices of food in the several districts, as well as for the Division as a whole, in the form prescribed by Government. Appendix IV gives the prices of labour in the different districts in the prescribed form. It will be seen that all food-grains were cheaper than in the preceding year, though salt was slightly dearer. Wages of labourers remained almost the same as before except in Purnea, where there has been a rise in the cost of skilled labour. In the Sonthal Parganas carpenters' and gharamis' wages rose, while those of common blacksmiths fell. Wages generally do not appear to fluctuate with, or to rise so rapidly as prices.

#### VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

49. The principal manufactures of the Monghyr district are indigo, molasses, hides, ghee, saltpetre, guns and opium.

Monghyr.

The total number of guns manufactured during the year was 3,799 against 2,368 of the preceding year. In spite of the import of cheap European-made guns, the Monghyr guns find ready sale with natives, and are largely exported to Calcutta, Dinajpur and other places. One mica quarry was worked in Janui, and the Dharhara stone quarry continued to be worked by Mr. Ambler.

50. The principal manufactures of the Bhagalpur district are indigo,

Bhagalpur.

tusser, molasses, iron implements, cotton cloths, saltpetre, lac ornaments, brass utensils and blankets.

The tusser silk industry shows signs of revival, as the quantity and value of the product appear to have been steadily increasing for the last three years.

In the Banka subdivision mineral products are said to exist, and attempts have been made from time to time to conduct mining operations there on a large scale, but to no effect. The Sonthals and Kols make something of the iron which they find in the dry beds of the hill streams all over the subdivision. They smelt the iron, and the village smiths purchase it for the manufacture of spades, axes, &c.

51. The principal manufactures of the Purnea district are indigo, country

Purnea.

cloths, blankets, brass-ware, wood-work gunny-bags, mats, molasses and Bidri-ware. Of the last

the Collector writes:—

“This industry is confined to a few families in Purnea city and Kusba. The articles turned out are hukkas, sorahies, khasdans, *i.e.*, for native use. They are not of very finished workmanship, and there is therefore no great demand for them. The workmen are lazy and unenterprising, and the industry is therefore on its decline. I reported last year that I had brought



some specimens of up-country Bidri-ware for these men to copy, and that little progress had been made. A sorahi and plate were ultimately finished, and were very little inferior to the patterns, showing that the workers could, if they liked, do well. I advised the man to make another pair, after which he might be allowed to keep the pattern, but he has never finished it; in 15 months he has therefore not completed two copies: his excuse is that he is afraid that these articles not being what he has been in the custom of selling, he will find no market for them; it seems hopeless to expect any display of enterprise on the part of men of his class. The principal kinds of country cloths manufactured are *totas* and *patanees*, which are much valued on account of their thickness, durability and handsome patterns. They are in very general use amongst the semi-aboriginal females of the Kishanganj subdivision. The manufacture of gunny-bags is on the decline. The opening of the Kishanganj Railway line has given an impetus to the manufacture of mats, and they are now taken down to Calcutta in very large quantities. They are made of a kind of grass called *mathi*. The Bidri-ware industry is confined to a few families in Purnea city and Kusba. The industry is on its decline."

"*Wooden-work.*—This industry consists of the making of cart wheels, and is confined to Chakla near Kishanganj. There is a colony of Mussulman carpenters of about 100 families who are chiefly employed in this work. A very large number are turned out every year, and the wheels find a ready market in the fairs of Khagra, Alua-Khoa and Nekmard. They are well known for their good make and durability, and as such they are in high demand and are circulated all over the surrounding districts. The boys of these Chakla families formed the bulk of the students first enrolled in the Purnea Technical School; after a year's work, however, they found they could make more money at home by helping their fathers as wheel-wright at Chakla than the Rs. 4 per month allowed as the stipend at the school. It is said that a strong half-taught carpenter boy can at Chakla make 8 annas a day." There are no mines in this district.

52. The chief manufactures of the Malda district are raw silk, various kinds of silk fabrics, indigo and utensils of brass and bell-metal. There are two silk factories, both of which are worked under European supervision. There are also numerous native silk filatures in different parts of the district. Nawabganj and English Bazar are the chief places for the manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils. There are no mines in this district.

53. The chief manufactures of this district are indigo, country cloth, lac and molasses; country cloth is woven by three classes of weavers—Tantis, Jolhas and Sonthals. Sonthal Parganas. The best weavers are those at Hiranpur, Barhait and Boria. They all weave in colours, and some of the patterns are very pretty. Near Dumka and Deoghur ribbed and honey-combed cloth fit for towels is woven to a small extent. The use of country cloth among the Sonthals and lower class Hindus and Mussalmans is not decreasing, as it is thicker and stronger than imported cloths.

54. The only considerable mine in this district is the Madankata coal mine, which in 1893 turned out 23,660 tons and employed 388 workmen. The other two are surface quarries rather than mines, and are situated at Domanpur and Ghatchora. They turned out between them 316 tons and employed 29 workpeople.

55. Stone is largely quarried in this district for the use of the railway and for export to various municipalities. The chief quarries are situated in the Rajmahal and Pakour subdivisions. The entire outturn of the district was 207,258 tons.

56. Appendix V gives the statistics under this head in the form proscribed by Government.

#### IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

57. The trade routes remained unchanged during the year. The import of English piece-goods shows an increase as compared with the preceding year. The trade in country produce remained almost stationary. There was an increase in the Monghyr.



export of wheat, oilseeds, grains, ghee, linseed, and other important food-crops, owing to the rich harvest of the year combined with the generally economical habits of the people. The imports of rice and salt were greater owing to the many marriages which took place during the year—always a gauge of prosperity.

58. There has been no change in the trade routes of this district. The traffic of North Bhagalpur is being more diverted every year to the Tirhut State Railway from the river Kusi. The traffic with Nepal is registered at three registering stations as before. The Collector has, as in preceding years, made a comparison of the figures of railway-borne traffic between his district and Calcutta as published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. These figures are not yet complete—those for January to March 1894 not having yet been published. The comparison, so far as it goes, shows an increase in the quantity of rice and oilseeds and a decrease in wheat and other food-grains exported to Calcutta. The increase in the export of rice and oilseeds is attributed to the good harvests of the year. There has been an increase in the imports of European piece-goods, which is a fair proof of the prosperity of the district. The import of salt, curiously enough, fell off to a great extent.

59. The total value of the export and import trade with Nepal was Rs. 6,00,442 and Rs. 3,01,093 as against Rs. 40,906 and Rs. 5,35,911 of the previous year. The trade in timber has altogether declined of late years, the authorities at Nepal having restricted excessive export from their territories.

60. The trade of the year under report was much brisker than that of the previous year. This was mainly due to the improved outturn of crops generally. The principal articles of export were tobacco, jute, mustard seeds, rice, paddy, wheat and hides. The exports show an increase in every article except wheat. A considerable quantity of rice, paddy and mustard seeds was brought from Nepal and exported through the several railway stations in the Araria subdivision. Mustard seed was chiefly sent down to Calcutta, and the rice and paddy were taken to Revelganj, Chapra, Arrah and other places in Bihar. A portion of the rice and paddy found its way to Ghazipur. The goods were sent down by rail to Manihari ghat, whence they were taken by country boats to the places above mentioned. Jute and tobacco were sent to Calcutta and Bhadreswar. The principal articles of import were European piece-goods, salt, iron, brass, copper-ware, cotton, kerosine oil, sugar and gold and silver. There was an increase in almost all the articles of import except salt and kerosine oil. The increase in European piece-goods is remarkable. A very large number of marriages took place during the year, and there was consequently an increased demand for them. The general prosperity of the people, consequent on the good harvest of the two preceding years, tended materially to increase the number of marriages.

61. There has been no great change as yet in the principal trade routes of the district, though a change which will be of great importance has been instituted. The Barsoe-Kishanganj line has now been opened for all traffic. So far, however, the railway has not obtained the traffic in full: the boat route by the Mahanadi, and the route from Kishanganj by cart to Kusba, is still followed. In course of time there can be no doubt but that the railway will get the whole traffic.

62. The trade with Nepal is daily growing in importance with the increased trade of the district and increased facility of transit. Judging from the figures registered at the twelve registering stations on the frontier, it would appear that there was an increase in the imports of rice and paddy, mustard seeds, linseed and tobacco. There was a decrease in the imports of jute and sal timber. The principal articles of export were European piece-goods, salt, iron, betelnuts, sugar and kerosine oil. All these show an increase; ganja only shows a decrease, which is probably due to the stocks remaining unsold of the previous year.

63. The Collector is unable to give reliable statistics for the trade of his district. The export trade in rice during the year was brisk, the harvests having been abundant, and

the demand from abroad great. It has been roughly estimated that about 8 lakhs of maunds of rice were exported during the year against 6 lakhs of maunds in the previous year. The export trade in kalai and pulses was also brisk. The export of wheat was normal. The export trade in cocoons and raw silk was nearly normal. Trade in jute was very brisk. The export of silk fabrics is fast dying out, the demand growing less and less every year. The chief imports of the district are piece-goods, cotton twist, salt and kerosine oil. The fluctuations as compared with the preceding year were unimportant.

64. Trade is most active on the east side of the district, viz., towards Pakour and Rajmahal, as communication is easier there. Among exports the leading commodities are grains, oilseeds, mahua, sabai grass, lac, tusser, stone metal, hides, fish and timber. Of imports the chief are cloth, kerosine oil and salt. The export of rice was large owing to the good harvest. In wheat and Indian-corn the trade was dull, the harvest having been bad. The trade in oilseeds was much as usual. The export trade of sabai grass is practically all from Sahibganj, where there are 12 baling presses. The trade expanded from 1,63,000 maunds in 1892-93 to 2,40,000 maunds in 1893-94. The trade in tusser cocoons has fallen off; stone metal is exported largely. The trade in hides is still expanding; fish are exported in large quantities by rail from Sahibganj and Rajmahal. Owing to improvement in quality and attractiveness, piece-goods are gaining ground on the locally manufactured goods. The import of salt has somewhat declined, as the excess stocks of the preceding year had to be worked off. There was a striking increase in the business of the Hiranpur cattle market; sales of 33,722 head of cattle were registered against 26,262 head in the preceding year. It is the principal mart for selling cattle from Bihar to purchasers in Bengal.

#### X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

65. The chief administrative changes introduced during the year were (1) the reorganization of the chaukidari system under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 as amended by Act I of 1892; (2) the abolition of four police outposts in the Purnea district; (3) the transfer of the Sadar Sub-Registry office of Malda to the charge of a Special Sub-Registrar; (4) a similar change at Naya Dumka; and (5) the introduction of a new law, Regulation V of 1893, into the Sonthal Parganas, by which considerable changes were effected in the judicial arrangements of that district. On this point and on others which concern the Sonthal Parganas, I think Mr. Carstairs is entitled to be heard *in propria personâ*. He writes—"A new law, Regulation V of 1893, came into force in June, whereby considerable changes were effected in the judicial arrangements of the district.

"The principal of these was that by which the Deputy Commissioner was made Sessions Judge. This adds considerably to his work, as many cases which were formerly tried by the Sessions Judges of Bhagalpur and Birbhum, have now to be tried by him. A special report on the working of this as regards appointment of public prosecutor, assessors, statistics, &c., will be submitted after the reports for the year have been disposed of.

"Another important change is the limitation of the appointment of Subordinate Judge to subdivisional offices. This has broken through a long-standing custom, whereby a second officer was vested with such powers at head-quarters. I had myself the intention of gradually withdrawing the business of Subordinate Judge from subdivisional offices to a special officer at head-quarters, and thus assimilating our practice to that of other districts; but if only a Subdivisional Officer can be vested with these powers, as has been ruled by the Government, this hope must be given up.

"The law as interpreted is likely to operate harshly in the Sadar subdivision, whose extent is the largest, and where the Subdivisional Officer has a good deal of executive work. It has always been the custom for the second officer, vested with powers as a Subordinate Judge, to relieve him of the greater part of the cases, and I fear that the change will work badly, interfering with the Subdivisional Officer's work, and also preventing the cases from being punctually disposed of. I may remark that I was consulted while the Regulation was being drafted, and that this interpretation was one unexpected by me.

"The new Regulation has altered the rule as to appeals, giving the right to appeal, but limiting the number of appeals. Revision has also been restored to its proper function of correcting grave errors instead of being a mere appeal under another name.

"The limitation for Civil appeals has been reduced to that under the general Limitation law, and no one seems to be the worse. The power to enhance in Criminal appeals has been used though rarely, and was of great advantage. The variety of interpretation between the High Court and the local Courts as to what is meant in the usury clause by an intermediate adjustment of account, has been settled in the new regulations.

"Under this head, too, I may mention that rules for the regulation of petition-writers have been sanctioned during the year. I believe they are working well.

"The passing of the Justice regulation emphasized my claim to assistance in my work, and first a Deputy Magistrate was sent, and then a Joint-Magistrate. The appointment of the Joint-Magistrate enabled us to go more closely into some of the work of the various offices I am supposed to manage, and in some of them, especially the Road Department and the Record-room, as well as in the Head Muharrir's department, various irregularities were discovered.

"Proposals were under consideration at the beginning of the year for a reorganization of the subdivisional establishments, and these were sanctioned in part. The pay was in nearly all cases fixed in place of the old progressive pay, and the posts graded. The rate of pay was lowered, both minimum and maximum. The scheme has not yet come into full force as existing incumbents continue to draw progressive pay.

"I may remark that the scheme as sanctioned is likely to cause difficulties, seeing that while at head-quarters progressive pay is drawn, in the subdivisions fixed pay is to be drawn. This will cause difficulties with regard to transfer, which will increase as the senior men at subdivisions drop out and fixed pay becomes the rule there. The addition to the number of clerks and muharrirs does not all represent relief, as a considerable amount of work has also been added. Considering, however, the great difficulty Government finds in providing funds for any purpose at present, I must express gratitude for what has been done.

"A sub-treasury was opened at Jamtara in July 1893. It is a convenience, and involves little additional work.

"The system of management in the Wards' Estates was changed during the year, the former agents being appointed Managers and paid fixed salaries with fixed establishments in place of the commission formerly allowed. Some applications for adjustment of establishment have been and are being made, and the complaint is made justly I think that sufficient allowance is not made for the performance of the duty of ghatwal. The change has, however, been given effect to."

#### XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

66. The police registered both births and deaths during the year. The trade with Nepal continued to be registered at three registering stations on the frontier in the Bhagalpur and at 12 in the Purnea district. It is remarked by the Collector of Bhagalpur that a great deal of the frontier trade passes by routes not commanded by these stations. During the year the Bhagalpur District Board collected some valuable statistics regarding the traffic on the Bhagalpur-Bowski road, on which it is contemplated to run a light railway; statistics relating to price-currents were collected by Sub Deputy Collectors and kanungoes. Statistics were also collected in the Sonthal Parganas as regards the traffic on the Dumka-Bhagalpur road. This was done at the instance of the promoters of the Bhagalpur-Bowski Railway, the extension of which to Dumka forms part of the scheme. At the instance of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, enquiries were made with a view to ascertain the number of horses, ponies and tatoes in the different districts of the Division and the result was duly reported to him.

#### XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

67. Appendices VI, VII and IX are submitted, giving statistics in the prescribed form regarding (a) original work disposed of by District Judges,

Subordinate Judges, and Small Cause Court Judges; (b) Civil work disposed of by Munsifs; and (c) Civil appeal cases. The figures for these statements have been obtained direct from the District Judges and not through the Collectors.

68. The Collector of Monghyr reports that the relations between landlords and tenants and between creditors and debtors are, according to the Civil Judges, far from satisfactory. In most of the disputes in the Sadar subdivision it appeared that landlords endeavoured to increase the rent indirectly by manufacturing collection papers, showing previous realizations at increased rates. The plea of payment set up by tenants was in many cases supported by fabricated receipts. It is also said that Marwaris often support their claims by fabricated account books, and many estates and shares of estates are passing into the hands of Marwaris and Banias. The experience of the last year has, Mr. Phillips says, further shown the efficacy of the cadastral survey in the Srinagar and Baneili estates. A large number of rent suits were instituted last year, but a considerable proportion of them decided *ex-parte*, the raiyats not contesting the demand. Mr. Phillips also notices the great delay in the disposal of title suits, which seems to him to amount to a denial of justice in many cases.

69. The Collector of Bhagalpur has no general remarks to make under this head, except that Civil Court amins do not command the confidence of parties so much as they should. I fear that this remark applies with equal force to Collectorate peons employed in serving notices, &c., under the Certificate Act. The plan of appointing pensioned soldiers as process-servers has not succeeded.

70. The Collector of Purnea remarks that the manner in which sale notices are published causes much hardship to the raiyats. For instance, a landlord gets some land belonging to a raiyat advertised for sale for some dues: in the boundaries which he gives for the land to be sold, he includes a plot of land belonging to another tenant. That tenant never comes to know of it till it is too late, and the land really liable for sale in addition to the other tenant's land is sold and made over to the possession of the auction-purchaser. He and the tenant whose land is thus sold, become involved in a dispute which often leads to litigation, and the injured tenant runs a certain amount of risk of losing his lands unless he can produce satisfactory evidence of his right. This hardship might, in Mr. Faulder's opinion, be obviated if a better method of publishing sale notices were adopted, by insisting that the peons should invariably obtain receipts from the raiyats holding lands on all the four sides of the land to be sold.

71. The Collector of Malda states that a large number of rent suits were instituted by the Zamindar of Chanchal against the tenants of a particular estate. The relations between landlord and tenant in this estate are reported to have been of a strained character for some years, and after some serious rioting the parties are now fighting in the Civil Courts.

72. I have recently submitted the Deputy Commissioner's report on the administration of Civil Justice in the Sonthal Parganas with my notes thereon. It seems unnecessary therefore to go into much detail in this report. The number of institutions of suits was 12,583, and of execution cases 6,706, showing an increase of 228. The institutions of execution cases did not keep pace with that of suits. Miscellaneous cases also show an increase. The increase in institutions is attributed to the chance the good year gave of realizing, and to the necessity of saving limitation in case of claims not pressed in previous bad years. Disposal kept pace with institution, except in Dumka and Godda. Arbitration cases show an increase from 339 to 506. The subdivision where this form of justice is most popular is Pakour. In Deoghur and Jamtara very few cases go to arbitration. Appeals before Subordinate Courts were, notwithstanding the increase in suits, less by 62; 502 against 564. The number of appeals to the Deputy Commissioner was 190 against 249 in the preceding year, but to these should be added 19 applications for revision, so that the real difference is only 40.

The receipts of Courts were Rs. 83,085-9-0 against Rs. 80,875-9-0.

73. The Civil Judicial work of the Sonthal Parganas is growing apace, and it is even now difficult to keep pace with it. I see no reason why the strain should not be lightened for our officers, who have also much revenue and miscellaneous work, by the gradual extension of the Honorary Bench system, and by allowing Benches to try petty civil as well as criminal cases.

## XIII.—CRIME.

74. There was a large decrease in cognizable crime, the divisional figures being 12,602 against 14,673 in 1892. The decrease is general, but the most marked decrease (of 745 cases) occurred in Bhagalpur. The decrease is chiefly in offences against property, and is attributable to the more prosperous condition of the people.

75. In Monghyr there was a decrease of 229 burglary and of 343 theft cases. In Bhagalpur there was a decrease of 694 burglaries and of 105 thefts. In Purnea there was a decrease of 165 burglary and of 263 theft cases. In Malda there was a decrease of 30 cases under the head of burglary and of 97 under theft. In the Sonthal Parganas there was a decrease of 87 cases under burglary and of 403 under theft.

76. In Monghyr there was a decrease of 3 cases under the head of rioting. In Bhagalpur there was some increase (44 against 37 in 1892) under this head, but the cases were not of a very serious nature. In Purnea there was an increase of 11 cases under this head, but none of the cases were serious. In Malda there was a decrease of 7 cases. In the Sonthal Parganas there was a large increase of 13 cases, but here also it is stated that none of the cases was of a serious nature.

77. There were 2 cases of dacoity in Monghyr against 1 in the preceding year. There was a marked falling off in Bhagalpur, there having been only 1 case against 7 in the preceding year. There were only 9 dacoity cases in Purnea against 24 in the preceding year. All the dacoities of the year under report were professional, with the exception of 1, which was a technical dacoity only. The decrease is due to some extent to the better patrol system introduced throughout the district (especially on the Nepal frontier line), but chiefly to the greater prosperity of the people. In Malda there were only 2 cases of dacoity reported during the year against 5 in 1892. One of these was declared false, and the complainant was prosecuted and convicted under section 211, Penal Code. In the Sonthal Parganas there was a satisfactory decrease, there having been only 2 cases against 19 in 1892. The decrease is attributed to the close watch on bad characters, and to the absence of distress.

78. In non-cognizable crime there was a divisional increase of 302 cases, there having been 12,797 cases against 12,495 in 1892. The increase was in Monghyr, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas, while there was a decrease in Bhagalpur and Malda. In Monghyr the increase is chiefly in criminal force and cattle-trespass cases. The increase in Purnea is slight. The increase in the Sonthal Parganas was chiefly in offences against public justice, offences under the Municipal Act, nuisance, mischief and criminal force. In Bhagalpur the falling off in the number of offences under Municipal bye-laws accounts for more than the whole decrease of 1,183 cases. This is an item which is peculiarly liable to fluctuation according to the energies and views of different Magistrates and Municipal Chairmen. The fluctuation is not so much in the commission of petty municipal offences as in the vigour with which they are prosecuted. They do not practically affect the real criminal statistics of the Division.

## XIV.—POLICE.

79. Appendix X shows the results of police work in cognizable cases for the calendar year 1893.

The conduct of the regular police has been generally satisfactory. In the Bhagalpur town three constables were dismissed and four were judicially fined.

80. In Monghyr the rural police have worked better than in 1892, special care having been taken that no case of good service passed unrewarded. In Bhagalpur the pay of the chaukidars was generally raised during the year. Parades were restored all over the district, and the chaukidars were put into a neat uniform. In Purnea the working of the rural police was very unsatisfactory. Being entirely in the hands of the punchayets and zamindari amlas, they never report promptly even the most serious offences without consulting them. The District Superintendent is of opinion that better class of men should be employed as chaukidars,

and the control of punchayets over them, as regards information about crime, withdrawn. People of better caste have been induced to take various posts in many parts of the district, but there has been very great opposition of the part of the punchayets to all efforts to enlist a better class of men as chaukidars, as they can get more menial service from the low castes than from the higher ones. In the Sonthal Parganas the chaukidars are often badly paid, and in Rajmahal especially there is much trouble caused by irregularity in their payment. The indigenous police are reported everywhere to have done good work. They are best in Pakour and Jamtara. A special report has been submitted to Government since the close of the year on the working of the village police since the amendment of Act VI of 1870 (B.C.).

#### XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

81. Appendix XI shows the Criminal work disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to the total number examined, is compared below for the years 1892 and 1893:—

		1892.	1893.
Monghyr	...	9.2	6.1
Bhagalpur	...	4.47	1.4
Purnea	...	7.	4.5
Malda	...	2.79	5.9
Sonthal Parganas...	...	3.25	5.5

There has been a marked improvement everywhere except in Malda.

The Collector of Purnea writes—"Of the total number of witnesses in attendance during the year, 24.3 per cent. were detained for more than one day as against 19.4 detained for that period in 1892. This increase in the percentage is due to the fact that the work was heavier in 1893, and that there happened to be a number of cases in which big men were the parties. They engaged pleaders and barristers whom Deputy Magistrates were quite unable to control. The pleaders and barristers think that quantity rather than quality is required in cross-examination; they apply for postponements after the close of the examination-in-chief, and have the witnesses brought back later on; they take days together in cross-examining the witnesses." The Magistrate of Malda gives no explanation of the falling off in his district. It is probably due to frequent changes in, and to the general numerical insufficiency of, the subordinate staff.

82. Appendix XII shows the work done by Honorary Magistrates and Benches who did a large amount of work, and were of much help to the general administration. The Magistrate of Purnea remarks that there was very little improvement in the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates of the Subdivisional Benches, notwithstanding the warnings sent to some of the Honorary Magistrates who had persistently neglected to attend. Every District Magistrate has a remedy for this in his own hands. If Honorary Magistrates cannot by constant and judicious personal supervision, tempered with praise whenever deserved, be induced to attend regularly, their names can be reported to Government for removal from their posts. The office of Honorary Magistrate carries with it considerable social distinction and several official privileges, and is one which is generally thought to be well worth the work which is given in return. There is, I am glad to say, a marked improvement as regards the proportion of witnesses detained by Benches over two days as compared with the preceding year. None of the Benches in this Division sit daily, so that the information called for in paragraph 6 of Government order No. 2643J., dated the 30th May 1893, cannot be given.

83. Appendix XIII shows the remands in A cases.

The percentages of A form cases remanded six times and more are compared below for each district with the figures for 1892—

		1892.	1893.
Monghyr	...	6.51	4.4
Bhagalpur	...	1.33	1.2
Purnea	...	6.33	5.7
Malda	...	2.83	2.5
Sonthal Parganas	...	.88	1.3

There was an improvement in every district except the Sonthal Parganas, the percentage of which is still very low in comparison with the regulation districts.

84. Appendix XIV gives the results of Sessions trial. The percentages of cases resulting in conviction are compared below with those of 1892. No special reason can be given for the fluctuations:—

	1892.	1893.
Monghyr ...	82.85	80.
Bhagalpur ...	77.27	80.77
Purnea ...	76.4	77.4
Malda ...	85.71	72.2
Sonthal Parganas ...	80.	88.88

85. Appendix XV gives the details of demand, realization and balances of criminal fines. The outstanding divisional balance has increased from Rs. 39,866 to Rs. 43,687. I am not satisfied that all is done that should be done in this Division to ensure more prompt realization and to have unrealizable fines periodically written off under my orders. The attention of the District Officers has been specially drawn to the matter, and it will be looked into during my tour.

86. Appendix XVI gives particulars regarding the attendance of Honorary Magistrates.

There is considerable room for improvement in this matter which, as remarked in paragraph 82, is one that rests chiefly on the personal interest taken by the district officer in the working of the Benches in his district. I have myself written to those Honorary Magistrates whose attendance has been exceptionally regular, to thank them for their services, and to those who have shown the fewest attendances, to warn them to be more regular in future.

#### XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

87. Appendix XVII gives the prescribed statistics under this head. There was a decrease both in the number of documents registered and in the receipts in Bhagalpur, Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas. There was a large increase both in documents registered and in receipts in Purnea. In Malda the number of documents registered was very nearly the same (9,161 against 9,131), but there was a decrease in the receipts. In Monghyr the decrease falls under the headings "Mortgage" and "Lease." The decrease under the former head is due to good crops, which rendered it unnecessary for the raiyats to borrow money. The Collector remarks that some of the Rural Sub-Registrars are not as competent or well educated as is desirable. The decrease in Bhagalpur is also attributed to good crops. The number of registrations under sections 12 and 18 of the Bengal Tenancy Act decreased from 710 in 1892-93 to 546 in the year under report. The increase in Purnea was mostly in leases, and was due to special activity in settlement work in several zamindaris. The increase in Malda calls for no remarks, being slight. There was a reduction during the year from 12 to 8 annas of *ad valorem* fees on documents the consideration of which did not exceed Rs. 50. The number of this class of deeds being pretty large, the effect of the change was to diminish the receipts of the department to a considerable extent. The scale of searching fees was also reduced from Re. 1 to annas 8. In the Sonthal Parganas the reduction was mainly in deeds relating to immovable property. The legality of many of these deeds was doubtful, and they have accordingly decreased in number since it was found that they did not enable people to evade the law. In Rajmahal the reduction is chiefly owing to restrictions on the sale in anticipation by Paharias of their future crops of sabai grass. The season being a good one there was less pressure, and so less borrowing.

88. My predecessor inspected the following Sub-Registry offices in the course of his tour, viz., Monghyr, Purnea, Malda, Dumka, Jamui, Begusarai, Madhipura, Banka, Pakour, Rajmahal and Godda. I inspected the Sub-Registry office at Bhagalpur.



## XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

89. The following table shows the threefold classification of estates during the past two years:—

	NUMBER OF ESTATES.			TOTAL.
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	
1	2	3	4	
1892-93 ...	14,216	146	131	14,493
1893-94 ...	14,361	151	127	14,639
Difference ...	+145	+5	—4	+146

The increase in class I is mainly due to partitions. The increase under class II is due to the transfer of five estates from class III. Under class III there was a decrease of two estates in Monghyr (owing to their removal from the revenue-roll), an increase of two estates in Bhagalpur (caused by transfer from class I), a decrease of five estates in Malda (due to transfer from this class to class II), and an addition of one estate in the same district by transfer from the revenue roll of Murshidabad, the net result being a decrease of four estates as shown above.

90. The current demand of each class is compared below with that of the previous year:—

		1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.
Class I	...	30,30,153	30,30,764
" II	...	53,704	54,521
" III	...	2,86,168	2,92,220
Total	...	33,70,025	33,77,505

The total shows an increase of Rs. 7,480. The increase under class I is due to the transfer of one estate from the district of Murshidabad to Malda. The increase under class II is partly due to the transfer of five estates from class III to this class in Malda, and to the increased rent of Government estates in the Sonthal Parganas settled in previous years on progressive rents. The increase under class III is due (a) to the assessment of accreted lands in Government estates in Monghyr; (b) to the settlement of alluvial accretions to some of the Government estates and to the enhancement of rent rates in Bhagalpur; (c) to the settlement of jangla tols and parti lands in Government estates Belwa, Harinkhuri and Bhagmara in Purnea; (d) to the resettlement of estate Sherghur Pomchandpur, the revision of assessment of estate jote Poran, the settlement of khas patit lands in Malda, and to the transfer of estate Mohunganj from Murshidabad to Malda.

91. The current collections from each class are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

		1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.
Class I	...	28,87,662	29,74,383
" II	...	50,867	47,896
" III	...	2,48,542	2,60,951
Total	...	31,87,011	32,83,230

There was thus an increase of Rs. 96,219, and the percentage of current collections on the current demand rose from 94·5 in 1892-93 to 97·2 in the year under review. The arrear collections amounted to Rs. 1,89,323, or 93·7 per cent., on the arrear demand of Rs. 2,02,016 against 85·1 per cent., in the preceding year. The current and arrear collections together amounted to



Rs. 34,72,553, or 97·01 per cent. on the total demand of Rs. 35,99,521. The percentage of the total balance on the total demand is 2·8 against 5·7 in the previous year. This favourable result is chiefly due to the good season.

The balance is thus distributed:—

			Rs.
Class	I	...	57,242
"	II	...	6,717
"	III	...	36,968
			<hr/>
			1,00,927

92. Appendix XVIII gives details of the demand, collections and balances of Land Revenue and Cesses in the prescribed form.

#### OPERATION OF THE SALE LAWS.

93. Appendix XIX gives the required statistics regarding arrears of Land Revenue for the year under report. Only 173 estates were put up to sale, and only 63 were actually sold out of 1,799 which defaulted for Rs. 1,10,732.

#### SETTLEMENTS.

94. Appendix XX gives the required statistics under this head. Except in the Sonthal Parganas, there are no large or important settlements pending in this Division. Of 102 settlements pending for disposal, of which 83 were Government estates, 50 were disposed of and 52 left pending.

#### SONTHAL SETTLEMENT.

Under Government orders No. 4780L.R., dated the 24th November 1893, the revision of the settlement of Taluk Teor in Deoghur and of the Sonthal villages in Parganas Sultanabad and Ambar, was sanctioned. Taluk Teor was placed in the charge of Maulvi Ekram Hossain; Pargana Sultanabad under Babu Boloram Das Gupta; and Pargana Ambar under Babu Norendro Kumar Ghose. The party working under Maulvi Ekram Hossain took the field on the 15th November 1893, and between that date and the 31st March 1894 his party surveyed the boundaries and completed the detailed measurements of 249 villages covering an area of 36,438 acres of cultivated, and 29,070 of uncultivated lands. In addition to the above, Assistant Settlement Officer decided 126 boundary disputes, completed enquiries in 182 villages, and disposed of 544 objections.

The party working under Babu Balaram Das Gupta in Pargana Sultanabad during the same period, demarcated the boundaries of 409 villages and completed the detailed measurement of 254 villages covering an area of 63,665 acres of cultivated, and 37,491 acres of uncultivated lands. He also completed enquiries for the record of rights in 308 villages, decided 198 boundary disputes, and disposed of 318 miscellaneous objections.

The Ambar party working under Babu Narendra Kumar Ghose took the field on the 25th November 1893, and surveyed the boundaries of 201 villages and completed the detailed measurement in 119 villages, covering an area of 33,801 acres of cultivated, and 17,048 acres of uncultivated lands. In addition to the above, he completed the rough khatians of 63 villages, the enquiries for the record of rights of 88 villages. He also decided 99 boundary disputes, and disposed of 74 miscellaneous objections.

Mr. Carstairs writes as follows of the settlement work done by Mr. J. A. Craven:—

“I would like to note that since Mr. Craven’s work began in 1888 he has, including this season’s work, dealt with 2,848 villages, comprising in area 930,763·12 acres, or 1,455·71 square miles. He has dealt with 95,120 holdings of 109,851 raiyats, containing 2,470,977 plots, and in the first two seasons increased the rent from Rs. 2,38,098-1-6 to Rs. 3,38,559-4-0 (that for the current season not being yet fixed).

“This higher rent has been collected without difficulty, and though in so large a work errors were inevitable, especially with a supervising staff much weaker than is usually allowed, the general effect has been to reduce friction and

litigation, while the cost has been only annas 4-11½ per acre. I think, I am entitled to claim for Mr. Craven and his staff considerable credit for this satisfactory result. They were much hindered at the outset by uncertainty as to the rules, which were not finally passed till after His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited Dumka in 1891. The rules then passed have worked well."

#### CERTIFICATES.

95. Appendix XXI gives the required statistics under this head. The number of certificates remaining undisposed of at the end of the year in the Division (2,787) was much less than the number (3,255) pending at the beginning of the year. Monghyr has contributed mainly to this satisfactory result, and it is the only district in which the certificate work is exceptionally heavy. The formation of a special establishment for dealing with certificate work in each district will, I hope, bring about a considerable improvement both in its quantity and in quality. The amendment of the Certificate Law by the Bill now before the Bengal Council will contribute to the same result—and not before it was needed; for I fear that the realization of petty road cess dues under this procedure is a fruitful source of irritation and hardship. I allude to cases which have come before me in which, by mistakes in the Road Cess Office, the demand is frequently made on the wrong person, and to cases in which property is sold without the knowledge of the owner owing to peons not taking the trouble to serve notices personally, but sticking them up on the houses. It came to my notice that a mahajan in Monghyr, in concert with one of the hangers-on of the cutcherries, was in the habit of buying estates sold by auction under the Certificate Act with the object of making a profit by restoring them to the defaulters. Such a business, though it may save owners all the cost and risk of a civil suit to set aside the sale, raises an unpleasant suspicion of laxity, if not of collusion or something worse, on the part of the serving peons. The attention of the Collectors has been drawn to the necessity of thoroughly scrutinizing peon's work and of insisting on personal service wherever possible.

#### LAND ACQUISITION.

96. Appendix XXII gives the required statistics under this head. The number of cases disposed of exceeded the institutions, and the balance was therefore smaller than at the close of the preceding year. The lands acquired were chiefly for roads, railways, and other public works.

#### PARTITIONS.

97. Appendix XXIII gives the prescribed statistics under this head. The pending file has increased, the disposals having fallen far short of the institutions in Monghyr, where there is a Special Deputy Collector for partition work. Deputy Collector Babu Bunku Behari Bukshi, who held charge during the year, has been transferred to another Division as a Sub-Deputy Collector, and a new officer (Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji) has recently taken his place. It is to be hoped that he will improve matters during the current year.

#### LAND REGISTRATION.

98. Appendix XXIV gives the necessary details under this head. As usual, the number of cases instituted in Monghyr is in excess of those instituted in the other four districts taken together. The disposals in Bhagalpur far exceed the institutions, the result being that only 1,013 cases remained pending in the whole Division at the close of the year against 1,387 at the close of the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that only six cases were pending over six months against 90 at the close of the preceding year.

#### EMBANKMENTS.

99. The following embankments were maintained during the year:—

- (1) The Begusarai embankment in Monghyr, which protects a large tract from the floods of the Ganges.
- (2) The Sakri embankment in the same district, which protects the country from the floods of the Sakri river.
- (3) The Chandan embankment in Bhagalpur.

- (4) The Belwa embankment in Purnea, which protects the adjacent lands from the overflow of the Punar.
- (5) The Muhananda embankment in Malda, which protects the civil station from the inundation of that river.

LANDLORDS' FEES.

100. Appendix XXV shows the deposit and acceptance of landlords' fees under section 12-13 of the Tenancy Act. The figures do not call for any special remark.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

101. Appendix XXVII gives the prescribed details in respect of Wards' estates.

There were seven such estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the commencement of the year, and no new estate was taken charge of, nor was any estate released during the year under report.

102. No works of improvement were undertaken during the year in the Lugma estate in Bhagalpur. In the Sukraj Rai's estate Rs. 97 were spent in sinking a well in a village where there was a deficient supply of drinking water. In the Khagra estate nothing was done in this direction. Some improvements in the shape of irrigation works, roads and bandhs were effected in the Rohini and Sankara estates in the Sonthal Parganas.

103. The condition of the tenantry in the Lugma and Sukraj Rai's estates was generally satisfactory, that of the tenants in the Khagra estate was extremely good. Their flourishing condition is attributed by the Collector partly to the extreme fertility of the soil, and partly to the fact that most of them hold their lands on absurdly easy terms. In the Sonthal Wards' estates the year was a prosperous one to the tenants.

104. There was no attached estate during the year in Bhagalpur, Purnea or Malda. In Monghyr the share of an estate was attached during the year under the provisions of section 88 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and made over to the Collector for management. The Nazir was appointed Receiver, but before any collections were made by him, the estate was released under orders of the Magistrate. In the case of the Mulanagar estate, in which the dispute was referred to the Civil Court for determination under section 55, Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, a Receiver was appointed under section 56 of the Act. The right to possession was summarily determined by the Civil Court in March 1894, and possession was delivered accordingly. The Nagore estate remained in charge of the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas as before.

XIX.—EXCISE.

105. Appendix XXVIII shows the working of the Excise Department during the year. The total revenue from excise in this Division was Rs. 13,36,456 against Rs. 12,17,837 in 1892-93, or an increase of Rs. 1,18,619. The increase is general, but is most marked in Bhagalpur. The increase in Monghyr was chiefly obtained from country spirits, ganja and bhang and tari. The increase in Bhagalpur was under the heads of country spirits, rum, imported wines, ganja and bhang and opium. The increase in Purnea was under country spirits, tari, pachwai, rum, imported wines, ganja and bhang, opium and miscellaneous. The increase in Malda was under country spirits, tari, pachwai, madak and ganja. The increase in the Sonthal Parganas was under country spirits, tari, pachwai, ganja and bhang, opium and miscellaneous. The increase in Monghyr is due to better settlements as well as to the increase in the rate of duty on choor ganja. The increase in Bhagalpur is due partly to a greater number of outstills being in force in the district, and to competition among the vendors for shops, and partly to the increased consumption occasioned by the improvement in the material condition of the people. The increase in Purnea is due partly to improvement in the purchasing power of the people owing to a good harvest, and partly to a large amount of advance fees having been credited into the treasury in March last. The increase in Malda is attributed to the prosperous condition of the people, and to the increase in the rates of duty on ganja. The increase in the Sonthal Parganas is attributed to the good season. Part of the

increase, namely Rs. 3,704-12-0, was advance fees on account of some shops, the settlement of which was afterwards cancelled under orders of the Excise Commissioner. This will be refunded.

106. Mr. Carstairs writes—

“We have found that the pachwai shops have too often been centres of disorder, as many as 80 to 100 getting together and drinking to excess. Dacoities and crimes were also arranged at such places, and they brought distress on many families by getting the men into the habit of tipping every day instead of, as was formerly the case, contenting themselves with an occasional spree on home-brewed.”

A proposal for remedying this state of things was made by the Deputy Commissioner towards the close of the year, but it was disallowed as being too late. The Deputy Commissioner hopes to be able to bring it forward in proper time this year.

#### XX.—STAMPS.

107. The total receipts from the sale of stamps (excluding postage, service and telegraph stamps) amounted to Rs. 11,20,779 against Rs. 10, 73,106 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 47,673 was chiefly obtained under the head of court fees stamps.

The incidence of the Stamp revenue per head of the population was as follows:—

Monghyr	...	...	·16
Bhagalpur	...	...	·16
Purnea	...	...	·16
Malda	...	...	·16
Sonthal Parganas	...	...	·07

There was a decrease (78 against 86) in the number of breaches of the Stamp law detected by Civil Courts, and an increase in the amount (Rs. 784 against Rs. 672) of duty and penalty realized. On the other hand there was an increase in the number (380 against 178) of cases detected by Revenue Officers as well as in the amount (Rs. 2,335 against Rs. 1,152) of duty and penalty realized by them. Seventy-four prosecutions, in which 114 persons were concerned, were instituted against 45 in the preceding year. Seventy-two persons were convicted and thirty-nine acquitted. The issue of Board's Circular No. 8 of July 1891, under which Income-tax Assessors are empowered to impound documents insufficiently stamped, accounts for the increased activity of the Revenue Department.

#### XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

108. Appendix XXIX gives the prescribed statistics under this head. The total amount of tax assessed under Parts I, III and IV of the Act, exclusive of fines and penalties, and the tax imposed on salaries and pensions of Government officials, amounted to Rs. 2,46,278 against Rs. 2,39,400 in 1892-93. The increase in the tax is general, and is due to the discovery of new assessees, enhancements, and more careful assessments, and in Malda to a careful revision of higher class assessments. The net collections on account of the tax only amounted to Rs. 2,44,053 against Rs. 2,34,796 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 9,257. The outstanding balance on account of tax only of the year, was only Rs. 2,225 against Rs. 4,604. No assessments were made under Part II in any district of this Division. Rupees 106 were collected under Part III in Bhagalpur on account of the debentures issued by the Bhagalpur Municipality. The tax is as unpopular as ever both with assessors and assessees, but it has grown to be looked upon as inevitable, and is collected without much difficulty or friction.

#### XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

109. There was a decrease in the receipts and an increase in the issues of currency notes in Monghyr. The decrease in receipts is not explained. The increase in the issues is attributed to there being a larger number of notes

available. In Bhagalpur also there was a large decrease in receipts and an increase in issues. In Purnea the large decrease in receipts is attributed to the very small number of currency notes received at the Land Revenue kist of March. The accumulation of silver was enormous, consequent on the dulness of both the import and export trade in rabi crops, jute, oilseeds, &c. There was a decrease in issues in payment of Government dues because there has been no heavy payment for railway contract work as in the preceding year. In Malda there was a decrease in both receipts and issues. For some time during the year the encashment of notes in the treasury, except for *bonâ fide* travellers, was stopped under the orders of the Accountant-General. This diminished the receipts in the first instance, and also ultimately the issues. Supply bills to the extent of Rs. 1,86,700 were cashed at the Malda Treasury during the year.

There was a decrease both in receipts and issues of currency notes in the Sonthal Parganas, but no explanation of the fact has been offered. The receipt of copper in the Sadar, Deoghur and Rajmahal subdivisions of this district is generally greater than the issue, because the traders and merchants of those places take silver from the treasuries in exchange for copper. On the other hand there is much demand for copper in the Pakour subdivision. The Subdivisional Officer states that copper coins are generally issued to the traders and resident raiyats for the purpose of enabling them to purchase goods (barter having been replaced by cash transaction) and to pay labourers. They are also issued to money-changers who visit the different markets.

#### XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

110. The branch line from Barsoi to Kishanganj in the Purnea district, was opened to passenger traffic from the 10th December 1893. One passenger-train leaves Kishanganj early in the morning and returns at 10 o'clock at night. The Collector remarks that the time at which the train runs is very inconvenient, not only for traffic between Purnea and Kishanganj, but also for passengers travelling out of the district, who are detained for a long time at Katihar.

The East Indian Railway continued to be worked with the usual efficiency. Accidents were few in number. A new roadside station was opened at Sabour between Ghogha and Bhagalpur, and about six miles to the east of the latter. A branch line from the Sultanganj station to the river side is about to be constructed, the land for it having already been acquired and made over to the Company. A line of telegraph was opened during the year connecting Supaul with the Bhaptiahi station on the Tirhut State Railway. The Assam-Bihar Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in Purnea continues to be managed on a penurious scale. The carriages are dirty, the accommodation insufficient, and the transport of goods dilatory. In times of crowding 3rd class passengers are packed into wagons, and in one case this practice involved the loss of a passenger's fingers. The Deoghur tramway is reported to be defective in engine-power, the trains not being always able to clinch the gradients.

#### XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

111. The roads and communications were well maintained during the year under report; 70 miles of metalled roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 19,460, giving a rate of Rs. 278 per mile, and 660 miles of unmetalled roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 49,037, giving a rate of Rs. 74-4-7 per mile. The above cost includes that of repairs to bridges. The expenditure on village roads incurred by the several Local Boards is given below:—

			Rs.
Sadar	...	...	4,680
Jamui	...	...	5,826
Begusarai	...	...	6,361

About 15,365 trees, chiefly mango and jack trees and a few mahogany trees, were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 899.

112. The following statement shows the length of roads of different classes maintained by the District and Local Boards, and the cost of their maintenance during the year:—

Class.	Description of roads.	Length in miles.	Cost of maintenance.	Average cost per mile.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Metalled and bridged ...	54	Rs. 19,709	362·5	The cost shown in columns 4 and 5 includes that for arboriculture and the maintenance of bridges, the latter item amounting to Rs. 12,938.
II	Unmetalled but bridged ...	422	19,232	45·6	
III	Unmetalled with temporary bridges ...	262	7,713	38	
IV	Low level roads ...	161	2,979	19·4	
	Village roads ...	863	17,136	19·9	
	Total ...	1,695	66,769	39 4	

The Kosi is responsible for the bad state of the communications in the south of the Madhipura subdivision. In the Supaul subdivision also all the roads are sandy. Much requires to be done in North Bhagalpur in the way of communications. If the projected railway over the Bhagalpur-Bowsi road becomes an accomplished fact and relieves the District Board of a portion of the heavy cost of maintaining this road, it may be possible to make larger allotments for the Madhipura and Supaul roads.

113. One hundred and nine and-a-half miles of metalled roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 35,175, or at the rate of Rs. 321·23 per mile; 808 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles of unmetalled roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 28,636, or at the rate of Rs. 35·4 per mile. Out of a total mileage of 918, only 417 miles of roads were repaired, and the miles not repaired were in indifferent order. Some of the district roads were badly cut up by the excessive floods of 1892-93. In the Kishanganj and Sadar subdivisions some of the bridges that were damaged or carried away by the floods of 1892-93, have been repaired or reconstructed, and others are in hand.

The Collector remarks that the money (Rs. 26,752) allotted by Government from the pound income for the up-keep of the Ganges and Darjeeling roads, is inadequate for its proper maintenance, and is exceeded every year. Rupees 23-12-0 were spent towards the improvement of the trees on the road sides, most of which was spent on village roads.

114. There were altogether 541 miles of roads in this district. They received general repairs during the year at a cost of Rs. 19,206-11-0. Besides the above, 13 miles of village roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 380. Sunken boats and trees were removed from the rivers at a cost of Rs. 207-1-9. Two lines of steamers, one along the Mahananda from English Bazar to Rampur-Boalia, and another from English Bazar to Rajmahal through the river Kalindry, ran during the year. A subsidy of Rs. 714-3-0 was paid to the Rajmahal line, which plied for about two and-a-half months of the year.

115. A large six-span bridge of rubble masonry on the Suri road, 8 miles south of Dumka, was completed and opened for traffic during the year. It is the most important completed bridge in the district. An old timber bridge on the same road, two miles from Dumka, was replaced by one resting on rolled iron beams. It is also now open for traffic. Fourteen boulder drains on the Dumka-Rampur Hat road were replaced by masonry culverts at a cost of Rs. 10,078.

One hundred and eighty-three miles of metalled roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 16,184, or at the rate Rs. 80 per mile, and 568 miles of unmetalled roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 12,133, or Rs. 21 per mile. There are 20 miles of village roads, 18 of which were maintained for Rs. 263, or Rs. 15 a mile, and the other two were privately maintained. A large number of roads, about 1,000 miles in all, is maintained out of the Government and Wards' Estate

Improvement Fund and by private contributions chiefly in labour. Rupees 702 were spent on roadside trees, of which there are now over 30,000.

## XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

116. The Act is in force only in the town of Deoghur in the Sonthal Parganas. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,782 against Rs. 1,279 of the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 503, which is due to the increased rate of fee being in force for the whole of the year. The total expenditure during the year from this fund was Rs. 1,406 against Rs. 932 of the preceding year. This increase was on account of establishment charges, construction of a bridge, and larger contribution to the municipality. It is reported that the recent orders of Government directing that all licenses under the Act are to run from 1st April, will prevent fraud. There were six prosecutions during the year for harbouring lodgers in excess of the licensed number.

## XXVI.—EDUCATION.

117. Appendix XXX gives the required statistics under this head.

The following table compares the statistics of schools and pupils for the last two years:—

TABLE I.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		1892-93.		1893-94.		Average number of pupils, 1893-94.
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1		2	3	4	5	6
<i>Public Institutions.</i>						
Secondary	{ High English ...	17	3,436	18	3,492	194
	{ Middle " ...	37	2,243	35	1,966	56.1
	{ " Vernacular ...	40	2,341	45	2,688	59.7
Primary	{ Upper Primary ...	205	8,824	230	9,714	42.2
	{ Lower " ...	2,834	59,250	3,019	63,355	20.9
Special	... ..	18	246	21	333	15.8
Female	... ..	124	2,460	234	3,990	17.
Total		3,275	78,800	3,602	85,538	.....
<i>Private Institutions.</i>						
Advanced ; teaching—						
Arabic or Persian ... ..		304	2,564	295	2,577	8.7
Sanskrit ... ..		148	1,238	160	1,261	7.8
Elementary ; teaching Vernacular only—						
(a) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ..		19	243	29	458	15.7
(b) With less than 10 pupils ... ..		683	4,013	728	4,221	5.8
Teaching the Koran only ... ..		73	725	102	994	9.7
Other schools ... ..		52	962	31	642	20.7
Total		1,279	9,745	1,345	10,153	.....
GRAND TOTAL		4,554	88,545	4,947	95,691	.....

There has been a net gain of 393 schools and 7,146 pupils, a gain shared by all the districts except Malda, which has lost 24 schools with 732 pupils. Secondary schools increased by 4 with 126 pupils, High English gaining 1 school with 56 pupils, Middle Vernacular 5 schools with 347 pupils, and Middle English losing 2 schools with 277 pupils. Primary education shows a gain in both upper and lower primary schools, the former increasing by 25 schools with 890 pupils, and the latter by 185 schools with 4,105 pupils. There has been good progress under this head in all the districts except Malda, which has lost 41 lower primary schools and 1,312 pupils. The loss is attributed to—

- (a) the advance of some of these schools to the higher status;
- (b) strictness in the reward examination by Sub-Inspectors; and
- (c) the prevalence of cholera in the different parts of the district.

Female education shows a gain of 110 schools with 1,530 pupils, of which Monghyr alone gained 83 schools.

Special schools, including Madrassas, increased by 3 schools with 87 pupils. Private institutions advanced by 66 schools with 408 pupils.

118. The result of the entrance examination in the Division was not satisfactory, the percentage of passes being 47·5 against 67·2 of the year before. Of the Government zila schools, Monghyr passed 12 out of 20, Bhagalpur 14 out of 30, Purnea 6 out of 11, Malda 3 out of 9, and Dumka all its 4 candidates. Of the aided schools, Jamalpur passed 8 out of 12, Pakour 5 out of 6, and Deoghur 3 out of 6. Champanagar Mission and Begusarai High Schools failed to pass any candidate.

Of the unaided institutions the Victoria Jubilee and Kamaleswari Prosad Schools in Monghyr passed 2 each out of 12 and 10, respectively. Barari passed 9 out of 11, Tejnarayan Jubilee Collegiate 14 out of 28, Bhagalpur Madrassa 1 out of 9, and Sidheswari School, Chanchal, in Malda, 4 out of 6. The new school at Sonbursa, started by Maharaja Harbullav Narain Singh, C.I.E., did not compete, having had no first class.

119. Thirty middle English schools sent up 113 candidates for Middle Scholarship examination, of whom 80 passed from 27 schools, 37 obtaining Middle English and 43 Middle Vernacular certificates. One hundred and thirty-six candidates from 36 middle vernacular schools competed at the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination, of whom 83 passed from 31 schools. Of the private candidates for these examinations 29 passed out of 99, 4 obtaining Middle English and the rest Middle Vernacular certificates. Of 230 upper primaries, 150 schools against 145 sent up 371 candidates against 379 of the preceding year, of whom 163 passed against 151. Besides the above, 29 candidates passed from secondary schools. At the Lower Primary examination 2,574 candidates appeared from 821 schools against 2,553 from 819 schools, and 1,426 passed against 1,541. Eleven pupils more passed from secondary and 376 from upper primary schools.

120. The number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools increased from 18,807 to 20,678. While the Muhammadan male population of the Division forms 20·3 per cent. of the total male population, the Muhammadan pupils are 21·5 of the total school population against 21·1. Thus both the number of Muhammadan pupils as well as their percentage compare favourably with the figures of the previous year.

121. The number of aboriginal pupils declined from 6,231 to 6,197, or by 34. In Monghyr there was an increase of 74 of these pupils, in Bhagalpur of 108, and in Purnea 15; while Malda lost 16 and the Sonthal Parganas 215 pupils.

Of 5,544 aboriginal pupils in the Sonthal Parganas, 5,352 were Sonthals, 186 Paharias, 3 Kols and 3 Dhangars. Of 178 schools for Sonthals, 125 schools received stipends from the special Damin-i-koh Fund of Rs. 7,500, the total expenditure from this Fund being Rs. 7,374 against Rs. 6,419 in the preceding year. Taking the population and the children of school-going age into consideration, there was 1 Sonthal in every 15·3 and 1 Paharia in every 50·4 at school.

#### XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

122. Appendix XXXI gives the required statistics under this head.

123. The dispensaries at Sheikpura and Chapraon in the Monghyr district, have been newly opened. The total number of out-patients in the dispensaries in this district was 40,385 against 32,059, and the total number of in-door patients 1,833 against 1,784 in the previous year. The Monghyr, Jamui and Kharakpur Dispensaries show an increase in the attendance of out-patients as compared with the previous year. The Begusarai Dispensary shows a decrease in respect of in-door as well as of out-door patients.

124. A new dispensary has been opened at Kishanganj in the Madhipura subdivision of the Bhagalpur district. Besides the eight shown in the Appendix, there is a ninth maintained by the Thakur family of Barari, which does not furnish any returns to Government. The charitable dispensary at Bhagalpur is maintained chiefly by the Bhagalpur Municipality, supplemented by grants from Government and



the District Board, and the proceeds of invested funds. It has a first grade Assistant Surgeon with a subordinate staff attached to it. The number of out-patients treated in the dispensaries of this district during the year was 28,946 against 26,100 in the preceding year. The increase is almost entirely due to the opening of a new dispensary. There are two hospitals in the Bhagalpur town in connection with Lady Dufferin's scheme. They are worked on alternate days. The recent orders bringing these hospitals under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon will, the Collector thinks, result in great improvements.

125. There are 3 dispensaries in this district supported by local funds, a private dispensary supported by the Darbhanga Raj at Barara in the Dhamdaha thana, and another in charge of a native doctor is kept up by Syud Ashgar Reza of Kishanganj. The Purnea Municipal Dispensary can accommodate 14 in-patients. The number of out-door patients treated during the year in the dispensaries of this district, was 13,748 against 12,700 in the preceding year, and the number of in-patients, 480 against 526. The Purnea Dispensary did good work under 1st grade Civil Hospital Assistant Purnanand Das Gupta. The Kishanganj Dispensary suffers from want of funds. The municipality are unable to maintain it thoroughly and efficiently. There seems, says the Collector, to be much wealth, but no private spirit in Kishanganj; even the small subscription list is constantly in arrears. There were five changes in the *personnel* of the Medical Officer during the year, and this alone is a fatal impediment to efficient working. The Basantpur Dispensary is a useful institution supported by local funds. The Hospital Assistant has been some years in charge, is liked, and does good work. The dispensary has accommodation for 6 in-patients.

126. The District Board of Malda opened a new out-door dispensary at Gazole during the year. The District Board also made a grant of Rs. 450 to the municipality of English Bazar to make better arrangements for the in-door patients at that station hospital. The total number of out-door patients treated in all the charitable dispensaries of this district during the year, was 24,556 against 22,472 in the previous year, while the total number of in-door patients rose from 459 to 566. The increase was due partly to the opening of a new dispensary, and partly to the greater unhealthiness of the year.

127. There are 7 public dispensaries in this district, a new one having been opened during the year at Katikund in the Government estate Damin-i-koh, the headquarters of the Forest Officer. The numbers treated were—in-patients 508 against 432, and out-patients 23,043 against 15,488 in the preceding year.

Private dispensaries, for which figures are given, are—(1) Benagoria Mission, (2) Khairbani Mission, (3) Dharampur, (4) Taljhari, (5) Pakour Raj. There were also dispensaries at Pattra and at Moharu, for which no figures are given. Of the five first named, each got a Government contribution of Rs. 10 a month. The in-patients treated were 9,238, and out-patients 16,610. The use of the Pakour Raj Dispensary is really confined to the Raja's household, being situated in his own house.

#### XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

128. There is no public library in Monghyr. The Bar Library is managed by the local pleaders. The Railway Mechanic's Institute at Jamalpur has got a very good library. There is a public library at Bhagalpur, but the only subscribers to it are some of the pleaders and a few native officials. The Bhagalpur Bar Library has a valuable collection of books. Banka and Supaul have also each a public library. At Purnea a Bar Library is supported by the pleaders. The District Office libraries are generally in good order.

#### XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

129. The only museum in the Division, namely that in Monghyr, founded by Mr. Lockwood, has ceased to exist. The articles and furniture which were much damaged have been sold, and the proceeds credited to the Government Zila School.

## XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

*District and Local Boards.*

130. Ten meetings were held by the District Board of Monghyr against 12 in the previous year. Sub-Committees for Monghyr. Public Works, Finance, and Education were held whenever necessary. The attendance of the members was good. The average attendance of members at each meeting was 12·2 against 10·8 of the previous year. The Sadar Local Board held 11 meetings against 10 of the preceding year, 1 of which was adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance was 5·3 against 4·4 in the year preceding; 12 meetings were convened by the Begusarai Local Board against 14 of the previous year. In 2 of the meetings there was no quorum. The average attendance was 6·5. The total number of meetings held by the Jamui Local Board was 13 against 12 of the previous year. Of these, one was adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance was 6·2 against 4·6 of the preceding year.

131. The Bhagalpur District Board held 25 meetings against 18 in the preceding year, and the average attendance at Bhagalpur. meetings was 10·3 against 9·6. The Local Boards between them held 47 meetings against 56 in the preceding year, and the average attendance was 6·07 against 4·5. Out of the 47 meetings held by Local Boards only 3 were adjourned. In the preceding year there were 17 adjourned meetings for want of a quorum. During the year the District Board was able to spend Rs. 959 more on education than in the preceding year. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 19,662, out of which Rs. 9,033 was on account of primary education.

132. The Purnea District Board convened 12 meetings during the year. against 11 of the preceding year. Only 1 meeting Purnea. against 3 of the preceding year was adjourned. The average attendance was 11·4 against 8·71 of the preceding year. The three Local Boards between them held 32 meetings. Of the total number five were abortive and adjourned. The average attendance was 5·9. Araria secured the largest attendance, viz., 7·33, at the Sadar Local Board it was 5·7, and at Kishanganj 4·69. The members of the Kishanganj Local Board did not show interest in any work of the Board. The Collector makes the following remarks:—"The attendance of members has been very satisfactory: they have listened with interest to whatever business has been put before them, and have invariably supported the executive; there has been no subject of a controversial nature before the Board."

133. The Malda District Board held 18 meetings during the year, 5 of which were adjourned. The average attendance Malda. of members was 5. The Collector makes no remarks on the working of the Board.

134. In this Division, as in others of which I have had charge, the District and Local Boards are useful as consultative bodies, but as executive bodies they become merged in the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and District Engineer, on whom chiefly depends the question as to whether or not the Local Self-Government system is a success.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

135. The Monghyr Municipality held 9 general, 5 special and 5 Sub-Committee meetings during the year. The Monghyr. Jamalpur Municipality held 6 general and 1 special meetings, and the Jamui Municipality held 15 general, and 1 special meetings. The Collector makes the following remarks regarding the municipalities of his district:—"The Jamalpur Municipality is well managed. I think the Monghyr Municipality also is being well worked. The idea that Monghyr is a model municipality however, has been thoroughly exploded by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Vaughan, who has demonstrated Monghyr to be about the most unhealthy town in the province. Cholera breaks out every year. The incidence of assessment is low, and apparently the house valuation is not as high as it should be. Some of the Commissioners are very conservative and opposed to reform. Jamui is an illegally constituted municipality as I have reported, and I have demonstrated the injustice and the unwisdom of making

this place a municipality. Begusarai is far fitter to be a municipality. After paying for office establishment, audit forms, printing, &c., there is not much left to spend on roads and sanitation. Rupees 500, or one-sixth of the municipal income, was spent in one year on printing." The Magistrate's report as to the legality of the constitution of the Jamui Municipality will be taken up when the new Municipal Act becomes law.

136. The Bhagalpur Municipality held fifteen meetings during the year.

Bhagalpur.

In two of these there was no quorum. The Colgong Municipality held fourteen meetings. The Municipal Commissioners of Bhagalpur withdrew their contributions to the Bhagalpur model school and the Mansurganj boys' school, and diverted the savings to primary education. Their total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,121, of which Rs. 1,000 was on primary, and Rs. 121 on secondary education. The Collector makes no remarks regarding the working of the municipalities in his district.

137. The Municipal Commissioners of Purnea held ten meetings, and

Purnea.

those of Kishanganj seventeen meetings during the year. The percentage of attendance of the Commissioners was 46·6 at Purnea, and 55·77 at Kishanganj. A few of the Commissioners take some interest in their work.

The Collector writes—"The Municipality (Kishanganj) is not as well swept as it should be, and the reports of the Civil Surgeon after his inspection were most unsatisfactory. There are excavations and ditches all over the municipal limits which get filled with water during the rains and are unhealthy. The task of filling them up and improving the drainage of the town, which is urgently required, would, however, be very expensive, and the funds are not sufficient for the purpose. The municipality has done much to improve its roads, and has provided lamps to the streets. It has also provided a good stock of surgical instruments to the dispensary maintained by its grants and local subscriptions, which was in much need of them. Otherwise but little municipal activity is displayed."

With reference to the Purnea Municipality he writes—

"Owing to the vast area comprising the municipality of Purnea, the Commissioners are unable with their insufficient income to make any important improvement in it. Almost the only serious work which is undertaken in it is the maintenance of the roads that are in existence. The main streets in bustis are swept, but the number of sweepers is not sufficient to enable them to sweep the bye-lanes even once in six months. The drains are always kept clean in the dry season, but in the rainy season they get filled with jungle which it is impossible to keep down, except at a heavy cost, which the municipality cannot afford to pay."

138. The municipalities of English Bazar and Old Malda each held

Malda.

14 meetings during the year, two of which were adjourned meetings. The Collector writes—"The English Bazar Municipality was conspicuous throughout the year for its inefficiency in collecting the taxes, and frequently it was unable to pay its bills. Its affairs were in a bad condition. The Commissioners of Old Malda, on the other hand, performed their duties satisfactorily."

139. The only municipalities in the Sonthal Parganas are those of

Sonthal Parganas.

Deoghur and Sahibganj. In Deoghur the work has gone on smoothly; Sahibganj suffered considerably from frequent changes of Chairman.

140. As I have not yet had an opportunity of inspecting any of the municipalities in this Division, I cannot speak personally of their condition.

#### XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

141. Appendix XXXII gives the required statistics under this head. The Collector of Purnea writes—"The Muhammadan population of the district is 41·4 per cent. of the entire population. They are mostly agriculturists and illiterate. Those who have some education take service under zamindars, but do not aspire in large numbers to service in Government offices, their education being below the required standard." The Collector of Malda writes—"As stated in the previous year's report, the resident Muhammadans of this district are mostly uneducated, and they are rarely found qualified for employment in any high post."

## XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

142. The Post Office worked generally satisfactorily during the year, and complaints were rare. A village postman of Lakhisarai was fined Rs. 25 by the Magistrate for throwing away letters and covers undelivered. In Purnea two cases of theft of Government money by runners occurred. In one case a runner cut open a mail bag on the road and absconded with Rs. 100 in cash which he found in it, leaving the mail on the road. He has not yet been arrested. In another case another runner abstracted Rs. 88 from a mail bag. He was on conviction punished with one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas makes the following complaints:—

“At Deoghur telegraph messages are taken for transmission only at fixed hours in the day. Mr. Heard suggests the raising the status of this important office, so that hours of business may be lengthened. I have personally experienced the inconvenience of the restricted hours, and no doubt they interfere with business.

“At Godda Mr. Piffard complains of irregularities in receipt and despatch of Bhagalpur mails. He suggests that a telegraph is much wanted.

“At Rajmahal Mr. McGavin suggests that letters and parcels might be sent from the Calcutta side by the slow as well as the mail train; and there might be two deliveries at Rajmahal instead of one as at present. Then all insufficiently stamped and bearing letters before being delivered there have to pass through the head office at Dumka. This must cause immense delays, as the distance from Rajmahal to Dumka one way is 66 miles by rail and 38 by road. Surely the post office might arrange for Rajmahal being attached for this purpose to some nearer place on the rail.

143. The sale of quinine at the Government post offices has been a success. In the district of Purnea alone 16 lb 9 oz. and 2 drachms of quinine were sold during the year, and this shows the appreciation of the efficacy of the drug as a febrifuge by the people in the remotest villages, where its use had been previously almost unknown.

144. A line of telegraph was carried during the year from the Bhaptiahi station on the Tirhut State Railway to Supaul. The newly-established Telegraph Office at Malda is increasing in popularity. A Government Telegraph Office was opened at Pakour during the year and seems to be prospering.

## XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DÁK.

145. The following statement shows the income and expenditure during the year, and the rate of zamindari dák cess in each district:—

District.	Income.	Expenditure.	Rate at which levied.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Monghyr ...	8,241	6,723	0 14 0
Bhagalpur ...	15,248	11,760	2 8 0
Purnea ...	10,754	9,613	0 14 0
Malda ...	7,460	6,882	1 14 0
Sonthal Parganas	4,772	4,284	3 8 0

There were no changes either in the lines or in the management.

## FAIRS.

146. The principal gatherings of people at the fairs in this Division are estimated as follows:—

Singhessar	...	...	...	10,000
Kabilas	...	...	...	50,000
Karagola	...	...	...	10,000
Khagra	...	...	...	50,000
Ramkeli	...	...	...	5,000 to 6,000
Rameswar	...	...	...	10,000
Dhamsai	...	...	...	19,500
Deoghur (Bhadro Purnima)	...	...	...	8,000
„ (Sri Panchami)	...	...	...	5,000
„ (Shiva Rátri)	...	...	...	8,000

The Collector of Bhagalpur has not furnished an estimate of the gathering at Bowsi, the most important mēla of his district, in which the estimated gathering in the preceding year was so large as 175,000.

147. The sanitary and police arrangements were generally satisfactory, and no disease broke out at any of the fairs.

The Collector of Purnea, who was present at the Karagola fair, doubts the efficacy of the sanitary arrangements that were made there. Latrines were erected outside the mēla for men and women, but hardly any one went to them the mass of the people going to the fields beyond the mēla. They said they were ashamed, and if they were not allowed to ease themselves in the open fields, they would rather not go anywhere, and take the chance of getting ill. The Collector had therefore to give up all idea of regulating their operations, and allowed them to do what they liked outside the flags, merely keeping a number of mehters to go round with spades and cover up any excreta which they saw lying about.

#### POUNDS.

148. As usual, the majority of the pounds were farmed out. Those in the regulation districts, outside municipal limits, were under the control of the District Boards. No malpractices were brought to notice in the Monghyr district, though they are generally known to exist.

In Purnea complaints of wrongful impounding and cattle seizure by the pound-keepers, have been as common as ever.

The Collector of Malda reports that farmers are said to encourage malpractices in various ways, one of which is the employment of professional cattle-catchers, who seize stray cattle, bring them to the pound, and are rewarded by the farmers for their trouble. All complaints against farmers were strictly enquired into, and several of them were criminally prosecuted. Pounds under the District Board were inspected by the Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

#### XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

149. No report has been received in connection with the working of the Jamalpur Ratepayers' Association.

The Anjuman Islam Institution of Monghyr is supported from the following sources of income :—

- (1) Subscriptions and donations.
- (2) Collections of handfuls of rice daily contributed by the members.
- (3) Sale-proceeds of hides at the Id-uz-zuhá.
- (4) Landed property made over by the leading members of the institution.

The income and expenditure of the year were Rs. 3,017-6-11 and Rs. 2,094-1-3 respectively. During the year 63 orphans were supported by the institution, most of whom received free education in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.

The Kaisth Sabha of Monghyr was established for the purpose of adopting means for the improvement of the social, moral, and educational condition of the Kaisth community. During the year seven boys of this community were educated at the expense of the Sabha. Two of these boys passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University. The Sabha is entirely of a non-political and social character.

The Pasu Rakshini Sabha of Monghyr was established on the 24th May 1892, on the birth day of Her Imperial Majesty. The main object of the Sabha is to give shelter and food to worn-out animals and neglected creatures, and especially to those of the bovine species after they become unserviceable for domestic purposes. This institution is maintained by means of funds realized by setting up boxes in shops and other places. The following shows the income and expenditure of the Sabha during the year :—

				Rs.
Income ...	...	...	...	1,600
Expenditure	...	...	...	1,500
				<hr/>
		Balance	...	100
				<hr/>

The former name of Gorakshini has been altered into Pasu Rakshini.

150. The Bhagalpur Landholders' Association generally endorses the views and resolutions of the other Landholders' Association in Bihar in regard to questions relating to lands, and as to other matters it follows the lead of what is known as native public opinion in Calcutta. During the year under report the Association protested against the Bihar Survey and the Jury Notification, and supported the resolution of Parliament regarding simultaneous examinations in India and England for admission into the Indian Civil Service.

The Muhammadan Society of Bhagalpur is doing good and quiet work in helping in the education of the community. The school kept by it has been sufficiently successful.

The Gorakshini Sabha of the district has not developed any aggressive tendencies.

151. There is no social institution in Purnea, and a Branch Committee of the National Congress is the only political institution in this district. It sat once during the year, and some delegates were sent to the last Congress meeting held at Lahore.

152. The only institution in the Sonthal Parganas is the Jubilee Institute, of which a branch has been established at Pakour. The members this year have been devoting their attention chiefly to the question of disposal of the dead.

#### STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

153. The Collector of Monghyr writes—"There was some display of feeling arising out of the anti-kine-killing movement. Goshalas were started here and there, but some have since collapsed, or are languishing for want of adequate support. The Lieutenant-Governor's first circular about killing of kine caused considerable excitement among the Muhammadans, and there was, as in other towns, a large meeting held here at which a memorial to His Honour was adopted. The issue of the second circular re-assured the Muhammadans, but it displeased the Hindus. However the relations between Hindus and Muhammadans in the town of Monghyr are satisfactory. I think there has been some revival of religious feeling, and this has been increased by the mud-plastering of trees, which has been attributed by the common people to supernatural agency."

154. The Collector of Bhagalpur (Mr. Maguire) writes—"As I have only just joined the district, it would be presumptuous in me to offer any opinion as to the tree-daubing question, but in this district neither this nor the cow-killing question seems to have assumed very serious proportions. Public opinion as we speak of it exists only among about '01 of the people."

155. In Purnea the feelings of the people were not aroused upon any subject of importance or of general interest worth noticing.

156. All that the Collector of Malda has to say under this head is that the people of his district do not concern themselves with politics.

157. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas writes—

"One or two ripples of the kine-killing agitation overflowed into this district; but, except for one small disturbance at Sahibganj, no overt act took place. There was a little feeling in Godda which is in touch with Bhagalpur: with this exception the district was unexcited about this matter.

"Cooly recruiting still disturbs people's minds.

"There was some small friction in Jamtara about forest rights, and a good deal on the same subject with the Paharias in the south of the Pakour Damir, who wish to practice the wasteful jhuming or 'karao' process of cultivation."

158. There is no newspaper press in this Division, and the circulation of Calcutta papers is very limited.

#### XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

159. The accompanying statement contains the remarks left by Mr. Quinn regarding the character of the different officers employed in the Division during the year under report. As I only joined it on the 16th March 1894, I cannot add any opinion of my own.

#### XXXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

165. Under this head it is usual to mention the condition of the Nepal frontier for which no separate head has been prescribed. The Collector of

Bhagalpur reports that the main current of the Kosi has during the last rains receded a little further to the east of Birpur, and that there is now a small fordable stream where the main stream formerly flowed. No pillars, masonry or wooden, have been washed away. The soil under one masonry pillar was reported to have been partially scooped out, but measures were immediately taken to repair the injury.

The Collector of Purnea reports that the wooden posts on the boundary line were generally in good order, excepting numbers 17, 18, 41, 47, and 58, which had been washed away or had fallen down; they were reset in their proper places; pukka pillars numbers 10 and 11, and wooden posts numbers 59, 60 and 61, had also been washed away, but they could not be reset, as their sites were under water up to the end of the year. There were no changes in the course of rivers which form the boundary between the British territory and Nepal, except that the river Suranda cut away in the Purnea side about a mile in the jurisdiction of the Nawabganj outpost in the Araria subdivision.

Under this head the Collector of Malda gives the following summary:—

“The year under review (1893-94) was upon the whole a prosperous one to all classes of people. The harvest of food crops was abundant, and trade was brisk. There was a decrease in crime and increase in the revenues in all the departments. There was no disturbance of the public peace, and no unusual visitations of nature. The only circumstance which marred the general prosperity, was the heavy mortality of the year, especially from cholera, which for some time created something like a panic in the district: owing to this cause the attendance and efficiency of the public schools was somewhat impaired. The district roads (fair-weather roads for the most part as they are) were maintained in passable order, and public buildings were maintained in good condition. The police generally behaved well, and measures were taken to improve the status and efficiency of the village watch. The few Regulation XX chaukidars that still existed were brought under the operation of Act VI of 1870. The work of administration was carried on with smoothness and regularity, the only exception to this remark being the affairs of the English Bazar Municipality, which unfortunately fell under great disorder. General incapacity marked the administration of the Commissioners of the Municipality, especially in the Collection Department; work was at a stand-still for want of funds. The establishment was kept in arrears for several months. A general election took place in December 1893, and the newly-elected Commissioners have been given a chance of placing matters on a more satisfactory footing.”

Mr. Phillips, the Collector of Monghyr, gives the following interesting account of work done during the year, and of the chief wants of his district. The record is very creditable to his administration, and I think that a similar paragraph might be given for each district in future reports with great advantage.

Important matters which were brought to notice were—

1. The sale of houses and holdings in the Fort and town khas mahals.
2. The necessity for preserving the Fort walls and bastions.
3. The necessity for having a separate cemetery at Jamalpur for native Christians.
4. The dispute between the Public Ferry farmer and the Railway regarding the Railway Steamer Service to Gogri and Khagaria.
5. The establishment and spread of cow protection societies (see my report submitted in accordance with Government Circular No. 67J.D., dated 8th September 1893).
6. The fact that Jamui is not a legally constituted municipality.
7. The pollution of the Sitakund spring.
8. The insanitary condition of the Monghyr Municipality.
9. The necessity for more post offices in the interior.

As instances of solid work done, or of general administrative improvement effected in various directions, I would note the following:—

1. Starting of three new dispensaries.
2. Establishment of an in-ward at Jamui.
3. Extension of telegraph line from Jamui to Khairra.
4. Extension of telegraph line from Lakhisarai to Sheikhpura.
5. Establishment of six new inspection bungalows (in course of construction).

6. Enormous increase of vaccination operations (see under that head).
7. Systematic prosecution of bad characters, who make a living by preying on society (result—large decrease of the thefts and house-breakings).
8. Special encouragement of primary education.
9. Establishment of a number of new pounds sufficient for the *bona fide* requirements of the agricultural community, but not so many or so close together as to cause unhealthy competition and so increase the inherent evils of the farming system.
10. Better management of ferries (I hope that good platform boats will have been supplied within a short time for all the Municipal ferries).
11. Establishment of Entrance school at Jamui.

I would say that the chief wants of the district are the following :—

1. Railway from Garhara on Bengal and North-Western Railway, through Begusarai and Ballia with a branch to Monghyr.
2. Extension of this line through Gogri and due east into the Bhagalpur district up to the banks of the Kosi.
3. Railway line from Khagaria to Bhaptiahi on the Bengal and North-Western Railway.
4. A good road from Dharhara on the Loop line to Jamui on the Chord line, piercing the Amrasini pass.
5. Capital for the development of the mineral wealth—slate, mica, plumbago, &c.
6. The bridging of the Dakra nala on the Patna road, 3 miles west of Monghyr.
7. The proper metalling of the roads in the town of Monghyr (their present state is deplorable).
8. Bridging of the gaps in the Nepal road.
9. One dispensary at least for each thana.
10. Gradual extension outward of the Compulsory Vaccination Act.
11. A scheme of having peripatetic compounders—*cum*—vaccinators with travelling petaras (slung as a bhangy) of common medicines for cholera, fever, itch, &c.
12. Drainage and waterworks for the town of Monghyr.
13. Good cutcherries for the Sadar station.
14. A railway from Lakhisarai to Gaya (this has been sanctioned, and I believe work will be begun next cold weather).

As to sanitation, I can make no special recommendation beyond the diffusion of education. There are cholera epidemics every year; but the water supply is distinctly good. There are very few villages which have not good wells. Broadly speaking, drainage is not required."



RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT FOR 1893-94.

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,—CUSTOMS.

*Darjeeling, the 22nd September 1894.*

## RESOLUTION—No. 301T.—F.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Customs Department for the year 1893-94.

The passing of the new Indian Tariff Act, which, speaking broadly, imposes a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on all imports, with a few exceptions, of which the most important is cotton yarn and goods, was the principal event of the year in connection with the administration of the Customs Department. The Act, however, came into operation on the 10th March 1894, or only three weeks before the close of the year, and the Collector has rightly prepared the portion of his report treating of dutiable imports in the same form as last year.

2. *Customs duty.*—The following statement compares the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, collected during the past five years and in the years before and after the remission of import duties on the 10th March 1881-82:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) .. .. .	72,72,428	61,72,901	14,87,018	24,45,683	26,75,754	28,08,900	31,06,025	35,94,967
Duty on salt .. .. .	2,27,44,388	2,37,15,028	1,74,72,613	2,25,83,827	2,30,66,656	2,39,34,018	2,40,16,051	2,36,63,961
Export duty .. .. .	17,09,351	20,46,909	21,28,492	16,09,445	20,80,014	22,43,551	18,07,330	17,51,001
Total gross duty .. .. .	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,89,123	2,66,37,955	2,78,31,424	2,89,86,469	2,90,29,006	2,90,13,722
Refunds and drawbacks—								
Imports .. .. .	3,37,096	3,04,426	3,20,636	3,12,697	3,13,188	3,32,730	2,63,270	2,98,531
Exports .. .. .	71,970	1,05,549	1,16,840	31,606	70,223	1,02,850	72,896	57,438
Total .. .. .	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,476	3,44,303	3,83,411	4,35,586	3,36,156	3,55,969
Total net duty .. .. .	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,56,50,647	2,62,93,652	2,74,48,013	2,85,50,883	2,86,92,850	2,86,57,758

Notwithstanding the receipt of over two lakhs in March from the duties imposed by the new tariff, the revenue of the past year shows a slight decline of Rs. 26,092, or .09 per cent., as compared with that of 1892-93. It was, however, only 9 per cent. less than the amount realised prior to the reduction of the salt duty and the remission of import duties except those on arms and ammunition, liquors and opium, in 1881-82. Owing chiefly to larger clearances of kerosine oil, the import duty on general merchandise improved by nearly five lakhs, or 16 per cent. The loss of revenue occurred in the import duty on salt and the export duty on rice. The salt trade has been reviewed in the Resolution on the Annual Report of the Department: the decline in rice exports is attributed to the high prices prevailing in Bengal. The charges of the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 9,36,157, and the net revenue, after allowance for receipts from coast light dues and miscellaneous items other than duty, was Rs. 2,82,76,916, against Rs. 2,83,03,565 in 1892-93.

3. The realisations of import and export duty at the different ports in the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

*Import duty.*

	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Orissa ports.	Narayanganj.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms and ammunition ... { 1892-93	1,45,061	.....	.....	.....	1,45,061
... { 1893-94	1,65,248	23	.....	.....	1,65,271
Liquors ... { 1892-93	16,76,430	350	148	.....	16,76,928
... { 1893-94	16,42,714	162	96	.....	16,42,972
Oil ... { 1892-93	12,57,182	16,764	7,813	.....	12,81,709
... { 1893-94	16,28,244	38,064	15,625	.....	15,81,923
Opium ... { 1892-93	2,327	.. ..	.....	.....	2,327
... { 1893-94	2,110	.....	.....	.....	2,110
Total ... { 1892-93	30,80,950	17,114	7,961	.. ..	31,06,025
... { 1893-94	33,38,316	38,239	15,721	.....	33,92,276
Salt ... { 1892-93	2,30,96,073	6,18,380	.....	3,02,198	2,40,16,651
... { 1893-94	2,28,35,578	6,23,527	.....	2,04,856	2,36,63,961
GRAND TOTAL ... { 1892-93	2,61,77,023	6,35,494	7,961	3,02,198	2,71,22,676
... { 1893-94	2,61,73,894	6,61,766	15,721	2,04,856	2,70,56,237

*Export duty.*

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	16,84,876	15,31,082
Chittagong ...	43,979	24,991
Orissa Ports ...	1,68,475	1,98,828
Narayanganj ...	.....	.....
Total ...	18,97,330	17,54,901

To the above total figures for the past year should be added the amount (Rs. 2,02,580) realised under the new tariff during the year.

4. As already stated, the increase in import duty occurred mainly in mineral oil, the only other heads showing an increase being arms and ammunition. The slight falling off in duty on liquors, including ale, spirits and wines, has not been accompanied by any such reduction in the quantity or value of those luxuries as might have been expected from the effects of the depreciation of the rupee on the incomes of the European residents, who are the principal consumers of the commodities. The total value of these imports amounted in the past year to about 46½ lakhs of rupees, against 44 lakhs in the preceding year and about 49 lakhs in 1889-90. The export duty on rice shows an increase at the Orissa ports against a considerable decrease in Calcutta and Chittagong.

5. *Value of trade.*—The value of the trade of the Province, foreign and coasting, in the past two years is exhibited under three main heads in the following statement:—

	Merchandise.		Treasure.		Government transactions.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Import trade—										
Foreign ...	23,22,52,063	29,10,07,300	2,20,10,216	1,63,08,817	1,44,42,418	1,29,80,951	26,03,05,297	32,33,46,077	5,40,46,780	.....
Coasting ...	4,34,09,070	5,65,06,341	37,02,708	59,20,683	8,13,416	10,10,868	5,29,86,103	6,33,37,792	1,03,51,689	.....
Total ...	28,07,22,042	34,85,03,640	2,63,12,924	2,41,84,500	1,52,55,834	1,39,97,819	32,22,91,400	38,66,83,869	6,43,94,469	.....
II.—Export trade—										
Foreign ...	41,62,98,812	41,96,91,497	67,06,428	39,27,688	1,59,595	1,06,910	43,31,63,965	42,37,56,476	5,61,630	.....
Coasting ...	7,36,48,132	6,07,66,640	84,90,916	34,44,317	30,08,098	34,88,627	8,58,28,140	6,77,28,486	...	1,60,99,680
Total ...	48,99,41,974	48,04,87,139	1,61,93,344	63,71,405	38,66,993	35,95,437	50,79,92,011	49,04,83,961	...	1,75,38,030
III.—Total trade of the Province.	77,06,64,616	82,89,90,680	4,05,06,268	3,05,55,905	1,91,12,827	1,75,93,256	83,02,83,411	87,71,30,850	4,68,56,439	.....

A marked increase is observable in the value of the foreign import trade in merchandise, the advance having taken place in both free and dutiable goods. In treasure a steady falling off has occurred since the large imports of 1890-91, and the decline was assisted in the past year by the closing of the Mints. In Government transactions the decrease in value is due to the fact that introduction of the new magazine rifle caused a large increase under arms and ammunition in the previous year. The increase in the foreign export trade is attributable to the larger value of the exports of seeds, jute, raw and manufactured, dyeing materials, lac, tea, and raw cotton. In the coasting trade the increase in imports is mainly accounted for by larger receipts of rice, spices, mineral oil, raw cotton and Indian-made twist in Calcutta, and the decrease in exports by reduced shipments from the same port of rice, cotton twist, jute manufactures, spices, raw tobacco, provisions and raw silk.

6. *Foreign trade of Calcutta.*—Eighty-six and a quarter per cent. of the foreign trade of Calcutta is carried on with the United Kingdom, China including Hong-Kong and the Treaty Ports, the United States, Germany, the Straits Settlements, France and Ceylon, the remainder being divided between Austria, Australia, Italy, Belgium, Mauritius, South America, Egypt, Russia in Asia, Arabia and other countries. The United Kingdom, as usual, occupies the first place, taking in the past year 59·63 per cent. of the entire trade, against 57·18 per cent. in the previous year. An improvement took place under most heads of imports, the most marked being in cotton goods, while in exports tea, raw and manufactured jute, linseed, indigo and rice contributed the largest increases. China comes next, but shows a decline from 8·83 per cent. in 1892-93 to 6·23 per cent., which is attributable to reduced exportation of opium and other Indian products, the imports, especially of unwrought copper, showing a considerable increase. The closing of the Mints and the consequent fall in the price of silver is said to have disturbed the trade between India and China. The United States, which holds the third place, has also a reduced percentage, due to a very large decline in exports, which was not fully made up by a large increase in imports of kerosine-oil. Germany maintained its position with a percentage of 4·89, and the Straits Settlements, with a percentage of 4·30, show a slight increase. A comparatively large advance, from 2·14 to 2·94 per cent., occurred in the trade with France. The imports exhibited no appreciable variation, but a great demand for oil seeds from India was created by drought in France, and a quantity of Indian wheat was also taken. The trade with Ceylon (2·36 per cent.) declined by ·52 per cent., imports showing a slight increase, while a large falling off took place in exports, especially of rice.

7. *Shipping in Calcutta.*—The proportion of the foreign trade carried through the Suez Canal stood last year at the highest point yet attained, being 70 against 68·1 per cent. in 1892-93. The total shipping entering inwards and clearing outwards, and the aggregate tonnage in the past two years, have been as follow :—

			1892-93.		1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.		
Steam vessels ... ..	641	1,298,244	609	1,260,581		
Sailing do. ... ..	421	651,582	342	574,409		
Native craft ... ..	23	4,444	28	5,113		
Total ... ..	1,085	1,954,270	979	1,840,103		

The steam-vessels shown are only those which arrive in and leave Calcutta without touching at any other Indian ports. Vessels which so touch are reckoned in the coasting trade. The falling off in steamers in the past year

is partly attributed to this classification, fewer of the regular steamers plying to Calcutta having come direct. The number of steamers and sailing vessels both arriving and leaving shows a reduction of 35 and 11 respectively in the case of the United Kingdom and Germany, while it increased by nine in the case of France. Eighty-five sailing vessels, mostly employed in the oil trade, came from the United States, against 70 in the preceding year.

8. *Calcutta Imports*.—The total values of the principal articles of import in the past two years were—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods ... ..	11,80,94,110	15,22,02,091
Twist and yarn ... ..	70,11,262	93,64,054
Metals ... ..	2,08,16,248	2,60,32,750
Mineral oil ... ..	1,56,41,143	1,85,27,067
Machinery ... ..	83,31,033	99,95,554
Woollen goods ... ..	62,13,269	74,67,299
Salt ... ..	48,55,575	64,84,529
Liquors ... ..	44,04,878	46,49,907

There was an increase in the quantity as well as the value of imports of cotton goods and twist and yarn. It is stated that for nine months of the year the trade in cotton piece-goods was remunerative to merchants, who had covered their exchange, but that to those who had not the result must have been serious. At the end of the year stocks were accumulating and very little business was done. In the finer counts of yarn the importations were in excess of requirements, and losses were suffered by importers and dealers. Large importations of copper wrought and unwrought, the latter being chiefly Japanese copper received from Hong-Kong, account for the increase in metals. The principal feature of the year in the oil trade was an enormous increase of imports from the United States. The American producers made a determined effort to maintain their position against Russian competition, and consignments exceeding those of the previous year by 91 per cent. were received, prices being at the same time reduced to an unprecedented point. The immediate result has been a decided check to importation from Batoum, the quantity received from that port having fallen from 20 million gallons in 1892-93 to 10½ millions, while American imports increased from 20 million to 38½ million gallons. Stocks at Budge-Budge have in consequence largely increased, the total quantity at the close of the year being about 9 million gallons. In machinery there were again large importations of pumping machinery for water-works, and the usual importations for renewals and repairs of jute and cotton mills. Woollen goods showed an increase under most heads, the largest percentages being in shawls and piece-goods from the United Kingdom. It is reported that some of the goods were conveyed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to places formerly supplied from Bombay. In liquors a decline in beer was accompanied by a considerable advance in the importations of porter. The receipts of brandy increased considerably, while those of whisky also continued to advance, but in both cases stocks in bond were larger at the end of the year. In wines champagne recovered from the heavy fall in 1892-93, the advance being 26 per cent. The larger imports of this wine were, it is assumed, due to the replenishing of the depleted stocks of the previous year. Port wine shows a decided advance, and it is evident that the use of this wine is increasing. Among articles not specified above, large increases are observable in sugar, hardware and cutlery, apparel, umbrellas and spices, including betel-nuts and pepper. Statistics are not available to show how far the sugar imports pass into consumption outside of Calcutta, but consumption in Calcutta itself appears to have largely increased. The importations of hardware and cutlery from Germany nearly doubled during the year, and the receipts from Austria and Belgium were also larger, while the trade with the United Kingdom remained nearly stationary. The increase in apparel is attributed, as in previous reports, mainly to the increase in the number of Europeans coming to India. The number of umbrellas imported increased from 2,232,140 to 2,915,024, the trade being the largest on record. A growing demand, competition among importers, and favourable exchange when the purchases were being made, are the reasons

given for the increase. The importations were, with insignificant exceptions, entirely from the United Kingdom, and the average price did not quite reach fifteen annas. A small local crop caused an increase of 129·4 per cent. in the importations of betel-nuts from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The trade in pepper has exhibited an enormous development during the last six years, and the increase in the past year was 68·8 per cent., the sole source of supply in the last two years having been the Straits Settlements.

9. *Calcutta Exports*.—The value of the trade in the principal exports in the past two years compares as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw ...	7,19,71,637	7,92,97,243
„ gunny bags	2,79,88,280	2,82,27,268
Opium ...	5,98,50,325	4,84,06,059
Tea ...	6,06,74,336	6,22,28,418
Oilseeds ...	3,22,59,426	4,68,36,289
Rice ...	3,25,26,271	3,09,76,521
Indigo ...	2,60,04,461	2,86,83,810
Hides and skins	2,50,81,939	2,43,60,735
Wheat ...	1,52,42,488	42,69,510
Raw cotton ...	63,58,537	76,30,439
Lac ...	77,87,583	95,21,007
Silk, raw ...	59,41,246	67,70,385

Although the value is shown to have been larger in the past year, the exports of raw jute declined by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million cwts., or 16 per cent. With a larger area under cultivation in the producing districts, the outturn fell off considerably owing to floods, the quality of the fibre was poor, freights were higher, and generally the trade was not profitable. The manufacturing industry in Dundee is said not to have been prosperous, supplies being short and prices high, and a strike having occurred amongst the operatives. The United Kingdom, Germany and the United States were, as usual, the principal consumers, and in each case the exports declined. The United States took nearly one million cwts. less, owing, it is stated, to the unsatisfactory state of trade there. Exports of jute bags increased both in quantity and value. The consignments to the United Kingdom slightly declined, but those to Egypt, the United States, and the Straits Settlements, increased considerably. Of gunny cloths,  $60\frac{1}{2}$  million yards were exported against nearly 40 millions in the previous year. The large fall in the value of opium exports is due to the smaller number of chests offered for sale by the Government and a reduction in the average price per chest. Although the quantity and the total value of the tea exports were larger, the average price per pound fell from 8 annas and 8 pies to 8 annas and 2 pies. The shipments were the highest yet made; but, owing to unfavourable weather in certain districts, the quality of the produce was not altogether satisfactory. The competition of Ceylon with Indian tea in the English market grows year by year, while China tea is being gradually driven out of the market. A heavy fall in exports from Calcutta to Australia, which is the only important consumer after the United Kingdom, occurred in 1892-93, but last year shows a recovery, and the shipments were the highest recorded. Ceylon, however, sent larger consignments to the Australian Colonies. An advance in exports to the United States is also a satisfactory feature of the year, and this is attributed to the successful operations of the representative of the Chamber of Commerce deputed to the Chicago Exhibition. Among oilseeds, linseed is the chief export. The quantity last year increased by 33 per cent. Russia was formerly a formidable competitor with India in this trade with the United Kingdom, but the Indian exports have largely exceeded hers in recent years. Poppy, rape and til (sesamum) are the other seeds exported, and all showed an advance. The fall in the export of rice was due to high prices, as already explained. The United Kingdom took more, but Ceylon, which is the principal consumer of Bengal rice, curtailed her demand, supplying herself from other parts of India. Indigo shows an advance of 24 per cent. in quantity, owing to larger crops in 1893, but the average price per maund fell from Rs. 310 to Rs. 276. Increased shipments were made to the United Kingdom, Austria and Germany, but there was a heavy decline in those to the

United States. Germany, Holland and Belgium combined took the largest supplies last year, and next in order came the United Kingdom, the United States and France. The trade in raw hides, which is the largest item under the head of hides and skins, is said to be almost entirely in the hands of German merchants, and Germany is now the principal consumer, having displaced the United Kingdom, which formerly took the largest quantity. Of raw skins, the largest demand is for the United States. The exports of wheat declined during the year by 68 per cent., the figures being the lowest for many years. The trade was practically confined to the United Kingdom and France, and low prices in the former discouraged Indian exporters. Raw cotton exhibits an advance of 24 per cent. in quantity. Germany is the principal country of export, but she took less than in the previous year, probably drawing larger supplies from other Indian ports, while increased shipments were made to the United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, France and Italy. Lac is mainly exported to the United Kingdom and the United States. The total quantity fell, although very high prices caused an increase in the total value. A similar rise in prices early in the year increased the total value of the raw silk exports, notwithstanding a slight decline in the quantity; but consumers eventually held back, and an accumulation of stocks was the result.

10. *Treasure*.—In treasure imports of gold increased by  $13\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, while exports declined by  $26\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. The closing of the Mints to free coinage in June 1893 caused a reduction of 56 lakhs in imports of silver, the exports falling at the same time by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs.

11. *Subordinate Ports*.—The trade of the subordinate ports calls for brief notice. Chittagong shows a slight improvement in the foreign trade after a decline in the previous two years. The total value of the trade increased from 88 to 90 lakhs, or by 2 per cent. The import trade advanced from  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to 24 lakhs, or by 460 per cent., but this was largely due to the importation of material for the Assam-Chittagong Railway. Imports of salt and kerosine oil account for eight lakhs. Exports of jute and rice fell off very considerably, for apparently the same reasons as in Calcutta. The coasting trade, consisting mainly of imports of raw jute and tobacco, and exports of rice, raw cotton received from the Hill Tracts, and tea produced locally, shows an increase. The total value of the trade, both foreign and coasting, at the Orissa ports, as compared with 1892-93 fell, at Cuttack, from Rs. 34,15,436 to Rs. 24,94,178, at Puri from Rs. 3,04,999 to Rs. 2,84,292, and at Balasore from Rs. 1,07,46,209 to Rs. 86,72,300. In the foreign trade there was a decline in both imports and exports at Cuttack, amounting to 12 per cent. Puri and Balasore have no foreign import trade, but at both places a large increase occurred in exports, which consist only of rice. The coasting trade of Cuttack dwindled from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in the previous year to over  $\frac{3}{4}$  lakh, of Puri from  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lakhs to Rs. 20, and of Balasore from 103 to 79 lakhs. At Narayanganj the trade is entirely coasting. It showed a slight improvement during the year, and the total value stood at  $72\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. The ordinary imports are kerosine oil and salt, but rice was also imported from Chittagong in the past year owing to high prices locally. Exports of jute to Chittagong were much reduced, but a much larger quantity of raw tobacco was despatched to that port.

12. Mr. Marriott's administration of the Customs Department during the year was efficient and judicious, and merits the thanks of the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Board also for their supervision of the Department. The names of the officers favourably noticed by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,  
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE AGRICULTURAL  
DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.**

**REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.**

*Darjeeling, the 27th September 1894.*

**RESOLUTION No. 567T.-R.**

**READ—**

Letter No.1030A., dated the 21st August 1894, from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department, submitting the Report of the Agricultural Department for the year 1893-94.

The ninth Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture on the subject of agricultural enquiry, agricultural experiments, and agricultural improvements, is, like its predecessors, a record of good intentions and incommensurate results. The report is divided under the following heads, viz., (1) Analysis of districts; (2) Rent and Revenue in precarious tracts; (3) Measures of Protection; (4) Agricultural Improvements; (5) The Bengal Veterinary Department and cattle-breeding; (6) Notice of Agricultural Statistics; (7) Miscellaneous.

2. Nothing was done during the year under the first two heads. In regard to measures for protection, there was a marked failure in the scheme of emigration to

Emigration to Burma.

Burma, for the furtherance of which Government continued the subsidy, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per annum, paid to the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of State emigrants from Bihar (including Monghyr and Bhagalpur), Chota Nagpur and Orissa at a reduced fare. Only one batch was sent, consisting of 10 men, 8 women, 7 children and 7 infants, against five batches consisting of 191 men, 2 women, 89 children and 33 infants in the previous year. This falling off is attributed to the good harvests of the latter year.

3. The orders issued to the Settlement Officers of Chittagong, Western Duars and Orissa regarding the establishment of fuel and fodder reserves on Government lands not

Fuel and fodder reserves.

included in forests reserved under Act VII of 1878, have borne no fruit. It is hardly likely that anything practical will be done in Bengal in this matter. Where fuel and fodder reserves are wanted there is no spare land, and where there is land no such reserves are wanted. The Director will find it hardly necessary to mention this subject at any length in his future reports.

4. The poverty of results is most conspicuous under the head of silk experiments and eradication of pebrine, on which

Silk experiments.

Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukherji has for years been employed by Government. Mr. Mukherji was appointed with the object of discovering pebrine and other diseases said to be common among silkworms; it was also intended that he should breed kinds of seed which should be free from those diseases, and distribute and sell such seed. The report of Mr. N. G. Mukherji, however, says nothing as to the discovery or prevention of diseases. It appears that 2,134oz. of healthy seed were sold to cultivators, of which 1,650oz. were reared by a private individual and sold by himself. The balance 484oz. were apparently what was reared by Mr. Mukherji, though this is not stated in the report. For an outlay of Rs. 600 the private individual realized Rs. 1,238 for cocoons sold as seed, and Rs. 1,114 for those sold otherwise. But Mr. Mukherji appears to have realized only Rs. 313 for an outlay of Rs. 252 in rearing seed, which excludes the cost of Mr. Mukherji's salary and other incidental expenses, coming to a total of Rs. 7,955 during the year. Something is reported to have been done in the distribution of mulberry plants, but this is hardly a business which requires Government help.

5. Experiments were made at the Burdwan farm on paddy, sugarcane, jute, and potato crops with different varieties of

Experiments with manures.

manures, but, in the absence of any information as to the cost of manuring in proportion to increased production, the results reported lose their practical value. The planting of sugarcane in deep trenches instead of in irregular shallow furrows appears to have

Crop experiments.

been fairly satisfactory and to have been adopted by cultivators in the neighbourhood of the Burdwan farm. The system of *ratooning* canes, which has been tried successfully for over seven years, appears to be about the only definite result obtained by the Agricultural Department. The record in paragraphs 23-44 of the report, of ignorant and unsuccessful experiments conducted in private estates at the instance of the Department, is rather ludicrous, and at the same time rather lamentable. It is perhaps good for Government Officers and Zamindars to have taken this interest in the crops and learnt a few rudimentary lessons in cultivation, and enabled themselves to share in the feelings of agriculturists as to the vicissitudes of weather, but it is idle to hope for any serious improvement in the agriculture of the country to be effected in this way.

6. The experiment made in Orissa with a small quantity of fine paddy imported from Diamond Harbour is reported to have proved satisfactory. But the actual yield per acre is not stated. Settlement Officers in Orissa report that nothing is accurately known as to the production of rice per acre in that division. They have been directed to make experimental cuttings for the purpose. Instructions have also been issued that strenuous efforts should be made in jail gardens and Wards' and Government estates in order to obtain some knowledge of actual results. No experiments have been ordered to be made in jail gardens as stated by the Director: the instructions of Government were simply that when jail gardens grow cereals for jail consumption the area sown and produce reaped should be reported to the Agricultural Department.

7. The manufacture of date sugar by the centrifugal machine was fairly successful. Having demonstrated the effects of the machine, the experiment need hardly be repeated.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that interest in agricultural reform on the part of leading zamindars is conspicuously absent.

8. The Bengal Veterinary Institution has been put on a proper footing from January in the present year. Rules for the admission of animals into the hospital, and for the admission of students, allotment of stipends, examinations, and award of diplomas were approved by Government, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd January 1894. The number of students enrolled is 35, of whom 15 are in receipt of a stipend of Rs. 5 per month. The number of animals admitted for treatment since the opening of the hospital on the 10th January 1894 up to the end of the year was 50 horses and mules, 53 bullocks, and 3 dogs. The Report of the Bengal Veterinary Department submitted with the report of the Agricultural Department has been separately dealt with in detail.

9. The Department published during the course of the year general forecasts of *rabi*, *bhadoi*, the winter rice crops, and of important special crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, mulberry, and poppy. Special forecasts were published of wheat, jute, oilseeds and cotton. Agricultural exhibitions were held at Cossipore, Kushtia, Kalimpong, Falakata, and Alipore, and were assisted with grants of money from Government. Local fairs and shows without the pecuniary assistance of Government were also held at Pabna, Chapra in Nadia, Faridpur, Jalpesh in Jalpaiguri, and Kuch Bihar.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it, together with the report and the forwarding letter of the Board of Revenue, be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and copy forwarded also to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*



RESOLUTION ON LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL  
FOR 1893-94.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

*Darjeeling, the 27th September 1894.*

## RESOLUTION—No. 557T.—R.

## READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1893-94.

The Report has been submitted with commendable punctuality, and the Lieutenant-Governor appreciates the efforts of the Board to condense their remarks in accordance with his suggestions. Though reduced in length from 67 to 55 pages, it contains a full and sufficient exposition of the standard branches of the Revenue administration, while affording a larger space to a record of the settlement work which has developed considerably in recent years. The increase in the number of illustrative maps from 16 in 1891-92 to 22 tends to swell the apparent bulk of the volume, but they are useful in showing the extent and situation of the survey-settlement operations, and their comparative progress from year to year.

## COLLECTION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

2. Some attention appears to have been paid by the Board and District Officers to the standards of success in collection of the current demand of land revenue which they are

Standards of collections.  
expected to attain, viz.—

- 99 per cent. for permanently settled estates,
- 95 ditto temporarily ditto and estates farmed or leased for a period, whether belonging to Government or to individuals,
- 90 per cent. for estates held direct by Government ;

but the Lieutenant-Governor desires to remind all officers that the above standards are only prescribed as the lowest percentage of collections on the current demand which will avoid the necessity of explanation: it is not meant that they should relax their efforts to realise within the year the whole of the Government dues: and, as was laid down previously, in each case Collectors will have to be careful that the balances are not overlooked but are accounted for in the ensuing year. The Lieutenant-Governor is anxious that the collection of the land revenue should not degenerate into a routine duty delegated to subordinates, but that the Collectors should take personal interest in it as their main *raison d'être*, and ever aim at improving the standards of the collections.

Financial results. 3. The current demand on account of the land revenue in Bengal for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently settled estates ...	3,22,92,924	3,22,91,318	3,22,47,951	3,22,63,793	3,22,65,896
II.—Temporarily settled .. ...	{ 58,09,904	{ 26,91,601	26,76,096	27,10,912	28,10,713
III.—Estates held direct by Govern- ment.					
		91,84,778	32,38,128	33,97,627	34,08,777
Total	3,81,02,828	3,81,67,697	3,81,62,175	3,83,72,332	3,84,85,386

The current demand is higher than in the previous year by Rs. 1,13,054, and occurs in all three classes of estates. The increase is chiefly due to the re-settlement of the Western Duars in Jalpaiguri. This increase would have

appeared entirely under class III, but that the tea-grants in that district, with a demand of about Rs. 79,000, have been transferred from that class to class II.

4. The demands, collections, remissions and balances for the same period of five years are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCES.			Percentage of total collections to total demand (column 7 on column 4).	Percentage of total remissions to total demand (column 8 on column 4).	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 5 on column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	3,41,02,829	29,20,124	4,10,22,953	3,62,03,567	24,60,255	3,86,63,822	96,310	18,70,468	3,80,017	22,50,785	94.25	101.5	95.92
1891-92 ...	3,81,07,607	22,46,426	4,04,54,033	3,67,33,458	18,62,435	3,85,95,893	4,066	14,30,832	3,54,312	17,85,144	96.47	101.8	96.2
1892-93 ...	3,81,62,175	17,00,912	3,98,63,087	3,69,87,653	18,22,757	3,88,10,410	50,169	11,67,045	3,14,473	14,81,518	96.15	100.46	96.92
1893-94 ...	3,88,72,332	16,04,778	4,04,77,110	3,70,21,736	11,16,319	3,81,38,054	80,356	13,33,707	2,88,733	16,22,500	96.71	99.46	96.48
1893-94 ...	3,84,85,386	16,11,648	4,00,97,034	3,72,03,505	12,30,718	3,84,34,223	1,21,405	12,65,118	2,67,258	15,32,376	95.87	99.89	96.66

These figures show an increase of more than two lakhs of rupees in the total demand, and an increase of more than two and three-quarter lakhs in collections.

5. While the current demand increased by Rs. 1,13,054, the current Collections, balances and remissions. collections rose by Rs. 1,81,770, so that the percentage of current collections on current demand advanced from 96.48 to 96.66, but failed to reach the record figure 96.92 attained in 1891-92. The total collections were Rs. 2,75,199 higher than in 1892-93 in consequence of the collection of Rs. 93,429 more of the arrear balances, so that the total balances have again been substantially reduced. All the percentages of the collections as displayed in columns 12 to 14 of the above statement are better than in the previous year, but they are not so good as in 1891-92. The Lieutenant-Governor regards the present improvement as a creditable recovery from the low figures of 1892-93, and trusts that the Board will continue to urge the District Officers to aim at higher results. The remissions amounted to Rs. 1,21,405, of which nearly three-fourths were in class III. The remissions of grace, amounting to Rs. 43,169, were chiefly in the 24 Parganas, Mymensingh, and Backergunge. It is doubtful whether remissions of right and nominal remissions should be included in this category at all. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division in paragraph 50 of his Annual Report for 1893-94 mentions that half the assessment on Cheboo Lama's estate, which has been remitted for the life of the present holder, used to be deducted from the demand, but is now shown as a remission. In this way the amount of remissions is unduly swelled.

6. The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I, was Rs. 3,29,84,927, of which Rs. 3,22,87,238 were Permanently-settled estates. collected. The percentage, after excluding from the demand sums in suspense during the year, and adding the sums collected but not credited during the year, was 98.12 as compared with 97.86 in 1892-93, and 98.41 in 91-92. The actual percentage of current collections on the current demand was 97.98: so that the prescribed standard of 99 per cent. was not attained. Seventeen districts failed to reach that standard, but eight of them collected over 98 per cent. Patna and Shahabad only attained to 89.16 and 88.23 per cent. respectively. It is unsatisfactory to hear that their collections were as usual bad. The short collections in Patna are attributed to the large number of separate accounts opened, in which petty shareholders are said to withhold payment in the hope that their co-sharers will pay for them in order to save their estates from sale. This is an argument against the opening of separate accounts, but the same difficulty occurs in other districts and is successfully met. The Commissioner of Rajshahi has drawn attention to the fact that whereas in Bogra Rs. 12,609 out of a total arrear of Rs. 13,443 were collected in other districts during the year, but not credited in the Bogra treasury accounts until after its close, this was not an arrear at all from a Provincial point of view, Government having received the money at some of its treasuries. This is correct, and credit is duly given for it in columns 21 and 22 of Appendix

number IIA of the Board's report, and in the percentages 98·12, 97·86, 98·41 above mentioned. At the same time it is absolutely necessary that each district account should show exactly what is received in its treasury.

In the collections of the arrear demand, eleven districts did not reach the standard, and three of them did not even collect 80 per cent. Champaran was the worst of all; the large sum of Rs. 23,604 shown as an arrear there is due to the frauds discovered in the Tauzi Department of that district, which have still to be adjusted. This district accounts for nearly half of the total arrear balance of the whole province (Rs. 50,572). Apart from such special cause the arrear demands should be entirely collected within the year following that for which they were originally due. The arrears due from permanently-settled wards' estates are stated to be Rs. 13,440, against Rs. 1,07,134 in 1892-93. A large proportion, about Rs. 10,000, is due from the Tikari estates in Champaran in connection with the tauzi frauds already mentioned.

7. Class II or temporarily-settled estates consists of three divisions—

Temporarily-settled estates.

- (a) those settled for periods with proprietors,
- (b) private estates leased to farmers for periods,
- (c) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.

For all of these classes a minimum standard of 95 per cent. was laid down; but the following table, which gives the result of the collections in each subdivision of this class of estates for the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94, shows that in no single instance has it been achieved:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ESTATES.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Settled with proprietors ...	1892-93 ...	95·72	89·96	95·53
	1893-94 ...	94·77	84·99	94·20
(b) Private estates leased to farmers.	1892-93 ...	83·74	73·36	80·62
	1893-94 ...	80·26	40·02	70·79
(c) Government estates leased to farmers.	1892-93 ...	85·70	77·21	84·10
	1893-94 ...	85·16	76·26	83·71
Total ...	1892-93 ...	93·21	80·24	92·13
	1893-94 ...	92·38	75·95	91·05

The total demand, current and arrear, from these estates was Rs. 30,58,092 against Rs. 29,56,421, and the total collections Rs. 27,84,531 against Rs. 27,23,884 of the previous year. The comparative figures in this statement show worse results in every case. The remissions also rose from Rs. 5,314 to Rs. 31,332, and the balances outstanding have increased by Rs. 15,000. For several years the unsatisfactory state of the collections in farmed estates has been noticed, and the special attention of District Officers has been called to the subject by the Board; not only has there been no improvement, but less success has been attained: the collection of 40·02 per cent. of the arrear demand from private estates leased to farmers is altogether inadequate. It is said that, in consequence of a legal opinion, the difficulty of collecting Government dues from farmers has much increased; but too much attention need not be paid to this objection. There is always a way of getting round a merely technical difficulty of the sort, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the Board will not be seriously embarrassed by it. The current collections were not up to the mark in 28 districts under one or other of the three subdivisions of this class, and the explanations offered are not satisfactory. The largest item outstanding is Rs. 36,224, due from the Basudebpur ward's estate in Midnapore; but it is not understood why this estate is still shown in this class; this estate had been taken under Government management in the hope of

rescuing it from its desperate indebtedness, but finding it impossible to realise that hope it has lately been released, with the exception of the Jallamutha mahal, which is attached to effect the realisation of this arrear. The arrear collections failed to reach the standard in one or other of the three subdivisions of estates in 20 districts. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board will continue to give this branch of the Revenue administration their special attention.

8. Class III, or estates held direct by Government, comprises two subdivisions:—

Estates held direct by Government.

(a) those managed for proprietor.

(b) those owned by Government as proprietor.

After excluding demands not due during the year, and including collections realized but not credited, the net demand was for both classes together Rs. 40,06,154, and the collections Rs. 33,99,310, so that the percentage of total collections on total demand was 84·8. In the following statement the percentages of actual recorded collections are compared with those of the previous year:—

Sub-class.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
		3	4	5
(a) Managed for proprietors ...	1892-93	72·64	50·	65·25
	1893-94	76·51	48·02	65·72
(b) Owned by Government ...	1892-93	88·94	68·87	86·66
	1893-94	89·61	69·39	87·04
Total ... }	1892-93	86·52	61·38	82·66
	1893-94	87·63	59·53	83·16

In this class, again, the prescribed standard of 90 per cent. was not attained, though there was some improvement in every respect, except in the arrear collections from private estates. In 16 districts this standard for current collections was reached under both sub-classes; in 2 more districts under one or other of the two sub-classes; for the rest various explanations are offered. In the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, and Khulna the current collections from the estates held direct by Government were only 81·16, 82·47, 68·82, 81·42 per cent. of the current demand. These are poor results and not satisfactorily explained. Again, in Midnapore there were heavy arrears in the current collections, viz., of Rs. 67,136 in private estates and Rs. 14,211 in Government estates; also in the arrear collections there were balances of Rs. 1,18,301 due from private estates and Rs. 4,551 from Government estates. As to the private estates, the following account is submitted:—

“In Midnapore the large balance of Rs. 1,85,437 was due from the estates Jallamutha, Majnamutha, Bhowani Chak, and Jallamutha Julpai. The amount is in process of recovery by khas tahsil agency at Contai, under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer. The Collector writes—

‘The explanations furnished by the Khas Tahsil Officer at Contai about the shortness of collection, in spite of this year of good harvest, are not satisfactory. He says that it is due, *first*, to failure of crop in some parts of the subdivision; *secondly*, to the outbreak of cholera in parts of the subdivision; *thirdly*, the year yielding a good harvest after many years’ failure of crop, the impoverished raiyats had to satisfy their mahajans out of the proceeds of the year; and lastly, on account of the change of officers.’”

The heavy balances due from these estates were noticed in the Government Resolution last year: and their constant recurrence is not altogether creditable to the Administration. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to hear from the Board whether no remedy can be applied to improve this state of things.

9. During the year 1893-94 there were 2,317 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,080 (against 2,042 in the previous year) were Government estates, and 237 private estates managed by Government. The following statement shows the number of these estates by divisions, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

DIVISION.	GOVERNMENT ESTATES.		PRIVATE ESTATES.		TOTAL.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ... ..	425	Rs. 65,539	5	Rs. 2,24,180	430	Rs. 2,80,719	Rs. 24,072	8.3	Rs. 1,97,355	68.11
Presidency ... ..	208	5,31,058	44	14,789	252	5,46,547	30,021	8.6	2,81,785	81.3
Benjahi ... ..	97	5,29,551	33	11,470	130	5,41,321	33,486	6.18	4,91,811	91.8
Dacca ... ..	615	4,17,042	104	1,25,739	719	5,42,781	59,723	5.6	4,90,812	91.5
Chittagong ... ..	323	5,89,648	24	12,314	246	6,01,962	53,911	10.6	5,51,639	91.6
Patna ... ..	184	2,11,165	15	18,987	199	2,30,152	23,010	10	1,83,800	79.6
Blugulpur ... ..	121	2,76,490	6	16,700	127	2,92,220	9,129	3.12	2,60,951	89.2
Ori-ssa ... ..	31	3,97,611	5	73,443	36	4,70,554	21,153	4.48	4,34,394	92.2
Chota Nagpur ...	177	75,560	1	17,731	178	93,291	2,094	2.24	80,268	95.6
Total ... ..	2,080	28,94,264	237	5,14,613	2,317	34,08,777	2,37,588	6.9	29,57,306	87.6
In 1892-93 ... ..	2,042	28,92,007	239	5,04,930	2,281	33,97,027	2,25,167	6.6	29,39,758	86.5

The Board's report shows in Appendix VI the establishment for the management of estates held direct by Government, and their cost much more fully than before. In 10 districts, viz., the 24-Parganas, Bogra, Dacca, Faridpur, Noakhali, Chittagong, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga and Purnea, the cost of management exceeds 10 per cent. on the current demand, though in four of these districts the excess is small. The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware that the Board carefully scrutinize establishments, and that an establishment costing 10 per cent. on the demand is not entertained, unless it is really required: in some districts the management only costs 4 or 5 per cent. of the demand. His Honour is also glad to see that his desire is borne in mind that Government should divest itself of the direct management and ownership of estates as far as possible: it is stated in paragraph 34 of the Report that 65 such estates have been sold during the year; but in spite of this the total number has increased.

10. As a special report is annually submitted and separately reviewed on the working of the Road and Public Works Cesses, the subject is only briefly mentioned in the Board's Land Revenue Report and this Resolution. The following statement contains the results of the last period of five years:—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of balances on gross demand
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1889-90 ...	76,60,539	18,04,134	94,64,673	77,54,684	76,885	16,58,728	17.5
1890-91 ...	78,38,927	18,35,056	96,73,983	76,84,012	12,661	19,33,855	19.9
1891-92 ...	79,67,933	19,44,615	99,12,548	80,61,032	25,453	18,35,454	18.51
1892-93 ...	80,91,015	16,58,356	97,49,372	82,76,738	13,368	14,86,471	15.24
1893-94 ...	82,35,859	15,02,319	97,38,178	82,12,800	20,404	14,82,876	15.22

The increase of the current demand by nearly 6 lakhs in this quinquennial period represents the gain obtained by the revaluations of certain districts. The collections have not, however, risen proportionately. This may be accounted for by the diminution in the arrear demand, the balances being three lakhs lower than at the beginning of the period. The current collections by which the year's work must really be judged are not shown in this report, but the total collections were nearly Rs. 64,000 less than last year

The percentage of collections ought to approximate much more closely to the standards required in the case of the Land Revenue.

11. The system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-order continues to develop at a steady rate of progress as to the number of orders, but the money transmitted thereby has not increased proportionately.

The Lieutenant-Governor has heard with satisfaction that a revised money-order form has been brought into use to remove two of the three defects noticed by Mr. W. C. Macpherson in his Tauzi Procedure Report. This is the first result of the long discussion in connection with the reform of the tauzi. The third defect will be remedied when new forms are issued. The following table shows the progress of the payments during the last five years:—

YEAR.			Number.	Amount of revenue paid.	Average value of each order
1			2	3	4
				Rs.	Rs. A.
1889-90	...	...	139,535	11,11,353	7 15
1890-91	...	...	160,892	15,64,268	9 11
1891-92	...	...	167,229	14,68,037	8 12
1892-93	...	...	183,403	16,35,409	8 14
1893-94	...	..	190,785	16,46,450	8 10

The system of payment of rent by money-orders has been in force since 1st July 1891 in all districts in which the whole of the Tenancy Act is in force. The following table gives the figures for the nine months of the year 1891-92, and for the whole of the two subsequent years:—

YEAR.	Number of money- orders issued for rent.	Amount.	Number of such orders refused.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
1891-92 (nine months)	37,944	5,07,819	12,544	1,27,153
1892-93	42,901	5,19,768	13,687	1,26,757
1893-94	43,206	6,17,146	16,959	1,59,606

Thus, speaking broadly, about one-third of the number of money-orders were refused, transmitting about one-quarter of the amount tendered.

The Board remark as follows:—

“The system does not appear to have found much favour with the landlords, who, it is reported, generally avail themselves of any plausible excuse that may present itself for refusing rent remitted by money-orders, while the tenants do not resort to it except in cases in which their relations with their landlords are strained. The very large proportion (more than three-quarters) of money-orders refused in the Kajshahi Division deserves special notice. The Collector of Backergunge reports that, as the lower class of people in his district are illiterate, they prefer to pay personally to their superior landlords and receive a *dakhila* from them, and the landlords refuse to receive money-orders generally under a mistaken apprehension that the receipt of a money-order for a less amount than the actual sum due will bar them from taking steps in the Civil Court to recover the unpaid balance. The landlords in this district are said to feel themselves humiliated by the procedure, and are generally annoyed with their raiyats who resort to it. The Collector fears a desire to extort irregular cesses is not wholly foreign to this feeling.”

In spite of this feeling, the number of orders has increased during the year, and it is a remarkable fact that each rent money-order accepted is about half as large again as the average value of each Revenue money-order.

12. During the year 991 whole estates and 438 shares, total 1,429, bearing an aggregate revenue of Rs. 1,43,689, were sold, as compared with 1,355 estates and shares bearing a revenue of Rs. 1,38,912 in the preceding year. The Board consider that the law was worked with moderation. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that, in the 292 appeals made to the Commissioners, 61 sales were annulled by them, and 33 sales were annulled by Government on the ground of mistakes or hardship, on recommendations submitted by the Board. He would like to know more of the grounds of these annulments by the Commissioners, and to hear how far they were based on technical grounds, such as non-service of processes or on errors of the Tauzi Department, and the Board will be asked to report in how many cases the Civil Courts interfered under section 33 of Act XI of 1859. The largest number of defaults, 1,641, occurred in Saran, and the Board are right in saying that their frequency justified severe measures to some extent. The general rule of practice is that, whenever arrears of all kinds have been entirely paid before sale, the legal right to sell up defaulting estates is waived; but in Saran the legal right appears to have been enforced, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but regret that it should have been thought necessary to insist on so harsh-seeming a procedure. He trusts that the Bill which has been introduced into the Legislative Council will obviate the necessity for such action by putting things on a better basis. The percentage of sales to defaults was again highest in Chittagong, reaching 36·6: it was also as high as 28·5 in Nadia. The orders enjoining that the sales for arrears at one kist day should be effected before the next kist day comes round appear to have been neglected in several districts: the delays in holding sales were especially great in the districts of Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Patna, the 24-Parganas, Birbhum, Darbhanga, and Jessore. Considerable confusion and risk to the Government revenue must result from such delays; the Board are requested to take measures to enforce the existing orders.

A Bill to amend the Revenue Sale Law has been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council, and will be proceeded with as soon as the further reports called for from Revenue Officers and certain Associations have been received and considered.

13. The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands:—

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 18·0.

	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	PENDING—		
					More than six months.	Less than six months.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Demands of all kinds under section 5 ...	481	1,572	2,053	1,543	52	458	510
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause 6, section 7 ...	6,300	16,100	22,580	17,943	1,031	3,615	4,646
Embarkment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873 ...	2,400	4,248	6,738	5,457	96	1,135	1,231
Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876 ...	1,350	8,713	10,063	9,389	118	556	674
Cases, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 ...	40,324	77,510	117,834	80,402	15,380	22,052	37,432
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause 7, section 7 ...	7,924	7,030	15,854	10,299	3,627	1,928	5,555
All other demands under section 7 ...	11,398	27,714	39,112	27,553	2,974	8,785	11,759
Total ...	70,357	143,886	214,243	152,386	23,278	38,570	61,857
In 1892-93 ...	83,283	146,572	229,855	159,522	31,323	40,005	70,333

In this statement, which is based upon Appendix IX of the Board's Report, it is not clear why the certificates for water-rates in the Patna Division have been omitted from the Appendix, though they are mentioned in paragraph 63 of the report.

Taking the statement as it is, the number of certificates filed has again decreased, but only by 2,686; however, as more work has been done, the pending cases have been reduced from 70,333 (or 70,357) to 61,857, and it is satisfactory that those pending over six months have fallen from 30,323 to 23,278. A decrease in the total institutions is observed in the water-rate

collection department, though there was an increase in the Burdwan Division, as is shown by the following figures:—

		Filed in 1891-92.	Filed in 1892-93.	Filed in 1893-94.
Districts of the Orissa Division		8,634	7,991	6,667
Ditto	Patna „	3,167	2,914	2,219
Ditto	Burdwan „	3,427	1,237	2,046
Total		15,228	12,142	10,932

The number of certificates filed for the recovery of cesses has again decreased, viz., from 78,952 to 77,510; those for the realization of rent due to Government also decreased from 16,904 to 16,199. The certificates filed for demands of the Court of Wards has rapidly fallen from 13,299 in 1891-92 to 9,906 in 1892-93, and 7,930 in the present year. This is a consequence of the Government order that certificates are not to be issued except when the claim is undisputed, or has been fixed by settlement proceedings. The Lieutenant-Governor does not agree with the Commissioner of Burdwan that it would be an improvement in both principle and practice if it were made compulsory "to go to a Civil Court with new lists, and to prove them by some sort of declaration before obtaining certificates." But His Honour is of opinion that certificates are in many cases given too easily, and that the Requisitioning officer should more often be put to proof that the demand is a sound one, especially in khas mahal and Court of Wards cases.

14. There was a satisfactory decrease in the total number of cases in which compulsory measures for realization. The number of cases in which demands were paid upon mere issue of notices has fallen from 52,047 to 44,827. In the Resolution on the Board's Report for 1891-92, the Lieutenant-Governor, commenting on the numbers, viz., 63 and 71, of persons imprisoned in two years, who were eventually released without payment of the debts, expressed a hope that very different figures would be shown for the year 1892-93. In that year the figures were 44, and in 1893-94 they were 22. This is satisfactory, as is also the fact that in three years the numbers have decreased from 45 to 20, and now to 11, of the persons imprisoned for non-payment of Government demands of various descriptions.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

15. The 12 per cent. deducted from the collections from estates under the management of Government is distributed as follows:—

- (1). 1 per cent. to education.
- (2).  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to communications.
- (3). 2 per cent. to sanitary improvements.
- (4).  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to (a) management proper, and (b) miscellaneous improvements.

(5. There is also the separate Agricultural Public Works grant for the increase or maintenance of the land revenue from Government or temporarily settled estates.

The allotments and expenditure under the above heads (3) to (5) during 1893-94 are shown in the following statement:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure 1893-94.	Expenditure 1892-93.
1	2	3	4
(3) 2 per cent. for sanitary improvements ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(4) The 7½ per cent. for { (a) Management proper	3,78,174 }	50,476	46,087
{ (b) Miscellaneous im-		(a) 2,37,587	225,167
provements.		(b) 1,16,844	79,042
(5) Agricultural Public Works grant ...	60,000	4,04,907	3,50,296
		54,017	63,501
	4,33,174	4,58,924	413,797



The expenditure from the Agricultural Public Works grant was more nearly equal to the allotment than last year, but still there is no reason why the whole allotment should not be exhausted. Some attempts at the introduction of new staples met with varied success, especially potato seed in the Western Duars. Good use was made of the education grant for primary schools in Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Backergunge, Chittagong, Puri, and Singhbhum. Besides the figures shown in the foregoing table, considerable grants are made from Provincial Revenues for the opening out of backward districts by roads. The large sum of Rs. 52,044 expended on the construction of roads in Jalpaiguri, mentioned by the Board in their paragraph 78, belonged to this class.

16. A full statement is now furnished in an Appendix of the inspections of the registers and accounts of the numerous Government estates by Revenue Officers of every grade.

Inspection of accounts.

The Lieutenant-Governor attaches great importance to this duty, and trusts that the inspections are made thoroughly and in no perfunctory manner. It is gratifying to read that the results of the inspections were in general satisfactory, and that no serious irregularity was detected. It is not sufficient to be content with a comparison of the receipts granted to the raiyats with their counterfoils, and it is presumably not by this plan that the Commissioner of Dacca discovered omissions and irregularities in the Kalkini Estates office in Faridpur.

17. The survey and settlement work in Bengal was lately reviewed in the Government Resolution of 30th May for the survey year ending the 30th September 1893.

Surveys and settlements.

It is therefore only referred to briefly in this Resolution. The survey of the town of Calcutta, which has been for some years in progress, has been completed at the end of August 1894, and an amalgamated map of the whole town is in course of preparation. The following table shows the progress made in the settlements of Government and temporarily-settled and private estates under the control of the Director of Land Records during the year:—

*Government and temporarily-settled estates.*

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed during the year.	Area surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Balasore (all temporarily-settled estates).	1,715	3,676	Sq. miles. 721	Sq. miles. 1,635	867	} .....	Rs. 3,76,805
Puri (all temporarily-settled estates)	985	1,957	.....	985	1,957		
Cuttack (all temporarily-settled estates and five permanently-settled estates).	2,352	4,979	.....	2,353	2,442		
Chittagong ... ..	1,866.74	1,030	34.31	1,866.74	1,027	40	1,96,506
Palamanu ... ..	178.75	883	62.75	62.75	.....	.....	14,175
Western Duars in Jalpaiguri ... ..	783.60	10,923 (jotes.)	16.67	783.60	10,922 (jotes.)	.....	34,204
Pataasur estates in Midnapore ...	56.82	96	42.04	56.82	1	.....	12,275
Jaipur Government estates in Bonga ...	44.09	157	21.68	21.68	.....	.....	6,579
Government estates in Backergunge ...	50.91	8	.....	50.91	8	8	3,110
Chars Ghazi and Fakira in Noakhali ...	12.20	2	.....	12.20	2	2	369
Total ...	8,045.11	23,210	898.45	7,826.70	17,243	59	6,43,122

*Private estates excluding Wards' estates.*

Mollarpur in Birbhum ... ..	36.57	38	.....	36.57	38	38	7,427
Umania taluk in Backergunge ... ..	17.03	31	1.47	17.03	31	13	7,860
Srirampur in Backergunge ... ..	14.06	12	14.06	14.06	.....	.....	1,558
Pargana Boshinabad in Tippera ...	553.77	1,424	372.82	522.82	20	.....	87,775
Palpara in Tippera ... ..	3.46	11	3.46	3.46	.....	.....	.....
Ganganandal in Tippera ... ..	1.08	5	1.08	1.08	.....	.....	.....
North Bihar (Musaffarpur, Champaran, and Baran).	3,000	5,200	1,921	2,436	1,214	.....	3,37,889
Buksol and other villages in Champaran.	6.77	5	.....	6.77	5	.....	420
Southal Parganas (20 private estates)...	795.6	1,416	442.70	731.6	548	548	69,172
Total ...	4,428.34	8,144	2,756.50	3,789.39	1,860	598	5,13,101

The total area of Government and temporarily-settled estates professionally surveyed during the year was 898.45 square miles, and the total expenditure on surveys was Rs. 2,62,338, or about seven annas per acre.

The following table shows the progress made in smaller settlements under the Tenancy Act under the supervision of the Commissioners of Divisions during the year :—

	Estimated area in acres under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed during the year.	Total area surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages in which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 103(2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.			Rs.
Government estates in the districts of Khulna, Pabna, Dacca, Faridpur, Tippera, and Shahabad.	40,762 2 20	110	11,460 0 37	40,016 3 10	65	57	8,344
Private estates (excluding Wards' estates) in the districts of Midnapore, 24 Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Noakhali, Monghyr, and Bhagalpur.	79,739 0 21	328	32,253 2 5	67,979 1 24	101	49	25,002

The Board in paragraph 179 of their report have made some sound remarks as follows, in which the Lieutenant-Governor generally concurs:—

“When private individuals apply for surveys and records of right it is generally either because of their ignorance regarding the amounts of existing rents, or because of complicated disputes between the landlords and tenants concerned. Such cases are specially difficult, and there is great risk of errors in procedure being committed by untrained Deputy or Sub-Deputy Collectors who are necessarily put in charge of these operations. The supervision which can be exercised over them by the Board is not sufficient to prevent such errors, and it is feared Collectors and Commissioners cannot find time to adequately inspect these petty settlements on the ground while the operations are in progress. However desirable it may be to endeavour to settle disputes by resort to Chapter X of the Act, the Board are disposed to think that Collectors and Commissioners should hesitate to grant applications under section 103 unless competent officers to supervise the proceedings are at their disposal.”

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Board refer to the forecast of increases of revenue due to revision of settlements and other causes, by which a total increase of Rs. 1,12,562 was anticipated during 1893-94: whereas by comparing the total current demands of the years 1892-93 and 1893-94, the actual increase demand was Rs. 1,13,054. This approximation to the forecast is creditable to the estimate, but it is the outcome of conflicting causes, for so large a sum as Rs. 39,000 expected from Chittagong was not realized.

18. The following statement shows the number of interests registered under initial registration, and the number of applications for mutation filed during the year:—

## Land Registration.

1	2	3			4	5	6
DIVISIONS.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38).	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 42 FILED DURING THE YEAR—			Percentage of column 3 (c) on column 2.	Percentage during 1892-93.	Percentage during 1891-92.
		(a) On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	(b) On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise.	(c) Total.			
Burwan ... ..	50,044	1,731	1,653	3,387	6·7	6·5	6·7
Presidency ... ..	62,974	2,964	1,645	4,609	7·3	5·2	5·1
Rajshahi ... ..	26,925	997	722	1,719	6·3	7·0	7·2
Dacca ... ..	97,454	4,583	4,688	9,271	9·3	8·2	7·7
Chittagong ... ..	184,574	3,124	4,668	7,792	4·2	4·1	6·9
Patna ... ..	287,642	13,906	10,546	24,452	8·5	6·4	6·1
Bhagalpur ... ..	98,614	1,407	1,915	3,322	3·5	3·8	3·9
Orissa ... ..	160,694	5,134	4,812	9,946	6·1	4·2	3·4
Chota Nagpur ... ..	4,211	292	202	494	11·7	3·5	3·4
Total ... ..	978,132	34,141	30,851	64,992	6·6	5·5	5·7
Total for 1892-93 ... ..	971,200	26,459	27,048	53,507			

The percentage of mutations on initial registrations shows a marked improvement from 5·5 to 6·6, the increase in the Patna and Orissa Divisions being attributed to the survey-settlement proceedings in progress therein. The total number of cases disposed of was 61,428, against 59,037 in 1892-93 and 61,425 in 1891-92.

19. Partitions are comparatively infrequent, except in the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca Divisions, for which the following statement gives the figures of the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending :—

DIVISION.	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total.		Disposed of during—		Pending at close of—	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna ... ..	1,679	1,545	338	327	2,017	1,872	472	402	1,545	1,470
Bhagalpur ... ..	119	101	39	42	158	143	57	28	101	115
Dacca ... ..	463	441	92	113	555	554	114	136	441	418

There were fewer cases disposed of in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, but more in Dacca, than in the previous year: the cases pending are fewer in Patna and Dacca, but more in Bhagalpur. It may be admitted that cases vary greatly in complexity and magnitude, but it does not necessarily follow that numbers are of little use in estimating the quantity of work to be done: over a period of years and large numbers of cases they afford a sufficiently good indication. But Government has often been forced to doubt whether the work progresses as it should, and whether the officers, the Deputy Collectors, who are on special duty in connection with partition work, are not liable to be somewhat overlooked, and to lose their activity. Sir Charles Elliott must look to the Board and to Commissioners for a vigorous supervision of this branch of the revenue administration. He is anxious to receive the Board's report on the Bill to amend the law relating to partition of estates, which has been an exceedingly long time under their consideration.

20. The following table shows the quantity of land required during the year under Act X of 1870, and the cost of acquisition, as well as the department for which it was acquired :—

For whom acquired.	Area of land acquired.			Abatement of Government revenue.	Cost of acquisition.		
1	2			3	4		
	A.	R.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
Government ... ..	151	1	20	44	2	9	74,105
Irrigation ... ..	780	2	7	178	12	3	75,602
Municipalities ... ..	62	2	12	75	7	8	2,83,969
Railways ... ..	4,660	3	5	1,174	4	7	6,57,016
District Boards ... ..	434	1	30	126	15	6	53,944
Chankidars' jagir lands ...	16	0	39	11	14	11	1,568
Lands for Port Commissioners.	651	1	22	965	3	0	27,23,677
GRAND TOTAL. ...	6,757	1	15	2,576	12	8	38,69,884

Less land was acquired for Government than for some years past. A few poles of land for the Howrah foreshore road at Sibpur represent nearly half the expenditure of Government. They were required to complete the connection between the end of that road and the Royal Botanical Gardens. The total outlay of the year is enormously swelled by the charge of over 27

lakhs of rupees for the 644 acres taken up for the Kidderpore Docks scheme. This amount seems to have come, after much delay, into the accounts of the year, although the Docks have been open for some time past. The remarks about the progress of work in the preceding paragraph apply also to the subject of land acquisition, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that in each case of land acquisition proceedings a standard of work, *i.e.*, of the number of cases to be dealt with in the month, is laid down, and that the progress reports are examined for the purpose of ensuring the maintenance of the standard. The new Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, came into force on the 1st March this year, and it is hoped that its provisions will admit of proceedings being considerably expedited, and of the expenditure being curtailed within reasonable limits.

21. In Orissa all the kanungos (except a few in Balasore), who had been deputed to settlement work, reverted to regular duty in October 1893, their services, which were

Kanungos and patwaris.

found of very little value, being no longer required by the Settlement Officer. The question of re-organising the kanungos and patwaris for the purpose of maintaining the settlement records in this division has been for some time under consideration, and it is essential that a scheme should be fully matured before the new settlement comes into effect in 1897. The registration of patwaris in the Patna Division and Monghyr under the old Regulation of 1817 still continues, but in Bihar the attempt which had been made to utilise the existing patwaris in the survey-settlement operations was abandoned. If these persons cannot be utilized for such operations, and are not considered a fitting agency for the maintenance of the records, while their duties as village accountants are practically obsolete, and their conduct as a class is generally condemned, it is a matter for consideration whether they should be continued merely as a possible nucleus for the organization of a village agency.

22. Out of the sum of Rs. 54,970 allotted for advances under the Land

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, only Rs. 29,431 were actually distributed. It has been previously remarked that the class of work to which these loans are most suitable are wells in flat lands and *ahars* and *pynes*, *i.e.*, tank *bandhs* and conduits leading to them in slightly undulating country. The largest advance of Rs. 4,100 was made in Gaya, where such works are most required. But this sum contrasts remarkably with the Rs. 35,350 and Rs. 24,050 expended there the two previous years for similar purposes under Mr. Grierson's supervision. The Lieutenant-Governor doubts if he would agree with the present Collector of Gaya that zamindars as a rule apply for these advances only when pressed for money, and not because they have any real desire to improve their property. It is stated that the balance outstanding on 1st April 1893 was Rs. 2,21,685; but there is nothing to show how these figures were arrived at. They are not to be found in any column of Appendix XV of the report of the year 1892-93, and another column should accordingly be added to Appendix XV in each year's report to show the total amount outstanding at the end of the year. The figure shown in column 26 as the balance outstanding, Rs. 25,349, represents only the sum which ought to have been recovered during the year but has not been realized; not the total outstandings. The balances are very large in Saran, Champaran, and Bankura. In Saran Rs. 3,467 principal and Rs. 1,264 interest for previous years were due: the collections were only Rs. 926, and Rs. 3,069 principal and interest remain outstanding from what ought to have been collected in the year. In Champaran Rs. 5,720 advanced were due, and Rs. 434 old interest: only Rs. 618 were collected, so that Rs. 5,219 principal and Rs. 675 interest,—total Rs. 5,894,—are still due for the year. In Bankura Rs. 27,185 principal and Rs. 1,811 old interest were due: only Rs. 7,229 were collected, and Rs. 9,601 more ought to have been collected in the year. These figures indicate lax administration. In Bankura the large balance of past years is from sums which were advanced under this Act, but should have been given under Act XII of 1884, as they were not spent on improvements.

The sum of Rs. 1,13,201 was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Act, 1884, as against Rs. 1,93,070 in the previous year. The following districts took the largest sums, viz., Midnapore Rs. 9,964 for purchasing seed

and agricultural implements: the 24-Parganas Rs. 4,000 for seed and food rice: Faridpur Rs. 22,753 and Backergunge Rs. 17,000 in consequence of the high floods and failures of crops in parts of the districts: Tippera Rs. 5,776 for the purchase of cattle and seed after the inundation: in the Patna Division, Muzaffarpur took Rs. 21,913 and Darbhanga Rs. 7,851, in certain villages where the crops were injured by floods: in Manbhum Rs. 10,015 in consequence of scarcity in certain parganas. Out of the demand due for the year, viz. Rs. 3,22,384, only Rs. 1,71,668 were collected: Rs. 2,348 were remitted, so that Rs. 1,48,368, or nearly half which should have been recovered, were not realized. Half, or nearly half, the demand of the year was uncollected in Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas, and Manbhum. The Board are desired to request greater attention on the part of District Officers to this subject. It is very important that the recipients of advances should not be allowed to regard them as gifts from Government.

#### RENT.

23. There has been no marked change in the year in the generally satisfactory relations between landlords and tenants in the Lower Provinces, except in particular localities. In Midnapore, the relations between the managers of Messrs. Watson and Company and their tenants are said to have improved. A settlement was effected last December, and the Collector hopes that there is now every prospect of continuous peace. In Khulna the practice, mentioned last year, of one zamindar purchasing the rights of the under-tenants of another landlord, gave rise to disputes. In Murshidabad, a muharrir and peon of an indigo concern were murdered by raiyats. In Backergunge the relations are strained, because of (1) the persistent attempts of the landlords to levy illegal cesses or benevolences upon all sorts of pretexts, and (2) the extraordinary degree of sub-infederation prevalent in the district, with its consequent interposition of a host of middlemen, all making their living by intercepting part of the rent between the cultivator and the zamindar. A naib of a catchery at Baria Baishdia was murdered. In the Patna Division the instances of strained relations occurred chiefly in the districts to which the survey-settlement operations have not been extended. There has been friction in Supaul, in consequence of attempts to enhance rents, and in Purnea too, but the cause is not stated. The settlement proceedings in Orissa have not to any noticeable extent affected the relations between landlords and tenants, and the country is said to be quieter under resettlement than many parts of Bengal at ordinary times. In Lohardaga the relations are much the same as they have been for the last few years, the zamindars withholding receipts when they can, and the raiyats refusing payment whenever strong enough to resist pressure. A Bill has been framed for the application of the Tenancy Act adapted to the circumstances of the Division, and for the commutation of predial services and conditions, which it is hoped will conduce to the welfare of the rural community of Chota Nagpur.

24. The Tenancy Act is reported, as in previous years, to have worked smoothly and to have had no tendency to foster litigation. The Board's remarks may be here quoted at length:—

“The Commissioner of Rajshahi reports that ‘the provisions made by the Act for the protection of the raiyats have proved effectual, and it is to their operation that we owe the cessation of the attempts to enforce the surrender of occupancy rights or enhancement of rents beyond customary limits, which at one time disturbed the tranquillity of this Division. The law has thus attained its main object, and it has also proved an efficient instrument for realisation of rent.’ The Collector of Monghyr, on the other hand, remarks that the main provisions of the Act for the protection of the raiyats are to a great extent a dead letter in his district:—‘Illegal ejections, enhancements and distraint, are not uncommon, and there is more or less a constant struggle between petty maliks and tenants on the questions of *kamat* and *gora*, the latter claiming *gora* rights where none existed before and the former asserting *kamat* rights in lands which always have been raiyati.’”

Since the conclusion of the year the subject of the transfer of raiyats' holdings, which was specially mentioned by the Board in 1891-92, has been considered and reported upon, and will be further dealt with in connection with the question of the indebtedness of the agricultural population.

The following statement shows the operation of some of the most important sections of the Tenancy Act in the various divisions of the Province:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
DIVISIONS.	TRANSFER OF TENURES.			Appraisal or division of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landlord to measure land, section 90.	Applications by Collector for appointment of common managers, section 93.	Applications made for survey and record of rights (under Chapter X).	Applications made for survey and record of rights in private lands (under Chapter XI).	Local enquiries held by order of a Court, section 138.
	(a)	(b)	(c)									
	Voluntary, section 12 (3).	By sale in execution of decrees, sections 13 (2) and 14.	By succession, section 15.									
	Computation of rent payable in kind, section 40.											
Burdwan	5,073	62	98	26	2	280	...	17	...	8	1	3
Presidency	7,540	213	203	...	4	6	...	4	...	6	...	...
Rajshahi	699	222	4	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	2,413	168	180	...	...	18	...	15	...	36	...	16
Chittagong	2,392	621	251	...	...	43	...	90	...	...	...	36
Patna	1,276	1	7	73	202	76	3	901	...	8	...	10
Bhagalpur	1,226	...	2	1	84	20	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total for 1893-94	20,780	2,147	835	106	342	424	3	1,037	...	63	1	75
.. for 1892-93	21,739	2,115	650	44	385	204	...	1,034	1	54	1	81

The remarkable feature in this statement is that the statistics vary so little from year to year. The figures in column 2 refer only to transfer of "permanent" tenures, and are far below the figures recorded in Statements XII and XIII of the Registration Report, which refer to transfer of tenures and raiyati holdings. Since the close of the year, a circular has been issued which it is hoped will have the effect of diminishing to a material extent, the accumulation of "landlords' fees" (on transfers of tenures) in the treasury. The Board call attention rightly to the importance of the preparation of price-lists of staple food-grains under section 39 of the Act, and it is satisfactory to hear that they are considered to be generally correct.

Rent suits. 25. The number of suits before Revenue Courts under the Rent Laws for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 is shown as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUTED.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling ... ..	21	33	12	.....
Jalpaiguri ... ..	4,690	4,709	19	.....
Cuttack ... ..	2,674	3,582	908	.....
Puri ... ..	2,112	2,939	827	.....
Balasore ... ..	2,172	2,460	288	.....
Angul ... ..	.....	13	13	.....
Hazaribagh ... ..	2,974	3,071	97	.....
Lohardaga ... ..	8,627	7,626	.....	1,001
Singhbhum ... ..	395	319	.....	76
Manbhum ... ..	6,321	5,579	.....	742
Palamau ... ..	172	237	65	...
Total ... ..	30,158	30,568	2,229	1,819

Two years ago notice was taken in the Government Resolution on the Board's report, of the undue delay in the disposal of rent suits (of which the number continues to increase). The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur has, in his inspections and examination of quarterly returns, impressed on the District Officers and their subordinates the necessity of disposing of these suits with promptitude, and of avoiding frequent adjournments. While the decrease of suits

is considerable in Lohardaga, the increase is marked throughout the Orissa districts.

26. There were 658,301 cases instituted against 367,069, and 638,565 cases disposed of against 390,450 in the previous year. As the form of Collector's business statement

Miscellaneous.

has been revised, the number of headings being increased, and the return made more elaborate, so that several kinds of cases are included which did not find place before in the statement, no comparison can be made between the figures of the two years

27. The subject of the training of junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service in survey and settlement work has been before Government during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it essential in the interests

Training of junior civilians in survey-settlement work.

of the administration that, whenever survey-settlement operations are in progress in any district, all the junior members of the service employed in executive duties in that district should receive some training in the work of survey, khanapuri and attestation, and the Board were asked to mention this subject more fully than formerly in their annual reports. Such operations are now in progress in eleven districts. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that in all cases sufficient attention has been paid to the orders of Government: in some cases the attempt to learn such work seems to have been rather perfunctory and of little use. The Board will be requested to enforce the orders of Government with greater fulness in the ensuing season.

28. In 1892 the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his wishes on the subject of the tours to be made by the Hon'ble Members of the Board of Revenue, and he is

General.

glad to see that Mr. Stevens was able to spend some time in the mufassal during the year. The Senior Member was detained in Calcutta by urgent business of the Government of India last cold weather, but Sir Charles Elliott hopes that this will not recur, and that Mr. Stevens will manage this year to do more local inspections, and to make himself acquainted on the spot with the working of some of the very important settlements which the Board control and on which they are often required to submit reports. Another year the tours of the Junior Member also should be mentioned in the Board's Land Revenue Report. His Honour endorses the acknowledgments tendered by the Board to the Commissioners for their assistance, and desires to acknowledge the services rendered to Government by the Board as the highest Revenue authority under his administration. He can specially congratulate the Province on the freedom from personal casualty in the staff of higher officers during the year under report. The names of the District Officers and their subordinates, who have been commended by the Board for Revenue work during the year, will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

# RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PORT OFFICER OF CALCUTTA FOR 1893-94.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2157 Marine.

*Dated Calcutta, the 24th September 1894.*

## RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual Report of the Port Officer of Calcutta for 1893-94.

THE office was held by Commander B. P. Creagh, R.I.M., from 1st April to 15th August, and from 24th October to the end of the year. From 16th August to 23rd October, Commander H. B. Hooper, R.I.M., officiated for Commander Creagh, who was on privilege leave.

2. The strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year stood at 58 Pilots and 14 Leadsman, against 60 Pilots and 15 Leadsman at the close of last year. Three Pilots retired, one was invalided, and one died. One Leadsman Apprentice resigned his appointment. It has been decided to reduce the strength of the Pilot Service to 50 Pilots and 14 Leadsman, and to limit the annual recruitment of Leadsman Apprentices. During the year under review only three Leadsman Apprentices were appointed, against four in other years. Two of them were brought out from England, and one was appointed locally.

3. The following table shows the number of arrivals and departures of vessels during the past three years:—

		Arrivals.	Departures.	Average tonnage.
1		2	3	4
Steamers ...	1891-92	897	887	2,633
	1892-93	844	841	2,697
	1893-94	813	823	2,776
Sailing Ships ...	1891-92	220	200	1,489
	1892-93	221	220	1,409
	1893-94	178	190	1,751

To this have to be added 8 Light Vessels, 12 Pilot Brigs, and 23 other Government vessels; also 8 vessels put back, and 2 inland steamers. Steam tugs, which are constantly running up and down the river, are not included in these figures. The number of vessels visiting the Port shows a falling off, but on the other hand the average tonnage has increased.

There was no material difference in the draft of vessels as compared with last year.

4. There were 21 groundings and 11 collisions during the year, as compared with 33 and 6 respectively, during the previous year. Among the casualties due to grounding, one vessel, the *Welhelm Tell*, sustained considerable damage owing to her being driven on to the Diamond Sand during the cyclone in May 1893. Of the collisions, six were accidental, four were considered to be the fault of the Pilots in charge, and one was slight and unimportant. The per centage of casualties during the year was 1·59, against 1·83 and 1·86 during the two previous years. The smallness of the number of accidents is an evidence of the care and skill exercised in piloting vessels up and down the river.

5. The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last three years are shown below:—

		Receipts.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	...	9,01,447	8,20,617
1892-93	...	8,50,200	8,41,527
1893-94	...	8,63,095	8,84,548

This expenditure does not include payments in England towards furlough and pension, which amount to about Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.



6. Owing to the decrease in the number of vessels of small tonnage visiting the Port, several representations were made by the Mate Pilots that their earnings were considerably below what it was intended that they should receive, and it was therefore decided to meet their complaint by revising the tonnage of the different grades. Subsequently, when it was found that the measures taken did not give sufficient relief to the Mate Pilots, it was decided to appoint certain Senior Mate Pilots who had completed three years service in that grade, to be Acting Junior Master Pilots on their passing the necessary examination. In accordance with this decision, six Mate Pilots were promoted to the grade of Junior Master.

7. The Orders regarding Preliminary Enquiries into casualties to ships were revised, the duties imposed by section 6 of Act V of 1883 being, as regards ships in charge of Harbour Masters, transferred from the Port Officer to the Deputy Conservator of the Port. In accordance with these Orders, forty five Preliminary Enquiries were held by the Port Officer, and six of them were further referred to Departmental Courts of Enquiry, against five so referred last year. In the six cases referred to the Departmental Court, two Pilots were suspended from duty, one was kept off the running list for 14 days, and four others were either censured or warned to be more careful. In the year preceding, one pilot was dismissed the service and one suspended.

8. The ships *Glengarry* and *Shah-in-Shah* were caught in the cyclone which passed over the Bay in May 1893, and were abandoned, the crews being taken off, the former by the French vessel *Eridan*, and the latter by the British vessel *Nubia*: no lives were lost. The *Glengarry* was afterwards picked up and towed into Calcutta, damaged beyond repair; but the *Shah-in-Shah* must have foundered, as nothing has been heard of her since. The gallant conduct of the Officers and Crews of the S.S. *Nubia* and *Eridan* in rescuing the crews of the vessels named, was recognized by the Bengal Government, and in the case of the latter, which is not a British vessel, the Board of Trade have awarded testimonials to the Officers and Crew immediately concerned.

9. The French Barque *Franklin* was totally lost in a storm off Saugor Island on the 22nd June last. Her crew took shelter in No. 1 Refuge House, from where they were brought to Calcutta by the Port Commissioners steamer *Cuckoo*.

10. Another vessel, the *Humayan Shah*, was totally lost near False Point Lighthouse on the 22nd September 1893. Of the 70 men on board, including passengers, 34 were drowned. The Master of the vessel was drowned, and a Preliminary Enquiry only was held, as there was no one left who could give satisfactory evidence.

11. The Eastern Gaspar and Eden Channels and Upper Saugor Roads have remained steady, but on the Lower Saugor Roads the bar has been gradually extending south-west, necessitating the shifting of the Long Sand Light Vessel into deeper water. At the Jellingham Channel the changes have been rapid and variable, but since October a depth of 13 feet has been maintained.

12. The new Pilot Brig *Alice*, built in the Government Dockyard at Bombay, arrived in Calcutta in February 1894, and left for the Sandheads to take up her duties as a Pilot Brig.

13. The number of Certificates of each class granted to Masters, Mates, and Engineers after examination at Calcutta, is shown in the following table:—

NATURE OF CERTIFICATE.	Candidates.	Total number examined.	RESULT.			Provincial Certificate granted.	Renewal of Certificates.
			Passed.	Failed.	In-eligible.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Colonial	Master ... ..	20	10	10	.....	.....	.....
	First Mate ... ..	25	14	11	.....	.....	.....
	Only Mate ... ..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Second Mate ... ..	31	14	17	.....	.....	.....
	First Class Engineer ...	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
	Second Class Engineer ...	29	18	11	1	.....	.....
Local	Master ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mate ... ..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Engine-driver ... under Act VII of 1884.	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	First class Master ... ..	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....
	Second class Master ... ..	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....
	Serang ... ..	25	24	1	.....	.....	.....
	Engineer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	First class Engine-driver ...	15	10	5	.....	.....	.....
	second class ditto ... ..	11	5	6	1	.....	.....

14. One vessel, the Brig *Constance*, was reported to be in an unseaworthy condition, but as she was under 150 tons register, the Merchant Shipping Act VII, of 1880, did not apply to her. Her Owner (a native of India) expressed an opinion that the vessel was seaworthy for the trade she is intended for, whereupon the Shipwright Surveyor was communicated with. The Owner having executed the repairs suggested by the Surveyor, the vessel was allowed to proceed on her voyage to Chittagong.

15. The thanks of the Government are due to Commander Creagh, R.I.M., Port Officer for the efficient management of the Department under his control.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. ODLING,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF  
THE CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE AND OF THE SHIPPING  
OFFICES AT THE OUTPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. 2162 Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

*Dated Calcutta, the 24th September 1894.*

READ—

The Annual Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office and of the Shipping Offices at the outports for the year 1893-94.

1. The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Shipping Office was 20,024 and 17,600 respectively, against 16,955 and 16,428 in the year 1892-93. Particulars as to the nationality of the seamen are given below :—

	1893-94.		1892-93.	
	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.
British ...	1,726	1,577	1,451	1,528
Europeans, Continental ...	712	700	548	380
Americans and West Indians	350	300	210	198
Australians ...	20	13	13	16
Asiatics other than Indians...	271	298	851	326
Indians proper ...	16,595	14,215	14,031	13,655
Eurasians and Goanese ...	350	497	351	325
	20,024	17,600	16,955	16,428

2. The difference between the total number shipped and discharged, much exceeds that in the preceding year, and occurs chiefly in the case of British and Indian seamen. The Shipping Master accounts for this by saying that a large number of lascars, who were engaged at this Port and sent as passengers to the United Kingdom and elsewhere, have not as yet been discharged, while some lascars were discharged at outports and sent on to Calcutta as passengers. He also states that European seamen were engaged in Calcutta and supplied to several ships at outports, whose final destination was either the United Kingdom or a port in the Continent of Europe, and they were as a matter of course not discharged through the Calcutta Shipping Office.

3. The number of seamen of different nationalities shipped in and discharged from Foreign vessels through their Consulates, who are not included in the table given in paragraph 1, are shown below—

Shipped	...	...	...	101
Discharged	...	...	...	88

4. The number of deserters has steadily decreased during the last four years. The Shipping Master has arranged with the Calcutta Police Authorities to prosecute the deserters with the help of the Agents of vessels from which the desertions took place. This measure appears to

1890-91	...	...	291
1891-92	...	...	188
1892-93	...	...	93
1893-94	...	...	64

have had a deterrent effect.

5. The receipts of the Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 35,545 against Rs. 31,540 during the previous year, while the disbursements have been Rs. 22,883 against Rs. 21,376 in 1892-93. Part of the increase in the receipts is said to be due to the engagement of lascars on some of the steamers which had hitherto carried European crews, causing an increase in the number of seamen shipped and discharged. Another cause of the increase is stated to be due to the relaxation, in the interests of ship owners, of the Rules that in the case of European Seamen being discharged by mutual consent, security against their following into distress should be given. Seamen with little or no balance of wages due were allowed to be discharged when it was certain that they would soon be shipped. It is stated that no inconvenient results have ensued from the greater latitude allowed.

6. The transactions of the Funds held in trust by the Shipping Office showed a large falling off. Details are given in the table below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ticket money ... ..	277	262
Deposit money, British seamen ... ..	61,368	34,706
Ditto Native " ... ..	3,369	2,277
Estates of British seamen ... ..	16,982	7,545
Ditto Native " ... ..	3,434	1,907

The decrease under "Deposit Money of British Seamen" is attributed to the relaxation of the Rule as to granting discharges referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The decrease under "Deposit Money of Native Seamen" is attributed to smaller balances of wages being due to the native seamen reported to be in hospital or jail, at the time the crew were paid off, owing to the adoption by ship masters of the custom of making cash advances to the crews during the course of the voyage.

The decrease under the head "Estates of deceased British and Native Seamen" is said to be partly due to the fact that during the year it was found necessary in fewer instances to call for and receive such Estates for credit to the Board of Trade, as most of the ships to which the deceased belong were bound for the United Kingdom, and partly owing to there being fewer cases of distressed seamen sent Home, whose wages are, in accordance with the practice in such cases, transferred from "Deposit Money" to the head "Estates of deceased British Seamen."

7. Notwithstanding the unfavourable Exchange rates, there has been an increase in the value of money orders issued by the Shipping Officer during the year compared with the previous year. This result appears to indicate increasing thrift amongst European seamen.

8. The number of distressed seamen sent Home during the year was 36 against 93 in the previous year, 61 in 1891-92, and 27 in 1890-91.

9. The Shipping Master reports that in two or three cases Serangs have been induced to accept Eurasians as lascars, without requiring them to become Muhammadans. This appears to be a new departure, and if followed up may become a matter of importance to the poorer classes of the Eurasian community.

10. Four cases of imposition on seamen were reported, but in only one case was the complaint well founded, and the crew allowed compensation. One case of ill treatment was reported, but on enquiry it was found to be groundless.

11. His Honour notices that no information is given to show the number of seamen who have been convicted by the Presidency Magistrate and what their offences were. This information will be useful, and should be given in future Reports.

12. At Chittagong the receipts amounted to Rs. 93, against Rs. 209 during the previous year, due to fewer seamen being shipped and discharged. The actual numbers were 35 shipped and 22 discharged against 86 and 111 respectively during 1892-93. There were no disbursements.

13. In consequence of the fewer discharges the receipts from Trust Funds amounted to Rs. 4,360 against Rs. 13,902 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 2,507 represents the balance of wages of 16 seamen discharged by mutual consent, and Rs. 471, the wages of three seamen discharged in hospital. There were no deposits by native seamen.

14. During the year the Shipping Master visited 87 vessels, as against 100 during 1892-93. These visits are paid with a view to enquire into the health of crews and inspect provision, water, medicines, and fore-castle accommodation; and it is satisfactory to observe that at these visits only two complaints were made—one regarding alleged unseaworthiness of the ship *Tinto Hall*, and the other regarding the quality of the provisions on board the *Sierro Blanco*. Both the complaints were found to be without foundation, but the papers regarding the first complaint were, under section 222 of the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, forwarded to the Board of Trade.

15. The admissions into hospital amounted to 30 against 37 in the previous year, of which five cases terminated fatally. Of these deaths three

were from cholera, one from aneurism, and one from an accident resulting in fracture of the skull. No case of scurvy was reported.

16. There were six desertions, five Europeans and one native during the year. Three of the Europeans were arrested, but no trace could be obtained of the others. Of those arrested one was sentenced to imprisonment, and the other two shipped.

17. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of convictions fell from 99 in 1892-93 to 32 in the current year, the diminution being marked under the heads "Drunkenness" and "Offences under the Merchant Shipping Act." This result the Commissioner of the Division considers to be due in some degree to the beneficial effect of the local Seamen's Mission, and partly to the men not being allowed so much liberty ashore, and also to fewer vessels having visited the Port.

18. At False Point the number of seamen shipped and discharged were 10 and 42 against 3 and 17, respectively, during the previous year. Of the number discharged, 3 were for sickness, and 39 by mutual consent. Thirty seven of the discharged seamen left for Calcutta in search of employment. In the review on the Report of this Port for 1892-93, the attention of the Commissioner was drawn to the large number of discharges, and he was directed to instruct the Officers exercising the powers of a Shipping Master not to grant discharges, except on good grounds, as the result is to swell the number of unemployed seamen in Calcutta. The Commissioner's attention is again invited to this matter, the number of discharges having risen from 17 to 42.

19. No transactions under the Merchant Shipping Act are reported to have taken place at Balasore and Puri.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. ODLING,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF REVENUE  
ON THE ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS OPERATIONS  
FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.**

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—ROAD AND P. W. CESS.

*Darjeeling, the 29th September 1894.*

RESOLUTION—No. 337T-F.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Road and Public Works Cess operations for the year 1893-94.

In all districts where the Cess Act is in force, except Backergunge, the Road and Public Works cesses were levied during the year at the maximum rates as in previous years. In Backergunge the road cess was raised from half the maximum rate to three-fourths, while the Public Works Cess was levied at the full rate. For the current year, however, the road cess has again been fixed at half the maximum rate, the principal reason assigned being the prevalence of high prices in consequence of floods. The reduction prevents the execution of many improvements in the district, and is, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, without justification. High prices affect respectable families with fixed means and landless labourers living on daily wages, but are a source of profit to the landowners and occupiers of land. Destruction of the crop by floods would be a valid reason if it were general, and if it disabled the raiyats from paying their share of the cess. But the Collector reports that the landlords are in the habit of realizing cesses from their tenants not merely at the authorised rate, but commonly at the full rate of one anna per rupee, and in some cases at rates rising to three annas. It cannot, therefore, be reasonably assumed that the district is unable to pay road cess at the maximum rate. The wants of the district and the deficiency of funds to meet them have been clearly brought to the notice of the Board, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that they will vote for an adequate increase of the rate for next year.

2. The following statement shows the main results of the working of the Cess Act during the last two years:—

			1892-93.		1893-94.
Current demand	...	...	Ra. 80 91,015	Rs.	82,35,859
Arrear	„	...	„ 16,58,357	„	15,02,319
Gross	„	...	„ 97,49,372	„	97,38,178
Advance collections made in previous year	...	...	„ 2,49,067	„	2,82,139
Net demand	...	...	„ 95,00,305	„	94,56,039
Total collections	...	...	„ 82,76,738	„	82,12,800
Remissions	...	...	„ 13,368	„	20,404
Net balance (a)	...	...	„ 14,86,471	„	14,82,876
Percentage of total collections on current demand	...	...	102.2		99.6
Percentage of current collections on current demand	...	...	84.9		84.6
Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand	...	...	80.9		80.4
Number of revenue-paying estates assessed	...	...	212,670		216,865
Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed	...	...	188 593		184,753
Number of tenures assessed	...	...	1,264,601		1,324,266
Number of recorded shareholders in estates	...	...	1,302,506		1,370,023
Number of recorded shareholders in tenures	...	...	2,326,776		2,390,237
Current demand of land revenue	...	...	Ra. 3,80,03,981	Rs.	3,81,14,964

(a) Excluding advance collections made during the year on account of future years.

3. The increase of Rs. 19,443 in the arrear demand for the year under review, as compared with the net balance of the previous year, is explained by the Board to be due to revaluations of rent-free holdings with retrospective effect, transfers of estates, correction and adjustments of accounts, and revision of assessments. The collections were affected in all districts, as in previous

years, by the 15 days' grace allowed to assesses under section 45 of the Act, and in some by bad harvests, and by failure on the part of a few large proprietors to pay within the year. The result for the province as a whole was not so satisfactory as in the preceding year, but the difference between the two years is not large.

4. In paragraphs 9 to 14 of the Report, the Board examine the percentages of current and arrear collections in the different districts as they fall short of, or exceed, 90. The standard of excellence laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor in paragraph 11 of the Resolution on the Annual Report for 1891-92 was, however, for current collections above 90 per cent., and for arrear collections above 80 per cent., and the districts would be more conveniently grouped as follows:—

- (1) Districts in which current collections are above 90 per cent. and arrear collections above 80 per cent.
- (2) Districts in which current collections are above 90 per cent. and arrear collections below 80 per cent.
- (3) Districts in which current collections are below 90 per cent. and arrear collections above 80 per cent.
- (4) Districts in which current collections are below 90 per cent. and arrear collections below 80 per cent.

The districts are accordingly re-grouped in this manner in the following paragraphs. Figures for three instead of two years have also been furnished, as they indicate better the districts which persistently show bad results. It should be remarked, however, that collections are in some districts facilitated by favourable local conditions, such as the existence of large Government estates, the smallness of the number of revenue-paying and revenue-free estates and of rent free tenures, and greater punctuality generally on the part of the zamindars.

5. The districts which satisfy the Government requirements, that is, in which the percentage of current collections rose above 90, and of arrear collections above 80, during the year, were:—

DISTRICT.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.		
	1893-94	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darjeeling	99·9	99·8	99·8	100·	100	100
Bogra	91·9	94·8	94·	100·	100	100
Jalpaiguri	91·6	99·5	94·4	99·	100	100
Manbhum	92·4	59·2	64·7	99·5	99·9	99·9
Dinaipur	92·3	92·3	84·1	99·6	99·5	99·5
Malda	97·4	90·2	86·6	99·7	99·9	99·6
Hazaribagh	96·0	96·1	97·2	99·7	99·9	100
Palamau	92·4	87·3	...	99·8	99·9	
Singhbhum	98·0	99·8	100	97·1	...	
Chittagong	91·5	91·1	91·8	96·6	95·9	94·4
Mymensingh	93·1	92·0	92·5	95·6	93·4	95·6
Birbhum	95·	94·7	94·8	95·1	95·6	97·1
Rangpur	93·	93·4	92·7	94·9	96·3	95·2
Puri	97·9	97·3	96·1	93·1	91·0	69·6
Khulna	90·5	88·1	86·5	85·5	84·4	
Noakhali	90·8	97·6	89·9	84·8	99·3	91·5

In arrear collections the standard has been attained by all these districts, except Puri and Khulna, during the past three years; while in current collections Manbhum and Khulna failed to attain the standard in two years, and Dinaipur, Malda, Palamau and Noakhali in one year.

Balasore is the only district which falls into the second class: the current collections were satisfactory last year, being 95·4 per cent. of the current demand, but only 71·3 per cent. of the arrears was collected.

6. In the districts below the current collections fell short of 90, but the arrear collections rose above 80 per cent:—

DISTRICT.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.		
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hooghly ... ..	70·5	68·8	69·1	83·6	80·7	78·9
Saran ... ..	70·7	70·7	66·2	82·9	82·1	75·7
Faridpur ... ..	76·	78·8	74·2	86·2	85·5	83·4
Midnapore ... ..	76·4	72·	76·9	89·	76·5	87·4
Jessore ... ..	77·5	77·9	74·6	89·	81·1	76·2
Patna ... ..	78·9	77·2	76·1	94·	89·4	84·5
Cuttack ... ..	81·3	87·8	91·5	83·2	60·	80·5
Monghyr ... ..	81·8	81·5	72·7	87·1	86·8	80·4
Lohardaga ... ..	82·3	88·8	93·5	100·	100·	99·9
Tippera ... ..	83·4	92·1	86·8	87·8	97·1	94·
Rajshahi ... ..	84·2	82·	82·6	89·1	92·6	93·8
Backergunge ... ..	84·5	87·1	84·	99·6	98·8	96·5
24-Parganas ... ..	86·4	85·1	85·3	91·5	91·1	86·5
Purnea ... ..	86·4	81·1	93·4	99·1	99·1	99·
Champaran ... ..	86·6	69·6	75·7	98·6	99·3	98·4
Pabna ... ..	87·1	89·2	86·3	95·	93·8	91·1
Dacca ... ..	87·3	90·5	86·1	90·4	93·5	92·3
Bhagalpur ... ..	89·2	91·5	92·2	80·7	80·	57·4

Hooghly, Saran, Midnapore, Jessore, Cuttack and Bhagalpur are the only districts which have not invariably reached the standard for arrear collections in the three years; but in current collections all the districts show short percentages, except Cuttack, Lohardaga, Tippera, Purnea and Dacca for one year and Bhagalpur for two years. The percentages are specially low in the first six districts, and the collection work in those districts clearly demands the particular attention of the District Officers. The short collections are ascribed in Hooghly to the difficulty, as in previous years, of realizing cesses from rent free holdings; in Saran to a heavy arrear balance from 1892-93, and neglect on the part of the large number of the petty coparcenary estates to make prompt payments; in Faridpur to agricultural distress; and in Jessore partly to failure on the part of two of the principal zamindars to pay within the year. In Patna, the small percentage is attributed by the Collector to disintegration of estates and delay in effecting separation of accounts and registration, the proprietors ceasing to pay until the registration or separation of account is completed. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that this explanation is not satisfactory. The Collector's personal attention should be given to the matter. No explanation is given for the short collections of the current demand in the remaining districts.

7. The districts in which both the current and arrear collections fell short of the standards were—



District.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.		
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muzaffarpur ... ..	72·1	77·1	70·5	76·4	82·3	74·8
Gaya ... ..	75·7	80·2	74·7	53·	68·5	58·5
Bankura ... ..	78·2	80·6	79·7	48·4	53·1	51·3
Murshidabad ... ..	85·3	87·3	88·4	53·9	49·3	43·
Darbhanga ... ..	86·7	86·2	85·4	78·2	76·9	80·2
Burdwan ... ..	89·1	88·6	83·6	56·1	50·7	14·2
Shahabad ... ..	89·2	93·2	93·2	67·6	71·8	72·8

Except for one year in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in the case of arrear collections, and for two years in Shahabad in the case of current collections, all these districts have during the three years failed to collect up to the standards. Floods and poor harvests are the causes assigned for the bad results last year in Muzaffarpur. The short collections in Gaya are stated by the Board to be chiefly due to the discovery during the year, after a most laborious investigation, of old arrears amounting to Rs. 1,03,573 which had not been brought to account before. This is far from creditable to the officers who have had charge of the department in recent years. Energetic steps should be taken to recover, under the certificates already issued, the portions of the arrears which are not barred by limitation. The poor results in Bankura are attributed to heavy arrears due from rent-free tenures, which could not be sold during the last six months of the year for want of information as to the boundaries of the lands required for the sale proclamations. The reasons assigned for the bad collections in Murshidabad are indebtedness of a large number of the zamindars, failure to collect in time arrears due from rent-free tenures in consequence of the difficulty experienced in tracing the owners and their property, and the 15 days' grace allowed for payments. The same reasons have been given before, but with regard to the first two the district cannot be in a worse position than many others, and the 15 days' grace is the law common to all districts. The real difficulty as to the rent-free tenures exists in regard to those which have been transferred since the last valuation, as the names of present owners cannot be ascertained with a view to the issue of certificates, there being no law in force for the compulsory registration of such tenures in the Collector's office; but, as the Board remark, such cases must be few in number, and cannot affect the general result; and in some cases the transfers would be found registered in the Registration Offices. As regards the 15 days' grace, it would be easy to distinguish the amount due on the last kist, the 28th March, the payment of which cannot be enforced till the 12th April. This might be separated off, and the remainder shown as the true arrear, for the collection of which the Collector is held responsible. The success attained in collecting this sum would be the test of the efficiency of the department in the district. Darbhanga has never yet attained the prescribed standard, and the Collector explains that the majority of zamindars do not pay till their property is in imminent danger of sale for arrears. The floods also interfered with the collections during the year. The percentage for arrear collections in Burdwan, though better than in the preceding years, is yet far below the standard. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Commissioner considers the certificate work for the collection of the cesses to have been badly done in that district, both the Certificate and the Cess Departments being in fault. The short collections in Shahabad are ascribed partly to the non-payment of a large sum by the Dumraon Raj during the March kist, and partly to the stoppage of the practice which had prevailed of giving priority to cesses in crediting receipts. In all the above districts it is evident that there is much need of improvement in the work of cess collection, and the Lieutenant-

Governor trusts that the District Officers will not relax their efforts to secure greater success.

8. Arrears amounting to Rs. 6,380 became barred by limitation in eight districts, Patna heading the list with Rs. 2,244, followed by Hooghly with Rs. 1,538. The omission to realize was due in Patna to a mistake in the Road Cess Office, and in Hooghly partly to failure to file certificates in time. In both cases the explanation is unsatisfactory. The Legal Remembrancer's opinion, quoted by the Board in paragraph 13, with reference to the probable writing off of Rs. 20,000 imposed as fines in the course of the last revaluation of the district, interprets section 45 of the Act, and therefore applies only to arrears of cess, not to fines.

9. The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realization of the cesses during the last two years:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
Certificates pending from the previous year	39,294	49,718
Filed during the year	76,034	77,794
Total for disposal	115,328	127,512
Cancelled on objection	1,409	1,118
Struck off	4,115	7,341
Fully discharged	73,158	79,728
Pending at close of year	36,646	39,325
Sales effected	1,087	1,045
Sales set aside	62	30

As compared with 1892-93, the decrease in the number of pending cases is satisfactory, but it is still nearly 50 per cent. of the number of cases instituted during the year. The largest number of certificates was filed in the districts of Burdwan (8,539), Hooghly (6,883), Darbhanga (5,786), Saran (5,156), Cuttack (4,804), Gaya (4,099), and Monghyr (3,419). The number of cases disposed of fell far short of the institutions in Gaya and Cuttack, and should have been much larger in Burdwan, Bankura and Hooghly. Birbhum, Jessore, Khulna, Puri, Chittagong, Monghyr, and all the districts of the Patna Division except Gaya, show good work.

10. Complete revaluations of the districts of Birbhum, Hooghly, Rajshahi, Saran and Malda were brought to a close during the year, and partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Bankura, Khulna, Darjeeling, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong and Palamau. Valuation and revaluation work was also in progress in 16 districts. In one of these, Rangpur, the revaluation operations have been completed, but no completion report has been received. The only case in which revaluation has resulted in a decrease was in Faridpur, where the valuation of twelve estates was reduced. In Backergunge, where 18 estates were dealt with, their valuation rose from Rs. 28,767 to Rs. 51,272. These figures may be quoted in answer to those who object to the imposition of a full rate in this district on the ground that it is overvalued.

11. Statistics comparing the gross rental for 1893-94, as shown by the returns under the Cess Act, with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road cess was first introduced, are furnished in statement VI appended to the Report. The following figures compare the gross rental at first assessment with the gross rental in 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

	Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	13,11,68,432
Ditto in 1892-93	14,94,80,155
Ditto in 1893-94	15,11,74,604

Only seven districts show a decrease of gross rental in 1893-94 as compared with the gross rental at first assessment, the decrease being due in five cases to the transfer of portions of these districts to others, in one to extensive diluviation, and in one to a reduction in the valuation of a single large estate.

12. The names of the Deputy Collectors whose work is favourably noticed by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

13. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Board for their careful administration of the Department during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

# BIHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY AND MAINTENANCE OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

Notification No. 588T.—R., dated Darjeeling, the 29th September 1894.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal directs the publication of the following Despatch\* from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the cadastral survey and record-of-rights in North Bihar.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. 88 Revenue, India Office, London, the 5th July 1894.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

LORD LANSDOWNE's letter, No. 8 (Revenue), dated the 26th January 1894, reported at length upon, and forwarded papers concerning, the two points reserved in my despatch of the 14th December 1893 on the subject of the cadastral survey in North Bihar.

Cadastral Survey, Behar: its cost and the maintenance of the record.

Those points were, (1) the share of the expenditure that ought to fall upon the general treasury, and (2) the scheme for maintaining the record-of-rights.

2. I have carefully considered these papers in Council, and I now communicate the following remarks and instructions. First, with reference to the share of the expenditure to be borne by the Indian Revenues. In the papers considered by Lord Cross's despatch of the 24th December 1891, it was suggested that one-eighth of the cost of the survey and record-of-rights should be borne by the general treasury, and that the remainder should be defrayed half by the landlords and half by the tenants. Lord Cross observed that in other parts of India the general revenues bore the cost of cadastral surveys, while in the adjoining permanently settled districts of the Benares Province one-half of the cost was met by the Government and one-half from a fund that had been contributed by the people; he considered that there were good reasons why the Treasury should bear a smaller share of the cost of the Bihar survey than it did of the Benares survey; but, nevertheless, he expressed himself as ready to sanction the payment of a larger share than one-eighth in the present case.

3. At paragraph 58 of Sir A. P. MacDonnell's Minute, dated the 20th September 1893, it is shown that the zamindars' rentals have risen immensely since the Permanent Settlement, while the obligations devolving on the zamindars towards their tenants have been neglected. It is urged that the general tax-payer ought not to be bound to contribute largely to the cost of operations undertaken to remedy that neglect. Sir C. Elliott, in his Minute of the 19th January, claims that the proposal for Government to accept one-eighth of the cost is fair and reasonable, as that represents about the geographical value of the survey, while the rest of the operations are useful only to the parties concerned; and he urges that the cost of meeting local wants should not be thrown upon the general public. The Government of India took the view that a contribution of one-eighth was reasonable and justifiable, and that any larger contribution might reasonably be questioned by the general tax-payer, and might form an inconvenient precedent hereafter.

4. I recognize that the decision in the present case will guide the allocation of charges in future cadastral surveys of other permanently settled tracts. But I share the opinion indicated by my predecessor on this matter in his despatch quoted above. Cadastral surveys and records-of-rights in temporarily settled provinces are made, not wholly for securing the State revenues, but partly for protecting the rights and improving the relations of landlords and tenants. In all such cases the State bears the whole cost of the operations. In the districts of Benares which adjoin North Bihar the cadastral survey

\* The extract quoted at paragraph 3 of Lord Cross's despatch from official papers of 1878 says it was decided that "a resurvey and a revision of the record-of-rights was essential to the well-being of the peasant classes in those districts, and was expedient from a political as well as from an administrative standpoint."

and record-of-rights\* was undertaken for the protection of tenants' and landlords' rights, and not for purpose of revenue, and there the State bore one-half the cost of the operations. The people of North Bihar, in common with

tax-payers of other parts of India, have borne their share of the cost of cadastral surveys elsewhere; and they have a claim to something more like corresponding treatment when the Government decides to make a cadastral survey of their province. I agree in Lord Cross's view that, in the circumstances of the North Bihar survey, the State should bear a smaller share of the cost than it did in the Benares province. But I do not think the State share ought to be less than one-quarter of the total cost of making the survey and the record-of-rights. The large rentals and profits enjoyed by the zamindars do not make the raiyats of North Bihar more able to sustain their share of the cost; and the additional one-eighth (two annas) devolving on the State under my present instructions, should be given in reduction of the raiyats' share of the expenditure. The cost of the survey will then fall one-quarter on the State, five-sixteenths on the raiyats, and seven-sixteenths on the zamindars.

5. Next, with reference to the maintenance of the record-of-rights. It has been regarded by the Home Government and by the Government of India as essential that the village record-of-rights, when once prepared by the cadastral survey, should be maintained and periodically corrected up to date. Two schemes for effecting this object were before the Government of India, namely:—

- (1) That of Sir C. Elliott for increasing the number of rural registrars, and compelling by various disabilities the landlords to file revised rent-rolls yearly and the tenants to register all changes of occupancy by inheritance or transfer;
- (2) Sir A. MacDonnell's scheme for organizing a special staff of officials, who would visit every village yearly, record all changes of occupancy and rent, and prepare revised village papers year by year. The cost of the special staff would be met by a special tax to be paid half by the landlords and half by the tenants.

6. Sir C. Elliott's scheme has not been worked out in complete detail; and no draft of the enactment that would be required to validate the operations is forwarded. The scheme does not provide for verification or ascertainment of changes of occupancy on the spot; it leaves the maintenance of the record very much to the action of the people themselves. Experience of the Bengal Land Registration Act of 1876 has shown that the landlords are very slow to register even changes in the proprietary body; and it appears to be the general opinion that raiyats will be disinclined to register transfers of tenancy, and that their unreadiness will be confirmed by the doubt about the legality of such transfers, multitudes of which, however, occur every year in North Bihar.

7. Sir A. MacDonnell's scheme was worked out by him in complete detail, and has been further considered by a conference of officers expert in land revenue affairs, assisted by two representatives of the landholders in North Bihar. The draft of a law, and of rules to be issued under that law, for maintaining the land records, have been prepared and considered by the Conference. The special staff under this scheme for the Muzaffarpur district would consist of about 120 land-recorders and supervisors assisted by the same number of chainmen; the district is to be parcelled out among the land-recorders, who would verify on the spot annually every entry regarding every raiyat and every field, and would compile fresh village papers every year, embodying the changes of tenancy that have occurred. The cost of the staff for the Muzaffarpur district is estimated at Rs. 90,000 a year, which sum would be defrayed by a special cess of  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna per rupee (about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.) on the rental, or about  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna per acre of cultivated land. It is proposed that this cess should be paid in the same way as the Road cess, and the Public Works cess—one-half by the landlords and one-half by the tenants.

8. The official members of the Conference were unanimously in favour of the scheme for the yearly correction of the village records on the spot; most of the members, from their experience of Northern India, considered that nothing short of a yearly correction of the village papers by officials who visited each village would suffice to secure the proper maintenance of the valuable rural records left by the cadastral survey. Some of the papers produced at the Conference, however, show that in the adjoining districts of Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Ballia, and Ghazipur, the yearly village papers were, up to a recent date, incorrect and untrustworthy, though in those districts, under the system in force in the North-West Provinces, there had been for half a century much stronger sub-divisional and village rural establishments than are proposed for North Bihar under the second of the schemes now under consideration.

9. There are two features common to both schemes. The first is that the patwaris, as established by Regulation XII of 1817, should be abolished and the Regulation repealed, on the ground that the patwaris have failed to perform for the villages, for the raiyats, or for the district administration, the services contemplated by the Regulation, while their dual relation to the Collector and to the zamindar interfered with their usefulness to the landlords whom they served. As at present advised, I see no objection to the proposed repeal. I approve the provision in the Bill, as submitted by the Conference, for prohibiting the continuance of the patwari cess which the zamindars used, it is said, to levy from the raiyats, though I apprehend there is reason in Mr. T. Gibbon's remark (page 6 of the Conference Proceedings), that the zamindars will still have to pay some one to do the work that patwaris used to perform for them.

The second feature, common to both schemes, is that, when any alleged change of occupancy or change of rent is disputed, either before the rural registrar or the land-recorder, the parties concerned must be referred to the Courts for settlement of their dispute, the bare facts of the dispute being recorded by either the rural registrar or the land-recorder. It is stated in the Conference papers, and in the reports from Bihar officers, that transfers of occupancies or parts of occupancies are constantly made in Bihar, and that the landlord would ordinarily challenge the validity of such transfers.

10. Lord Lansdowne's Government, in their letter now under my consideration, pronounced strongly in favour of Sir A. MacDonnell's scheme; they believed that under Sir C. Elliott's scheme there would be no real or effective maintenance of the cadastral records; they desired to see the controversy settled as soon as possible; and they asked sanction to the introduction into the Legislature of the Land Records Maintenance Bill in the shape proposed by the Conference in January last.

Sir C. Elliott, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, deprecates the introduction of Sir A. MacDonnell's scheme, on the grounds that the imposition of a fresh tax for the purpose

will be distasteful to the people, that the visits and inquiries of the land-recorders will cause irritation among villagers, who have for generations been unaccustomed to the intervention of Government officials in such matters, and that the business of organizing and supervising the new staff of officials will throw a difficult and heavy burden on the district officers, who already have much to do. Sir C. Elliott urges that if the Government of India decide in favour of Sir A. MacDonnell's scheme, a trial should at the same time be given to the scheme of rural registrars. The scheme of Sir Charles Elliott can be introduced without the imposition of any special tax. He points out that the cadastral survey will shortly be again going over the tract (about 700 villages) treated by Mr. Collin's experimental survey in 1886; the result of this revision will show how far the record-of-rights made by Mr. Collin has to be altered after a period of nine years, and will throw light on the question how far yearly enquiry in each village by special officials is absolutely necessary for maintaining the usefulness of the village record-of-rights.

The Government of India were averse to even giving a trial to Sir C. Elliott's scheme; but added that, if necessary, the proposed Bill could be made to provide for carrying both schemes into execution, leaving the Government discretion to decide within what limits each should be introduced.

11. Both the schemes now before me are supported by high authority. Sir C. Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, possesses very special experience of land revenue and rural affairs in the North-West Provinces, in the Central Provinces, and in Mysore. It was on his recommendation that the cadastral survey and record-of-rights were recently introduced into North Bihar, though one or more of his predecessors had previously advocated the measure; and he is most anxious that the measure should be a lasting success and permanent benefit to the people of the province. He admits that Sir A. MacDonnell's scheme would be the more complete if the circumstances were those of Northern India. But in the circumstances of Bihar he deprecates the introduction of a large staff of official land-recorders into the country; he is averse to imposing a further special tax for the purpose on the people if it can possibly be avoided, and he would at any rate postpone the adoption of such measures until it becomes clear that they are inevitable.

Sir A. MacDonnell possesses special experience and knowledge of rural affairs in North Bihar; he is keenly alive to the necessity of permanently protecting the cultivating classes of the province; and his recent Minutes, written while he was acting for Sir C. Elliott as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, show that he is master of the history and bearings of the subject.

12. It is possible that Sir A. MacDonnell's scheme might, if completely carried out, be more successful in maintaining the village record-of-rights in North Bihar than Sir C. Elliott's. At the same time there may be doubt whether the work could be fully done without a stronger staff than has been proposed, and also whether any official staff whatever would be able, at the outset and without the co-operation of the people, to effect year by year the correction and maintenance of the record-of-rights in a complete and trustworthy manner. In the circumstances of rural Bengal there would be risk, and there would be among the people themselves much fear of evil from a scheme which let loose on a single district a staff of 240 new and mostly low paid officials.

13. I cannot conceal from myself that, as anticipated in Lord Cross's despatch of December 1891, there has been local irritation against the cadastral survey, and regarding the impost that must be made upon the people to meet the cost of the operations. Until the survey has been made and paid for, and until the people have begun to appreciate the benefits which I confidently expect will result from the preparation of a correct record of rights, the Government should, if possible, abstain from further measures that might intensify the feeling that has already arisen.

14. If it be possible, without risking the rights of the raiyats, to avoid altogether the necessity of imposing a special cess on the people for the maintenance of the record-of-rights, the advantage will be great. If the zamindars and raiyats understand their interests, and recognize the fact that the failure of the rural registrar system may entail the adoption of other and more distasteful measures, they may make that system successful. I am very unwilling to sanction the imposition of a further and a permanent cess until Sir C. Elliott's system, which relies partly on the co-operation of the people, has been tried.

15. I anticipate that the revision next year of the experimental survey and record-of-rights, effected in 1886 over 700 square miles of the Muzaffarpur district, will afford valuable information as to the extent to which changes of occupancy falsify or render useless the cadastral record after a series of years. I shall be glad to receive hereafter a report upon the results of that revision, and of the inferences which are drawn by the Local Government and your Excellency's Government from those results.

16. Meanwhile, I approve the introduction into the Legislature of a Bill for the maintenance of the record-of-rights in Bengal. It should provide for the adoption of Sir C. Elliott's scheme, with such sanctions and safeguards as may be considered expedient, but without the imposition of any fresh tax beyond a moderate fee on registrations. Provision can be made for repealing the Patwari Regulations and for realizing the initial cost of the survey, if further provision on that point is found needful. But the Bill should make no reference to the alternative scheme for the maintenance of the records, nor does the further discussion of that scheme seem to me desirable until the plans of Sir Charles Elliott have had a full trial.

## CONDITION OF PARTS OF THE DISTRICT OF FARIDPUR.

NOTIFICATION—No. 604-T.R.

*The 29th September 1894.*—The following report is published for general information:—

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Government of Bengal.*

No. 3T., dated Camp Madaripur, the 21st September 1894.

From—A. C. TUTE, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Dacca Division,  
 To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit a report on the condition of certain parts of the Faridpur district.

2. Publicity was given by a letter under the signature of the Secretary to a local public Association to the existence of a state of things which, if true, demanded some enquiry; and subscriptions were solicited from the public for the aid of what the writer of the latter described as a starving community. At the same time the character and motives of the Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur were attacked in the native press and otherwise for his alleged apathy to the sufferings of the people in his subdivision.

3. I thought it therefore advisable to go to that part of the country, so as to put Government in possession of the facts as they are, and not as they are being represented by persons whose philanthropy or some other motive has a tendency to blind them to what is the true state of affairs.

4. Before leaving Faridpur, I made some general enquiries which tended to throw light on the condition of the tract supposed to be affected by famine. When inspecting the jail, I had all the prisoners who came from those parts paraded separately; most of them were convicts of this year, and not one of them bore the least trace of having come from a people in a distressed condition.

5. The jail hospital returns next drew my attention, and I find that up to date the admissions to hospital bear a far lower ratio to the population of the jail than they have done for the last three years.

6. Admissions to hospital are notoriously more frequent from those recently admitted into jail, and a remarkable decrease in them is not a sign of a weakly condition amongst the rural population.

7. Then I found that the District Board, after much soliciting on the part of those who seem to wish to point out distress, had, against the views of the Magistrate, given a grant of Rs. 300 for weaving. This sum was thankfully received by the local famine agitators. It was either hopelessly inadequate, or else a waste of District Board money. If the return of cloth be made for the thread supplied, the waste will be slight. It is as nothing to the fact of the District Board lending its weight towards recognizing a state of distress in the district.

8. Last year we all know was a year of scarcity, yet out of the sum advanced to one gentleman, the Reverend Mathura Nath Bose, to relieve distress which was admitted to have existed, he was enabled to hand over Rs. 600 to a brother missionary to carry on operations this year.

9. These are the facts which I ascertained before starting out on my visit to the locality. I sent word previously to the gentlemen interested in the matter that I was coming, and I was not accompanied by any officer who had formed or expressed an opinion on the existence or non-existence of distress.

10. The tract alleged to be so affected is the south-western corner of the district with the station Kotalipara as its centre. I left Madaripur on the 19th instant, and at Ausgram took the police launch and steamed right down through the centre of this tract. I stopped at two large villages on the way; the people all came out to look at the launch, gave us directions how to go, as the navigation was difficult. Not a soul seemed to be aware that they were supposed to be starving, and none of them looked in bad case. They seemed to enjoy the *tamasha*, and looked as bright as people who lead a semi-amphibious life might be expected to look. I was gravely informed afterwards that here people were starving, but their natural timidity would not allow them to mention the circumstance.

11. When I reached Kotalipara, I was met with a telegram from the gentleman who wrote to the *Englishman*, saying he was sorry he could not meet me, but he had instructed his agents to render me every assistance.

12. Shortly after my arrival at the thana, a number of boats arrived with a collection of people, who informed me that they had been sent for my inspection by the delegate of the *shabha*, and that that gentleman was on his way; before his arrival I questioned these people, who all said they were beggars by profession, as they clearly were.

13. Shortly after this, the Reverend Mathura Nath Bose came. He is a gentleman who, I am told, possesses the confidence of all, and who would give me valuable information. He admitted at once that there was nothing like "the Madras famine" existing, and said that there was abundance of food in the place, but that the people mixed it would various kinds of jungle ságs, such as kochu leaves. There is not a district with which I am acquainted in which people of this class do not use jungle ság largely as an article of food to eke out the small quantity of rice they get by begging. He asked me to inspect the people who came. I did so. There were some decrepit old beggar women, some old men, and a number of children, the latter *all* in good condition. One young woman, with a *baby* of about two months old, was amongst the crowd, and she was pointed out as a fit subject for charitable relief on the ground that she had been a widow for years.

14. The whole crowd were just what one could gather on any Sunday at a Rajbari, or any other place where indiscriminate charity is given—the regular beggar class.

15. The delegate then turned up with another consignment, and he at once assumed that I had come to supplement the subscriptions of those who have been influenced by the representations of his Society, with substantial Government aid. The account of my interview with him will be interesting. I was informed that he spent about Rs. 50 a week, so I began by asking him for some particulars. I first asked him how many persons he relieved. He replied 2,000 twice a week. I then asked him if he had any register of these people. He said he had a register, but *he had not brought it*. I asked him to tell me how many names were on it. He said *about* 900. I then asked him how he arrived at the 2,000. His reply was, "they have children, &c." He was then asked whether he entered a certain name with so many dependants, to which he replied in the negative.

16. I then asked him if he ever had counted the actual number relieved. He said he had about two or three weeks ago (he has been in the place about a month). I asked him the result. He then said at the first counting there were 900, then 1,100 a week after, and lastly, on last Thursday (the 13th), 2,000. His first statement was one counting two or three weeks ago.

17. I take the liberty of doubting his statement as to the counting, as I shall show later on. I next enquired into the quantity of grain distributed. He said he gave a seer a week to each person in two instalments. I pointed out to him that a seer of rice a week hardly made the difference between life and death to people, when he changed his position, and said there were exceptional cases, and instanced a family of five girls, the eldest of whom was 14, to whom he gave two seers of rice *daily*.

18. I then suggested that he might possibly keep some accounts of his expenditure. He said at first he did, and when asked their nature, he said; "I enter so many maunds of rice purchased and distributed to so many persons." I ventured to enquire how any one interested could ascertain how the expenditure was made. He said with very charming simplicity:—"They can ask me," and there is an account sent to the papers. He then asked me, in which he was joined by the Rev. Mr. Bose, if advances could not be made by Government to eke out the subscriptions, or even to open out a system of relief work in the way of weaving, to which I replied that I had no intention whatever of making any such request to Government.

19. The delegate at this told me that his feelings were wrung at times by the sight of the distress, and made an effort at emotion by removing his spectacles, and wiping one eye with the corner of his *chuddar*.

20. By this time I had noticed that the people were sitting down in two lines at opposite sides of the road, and I asked Mr. Bose what this meant. "Oh!" he said, "you just come on the day of distributing the bi-weekly dole, and we have brought the recipients here for you to see." I asked him if the number present represented the usual weekly crowd, and he said there might be a few absentees, but not so many as to make any natural difference. I had meantime, when talking to the delegate, from a point below the middle of the line asked the District Superintendent, who was with me, to count these behind us quietly. They amounted to 180, nearly all children. So that the number present could not have amounted to 400 persons including children. This represented the bi-weekly 2,000 persons fed, and had it not been that I had had the advantage of Mr. Bose's information, I should probably have been told that I had only seen a few selected specimens from amongst a starving population.

21. The absence of any accounts, and the vague assertion of so much being spent weekly on rice distributed amongst an equally vague number of people, shows tolerably clearly what the whole business is. I saw the cup in which the dole is measured; it is about the size of a large coconut cut in half, and the distribution of its contents twice a week could no more keep a starving man alive than the exhibition of the *Shabha* system of relief could convince me of the existence of anything out of the common in the way of distress in the Faridpur district.



22. I am glad to have to report that the Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur has shown a clear-headed courage throughout the whole of this business, which is most creditable to him. He has been abused and misrepresented, not only by the press, but by people who might have been expected to have known better, and has kept his head through it all. He was found fault with for asking to see the accounts of these relief operations which, he was told, existed but were unfortunately in Faridpur, but the non-existence of which I elicited.

23. I must apologise for the length of this report, but I thought it desirable to put Government in a position to give an accurate version of what has been persistently exaggerated and misrepresented in the press and elsewhere. As long as people are credulous enough to subscribe money in answer to the appeal made in the *Englishman* and elsewhere, I presume this farce will go on. I shall, however, stop its recognition by the District Board of Faridpur or any other body entrusted with public funds in my Division.



## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 29th September, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan Sept. 29, '94	2.58	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> in progress; crop as reported damaged in parts by floods. Sugarcane doing well. Prospects of <i>aman</i> good.
	Kalna ...	2.38	Prices of common rice:—
	Katwa ...	3.25	Srs.
	Raniganj ...	3.14	Sadar ... .. 10½ to 16 Kalna ... .. 9 to 13 Katwa ... .. 14½ Raniganj ... .. 14½ } per rupee.
	2 Birbhum „ 29, '94	8.49	Weather—stormy with heavy rain during the last three days. Prospects of crops very good. Common rice sells from 12½ to 16½ seers per rupee. Cattle doing well.
	Rampur Hát ...	1.86	
	3 Bankura „ 29, '94	4.97	Weather—stormy. Prospects of crops continue good. Prices of coarse rice:—
	Vishnupur ...	4.94	Srs. Bankura ... .. 17½ Vishnupur ... .. 17 } per rupee.
	4 Midnapore „ 29, '94	2.16	Weather—rainy with occasional sunshine. Outlook in Contai not bright. Elsewhere the prospects of all crops very good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Contai ...	0.49	Srs. Sadar ... .. 14 Contai ... .. 13½ Tamluk ... .. 13 Ghatal ... .. 12 to 14 } per rupee.
	Tamluk ...	0.81	
	Ghatal ...	5.61	
5 Hooghly „ 29, '94	1.85	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Standing crops doing well. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> commenced. Prices of common rice:—	
Serampore ...	3.01	Srs. Sadar ... .. 11 Serampore ... .. 11 to 12 Jahanabad ... .. 13 } per rupee.	
Jahanabad ...	.87		
6 Howrah „ 29, '94	3.76	Weather—bright with alternate showers. Harvesting of jute and <i>aus</i> continues. Winter rice doing well. No disease among cattle. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices of common rice:—	
Ulubaria ...	1.77	Srs. Howrah ... .. 10 Ulubaria ... .. 10 to 13 } per rupee.	
7 24-Parganas „ 29, '94	2.01	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> nearly over. <i>Aman</i> and sugarcane doing well. The rain during the week has done much good to the <i>aman</i> crop. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—	
		Srs. c. Sadar ... .. 12 to 13 0 Barasat ... .. 10 10 Basirhat ... .. 12 to 13 5 Diamond Harbour ... .. 11 0 } per rupee.	
8 Nadia „ 29, '94	1.09	Weather—at present showery and moderately cool. Prospect of <i>aman</i> excellent. Common rice selling from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.	
Kushtia ...	0.26		
Mehorpur ...	1.04		
Chundanga ...	0.60		
Ranaghat ...	1.00		
9 Murshidabad ...	...	Report not received.	
10 Jessore „ 29, '94	0.87	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospect of <i>aman</i> good. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> completed. Floods have done some injury to jute and <i>aman</i> on chur lands in subdivision Bangaon, where rivers are still rising. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—	
Jhenida ...	4.03	Srs. c. Sadar ... .. 11 to 12 0 Jhenida ... .. 13 8 Bangaon ... .. 11 to 16 0 Magura ... .. 14 0 Narail ... .. 13 0 } per rupee.	
Bangaon ...	0.59		
Magura ...	0.33		
Narail ...	1.25		
11 Khulna „ 29, '94	2.01	Weather—showery. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute nearly over. Standing crops doing well. Rice sells from 10 seers to 13 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.	
Bagerhat ...	1.64	Fodder and water sufficient.	
Satkhira ...	1.43		

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.																							
BENGAL—concd.																										
RAJBHARI DIVN.	12 Rajshahi Sept. 29, '94	6.92	Weather—seasonable, almost too wet. Prospects of all crops excellent. <i>Aus</i> , which in places came up late, requires dry weather for cutting. Water and fodder sufficient. There is no cattle-disease. Price of rice varies from 10½ to 13 seers per rupee.																							
	Nator ...	1.04																								
	Naugaon ...	2.49																								
	13 Dinajpur „ 29, '94	3.22	Weather—hot and rainy. <i>Aman</i> progressing well. <i>Bhadoi</i> harvesting nearly over. No report of cattle-disease. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.																							
	14 Jalpaiguri „ 20, '94	2.16	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of <i>haimanti</i> paddy finished, and all crops doing well. Prospects favourable. Cattle-disease severe in Mynaguri thana of the Duars. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.																							
		2.55																								
	15 Darjeeling „ 29, '94	3.97	Weather—rainy with snatches of bright weather. <i>Bhutta</i> , <i>chota marua</i> and <i>bhadoi</i> being harvested. <i>Aghani dhan</i> , <i>kalai</i> and <i>baru marua</i> coming to maturity. <i>Phapur</i> and potatoes being planted. Prospects good. Price of coarse rice in the Hills 7 to 10 seers per rupee.																							
	16 Rangpur „ 20, '94	0.91	Weather—cloudy with occasional rain. Steeping of jute and transplantation of <i>aman</i> not yet finished. Sugarcane doing well. <i>Kalai</i> is being sown. Rainfall sufficient. Price of rice from 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.																							
		Nilphamari ...		4.00																						
		Gaibanda ...		0.68																						
Kurigram ...		1.05																								
17 Bogra „ 29, '94	0.66	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>aman</i> rice good. <i>Bhadoi</i> harvest nearly finished. Prices steady (11½ seers per rupee). Fodder and water sufficient.																								
Sherpur ...	1.25																									
18 Pabna „ 29, '94	3.16	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good throughout the district. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> nearly finished; that of jute still going on. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and 11½ seers at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.																								
DACCA DIVN.	19 Dacca „ 29, '94	Not reported.	Weather—cloudy with occasional rain. Harvesting of jute nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder plentiful. Common rice 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.																							
	20 Mymensingh „ 29, '94	1.14	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.																							
	21 Faridpur „ 29, '94	1.26	Weather—seasonable. Floods going down. Prospects of crops very fair. Price of rice 11½ and 12 seers per rupee.																							
		Goalundo ...		0.75																						
		Madaripur ...		3.65																						
	22 Backergunge „ 29, '94	2.45	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Outturn of <i>aus</i> estimated to be 16 annas. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water supply sufficient.																							
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Tippera „ 29, '94	2.51	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>aman</i> are now excellent. Price of rice stationary— <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Srs.</td></tr><tr><td>Chowdagram</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>17½</td></tr><tr><td>Nasirnagar</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>12½</td></tr></table> } per rupee.					Srs.	Chowdagram	...	...	...	17½	Nasirnagar	...	...	...	12½								
					Srs.																					
	Chowdagram	...	...	...	17½																					
	Nasirnagar	...	...	...	12½																					
24 Noakhali „ 29, '94	1.70	Weather—fair with occasional showers of rain. State and prospects of crops good. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> nearly completed. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice— <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><i>Aus.</i></td><td><i>Aman.</i></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Srs.</td><td>Srs.</td></tr><tr><td>Sadar</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>15</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Fenny</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>18</td><td>13</td></tr></table> } per rupee.					<i>Aus.</i>	<i>Aman.</i>					Srs.	Srs.	Sadar	...	...	...	15	11	Fenny	...	...	...	18	13
				<i>Aus.</i>	<i>Aman.</i>																					
				Srs.	Srs.																					
Sadar	...	...	...	15	11																					
Fenny	...	...	...	18	13																					
25 Chittagong „ 29, '94	0.39	Weather—hot. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> still continues. Prospects fair, but a little more rain is wanted. Prices have slightly fallen. Water and fodder sufficient.																								

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BIHAR.</b>			
PATNA DIVISION.	26 Patna Sept. 29, '94	1.46	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospects of rice continue excellent. Autumn rice being harvested. Land is being everywhere ploughed and prepared for the spring crops. Prices of common rice stationary. It is selling at—  Srs. Sadar ... .. 15½ Barh ... .. 12½ Bihar ... .. 15½ Dinapore ... .. 11 to 14½ } per rupee.
	Barh ...	3.28	
	Bihar ...	1.36	
	Dinapore ...	1.08	
	27 Gaya „ 29, '94	1.00	
	Nawada ...	1.30	Fine weather early in week; showery later. Harvesting of <i>serka</i> and <i>sathi</i> paddy commenced. Other <i>bhadai</i> crops gathered. Prospect of winter rice favourable, and the rain has been beneficial for <i>rabi</i> preparations. Prices about normal. Prices of common rice:—  Srs. Sadar ... .. 13½ Jahanabad ... .. 13 Aurangabad ... .. 15½ Nawada ... .. 15 } per rupee.  Supply of fodder and water ample.
	Aurangabad ...	1.11	
	Jahanabad ...	1.52	
	28 Shahabad „ 29, '94	3.25	
	Buxar ...	Nil	
	Bhabua ...	0.03	Weather—seasonable with passing clouds and at intervals rainy. Paddy and sugarcane on low lands are suffering slightly in parts owing to excessive rainfall. The prospect is promising. Harvesting of <i>bhadai</i> crops approaching completion.  Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>bhadai</i> crops nearly completed. Fields are being prepared for <i>rabi</i> sowings. Paddy doing well. Water and fodder plentiful. Prices of common rice:—  Srs. c. Chupra ... .. 12 13 Siwan ... .. 13 15 Gopalganj ... .. 14 12 } per rupee.
	Bhabua ...	Not reported.	
	Sasaram ...	Not reported.	
	29 Saran „ 29, '94	0.81	
	Siwan ...	1.66	
	Gopalganj ...	1.19	
	30 Champaran „ 29, '94	2.89	Sun with clouds; heavy showers. Reaping of <i>bhadai</i> approaching completion. More rain wanted for <i>aghani dhan</i> . Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.  Weather—seasonable. Paddy crop continues to promise well. Harvesting of <i>bhadai</i> crops going on. No cattle-disease. Water and fodder plentiful. Price selling at 11 to 12 seers per rupee.
	31 Muzaffarpur „ 29, '94	0.95	
	Hajipur ...	0.40	
	Sitamarhi ...	0.37	
	32 Darbhanga „ 29, '94	4.25	
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	33 Monghyr „ 29, '94	1.53	Weather—cloudy with occasional heavy showers. <i>Bhadai</i> harvest almost over. Preparation of land for sowing <i>rabi</i> crops commenced. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice:—  Srs. c. Sadar ... .. 10 12 Begusarai ... .. 14 0 Jamui ... .. 13 10 } per rupee.
	Begusarai ...	3.32	
	Jamui ...	1.21	
	34 Bhagalpur „ 29, '94	1.89	
	Banka ...	3.71	
	Madhipura ...	0.93	Weather—cool for the season with heavy showers. <i>Kurthi</i> , <i>kalai</i> , winter indigo and castor are being sown. Prospects of <i>aghani</i> paddy are so far excellent. The harvesting of <i>marua</i> is nearly over, and that of <i>bhadai</i> paddy and Indian-corn is in progress. Prices normal and stationary. Price of common rice from 13 seers to 20 seers for new <i>bhadai</i> . Fodder and water sufficient.
	Supaul ...	1.00	
	35 Purnea „ 29, '94	0.45	
	Kishanganj ...	0.76	
	Araria ...	0.40	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—conold.			
BHAGALPUR DIVN.—conold.	36 Malda Sept. 29, '94	Not reported.	Weather—cloudy and rainy at intervals. Rivers falling fast. Winter rice thriving and promising well everywhere. Sowing of <i>kalai</i> has begun. Steeping of jute not yet finished. Price of ordinary rice varies from 12 to 15½ seers per rupee. No want of fodder and water.
	Chanchal ...	1.49	
	Shibganj ..	1.29	
	37 Sonthal Parganas „ 29, '94	2.19	Almost daily rain. Early rice being cut. Late rice doing very well indeed.
	Deoghur ...	1.84	
	Godda ...	Not reported.	
	Jamtara ...	0.94	
Pakour ...	2.93		
Rajmahal ...	2.34		
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack „ 29, '94	1.89	Weather—warm with heavy showers. <i>Beali</i> harvest continues. <i>Sarad</i> doing well. Transplantation still in progress in the flooded area, where prospects continue better. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> has commenced in places. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices of common rice.—
			Srs. c. Srs. c.
			Sadar ... 9 14 to 14 7
			Jajpur ... 10 8 to 11 13
ORISSA DIVN.	39 Balasore „ 29, '94	3.97	Weather—cloudy with showers throughout the week. Weeding and some transplantation still in progress. Good reports from everywhere. The rain in the end of the week proved beneficial. Coarse rice sells at—
			Srs.
			Balasore ... 14 to 15
			Bhadrak ... 15
ORISSA DIVN.			Chandbally ... 8 to 11
			per rupee.
ORISSA DIVN.	40 Puri „ 27, '94	2.19	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of <i>beali</i> still going on. <i>Laghu</i> ripening. Weeding of <i>sarad</i> paddy nearly finished. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 11 to 15½ seers per rupee.
	Khurda ...	0.32	
	Bampur ...	0.78	
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVN.	41 Hazaribagh Sept. 29, '94	1.85	Weather—seasonable. Heavy rain on 27th and 28th. Paddy doing well. <i>Bhadol</i> crops being harvested. Lands are being ploughed for <i>rabi</i> sowings. Common rice selling from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Giridi ...	Not reported.	
	42 Lohardaga „ 29, '94	1.85	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of <i>gora dhan</i> continues. Outturn good. Sowing of <i>sirgouja</i> completed. Prospect of winter paddy continues good. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	43 Palamau „ 27, '94	0.59	
			Weather—seasonable. Prospect of paddy crop excellent. <i>Bhadol</i> crop yet on the ground in places. Harvesting continues. Lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> . Price of rice falling—14 to 18 seers per rupee.
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVN.	44 Manbhum „ 29, '94	4.62	Heavy rain on two days. Paddy flourishing. <i>Bhadol</i> crops being cut; outturn moderate. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown in some places. Rice sells from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.
	Gobindpur ...	Not reported.	
	45 Singhbhum „ 29, '94	0.98	Weather—bright during early part of week. Rainy and cloudy towards the close. All standing crops doing well. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,

The 2nd October 1894.

O. E. BUCKLAND,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
23rd to 29th September 1894.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.	
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.			
1894.		"		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.		
Sept.	23rd	147.1	4.8	29.590	82.2	88.5	10.8	77.7	79.7	0.983	78.7	89	N and calm	...	23	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	24th	139.8	1.5	616	80.3	86.6	10.2	76.4	78.7	.961	78.0	93	ESE and calm	...	21	0.21	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p, t.
"	25th	148.5	7.1	626	82.2	88.0	10.4	77.6	79.3	.962	78.0	88	WSW, ESE and calm.		36	Nil	Partially cloudy, d.
"	26th	147.5	3.6	618	81.2	87.4	9.0	78.4	78.9	.958	77.9	90	E, ESE and calm		100	0.24	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p, t.
"	27th	139.7	1.4	646	80.2	84.2	6.7	77.5	78.6	.957	77.9	93	ESE	...	134	0.77	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, d, t, lx.
"	28th	136.5	0.9	717	81.1	85.4	8.3	77.1	79.2	.972	78.4	92	ESE and SE by S		94	0.21	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, t, p.
"	29th	144.8	3.3	699	81.6	85.9	8.9	77.0	78.6	.939	77.3	87	SSE, and S by W		50	0.06	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.	29.645
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	29.733
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	Hours.	22.6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	84.0
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	81.3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	83.1
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	12.1
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	88.5
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles.	14
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	%	90
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	85
The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th September 1894	...	...	...	Inches.	1.49
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	1.71
The total fall from 1st January to 29th September 1894	...	...	...	...	41.13
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	58.77

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; lx, lightning reflection; Δ, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;

Calcutta, the 1st October 1894.

A. PEDLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
				AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29° 608	29° 653	—103	E	63	91° 7	23rd Sept.	77° 7	26th Sept.	88° 8	78° 6	84° 7
		... ..	Raniganj ...	29° 369	29° 653	—1008	Variable	30	90° 2	24th ..	75° 8	28th ..	87° 3	76° 7	82° 0
		Birbhum ...	.....												
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	29° 391	29° 640	—1001	Variable	63	91° 1	23rd ..	76° 1	24th ..	87° 6	77° 1	82° 4
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	29° 549	29° 644	—1112	Ely	69	93° 3	23rd ..	77° 1	24, 25, 27—29.	89° 6	77° 4	83° 5
		Hooghly ...	.....												
	Presidency	Howrah ...	.....												
		24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island	29° 664	29° 633	—1114	Ely	226	90° 2	24th ..	77° 0	27th ..	87° 2	78° 9	83° 1
		Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	29° 683	29° 650	—1100	SEly	65	90° 6	23rd ..	76° 2	25th ..	87° 3	77° 5	82° 4
		Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	29° 665	29° 661	—1091	ESE	109	90° 3	23rd ..	76° 2	25th ..	88° 5	77° 7	83° 1
		Murshidabad ...	Berhampore ...	29° 655	29° 670	—1087	E	63	89° 6	23rd ..	76° 3	28th ..	86° 9	78° 4	82° 7
		Jessore ...	Jessore ...	29° 673	29° 653	—1113	SE, ESE	76*	91° 0	23rd ..	74° 0	25th ..	87° 6	77° 2	82° 4
		Khulna ...	.....												
		Rajahshahi ...	Rampur Boahm	29° 632	29° 671	—1076	Calm	82	89° 6	23rd ..	76° 1	25, 27 ..	86° 8	77° 8	82° 4
		Dinnajpur ...	Dinnajpur ...	29° 628	29° 704	—1057	NEly	46	90° 1	23rd ..	75° 7	23rd ..	87° 3	77° 6	82° 5
NORTH BENGAL.		Bajahshahi ...	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	29° 472	29° 716	—1054	Ely	64	90° 4	23rd ..	73° 6	29th ..	88° 1	75° 3
	... ..		Darjeeling ...	29° 656	—	—1070	E	63	63° 6	25th ..	65° 2	28th ..	62° 5	65° 8	58° 0
	... ..		Gnatong ...	19° 208	—	—	Variable	83	74° 1	24, 27 ..	39° 1	27th ..	52° 1	41° 6	46° 9
	Kuch Bihar ...		.....												
	Rangpur ...		Rangpur ...	29° 626	29° 702	—1072	E	42	91° 3	23rd ..	76° 7	24, 27 & 28.	88° 8	77° 6	83° 2
	Dacca	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	29° 677	29° 691	—1060	E	9	90° 2	27th ..	75° 7	28th ..	87° 1	77° 1	82° 4
		Palna ...	Sirajganj ...	29° 680	29° 685	—1063	Calm & E	11	88° 8	23rd ..	76° 2	26th ..	85° 0	78° 5	82° 2
		Dacca ...	Narayanganj ...	29° 712	29° 687	—1081	SEly	150	90° 1	23rd ..	76° 2	24th ..	87° 5	78° 9	83° 2
		Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	29° 688	29° 698	—1077	ESE	67	88° 2	23rd ..	76° 1	27th ..	86° 8	77° 6	82° 2
		Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	29° 652	29° 686	—1076	Calm	63	86° 8	23, 26 ..	75° 9	24th ..	85° 7	78° 9	82° 3
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	29° 712	29° 670	—1060	Calm	87	89° 8	23, 24 ..	76° 9	27th ..	86° 4	78° 2	82° 3
		Tippora ...	Comilla ...	29° 716	29° 702	—1061	SE	83	91° 3	23rd ..	75° 8	26, 27 ..	88° 5	76° 5	82° 5
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	29° 701	29° 691	—1060	ESE	120	87° 5	23rd ..	74° 8	25th ..	85° 0	76° 7	81° 2
		Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	29° 676	29° 710	—1083	E, SE	112	89° 7	27th ..	75° 1	28th ..	87° 6	76° 0	81° 8
		South Lushai Hills ...	.....												
	Patna	Patna ...	Bankipore ...	29° 626	29° 690	—1085	E	125	91° 0	23, 24 ..	77° 2	27th ..	88° 2	79° 3	83° 8
		Gaya ...	Gaya ...	29° 321	29° 652	—1086	E	134	92° 9	25th ..	75° 8	26th ..	89° 3	77° 6	83° 4
		Dehri ...	Dehri ...	29° 326	29° 628	—1100	Variable	335*	91° 3	24, 26 ..	76° 5	24, 28 ..	86° 1	77° 1	83° 1
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	29° 461	29° 653	—1079	E	120	91° 5	23—25 ..	76° 7	27th ..	89° 0	78° 1	83° 9
		Arrah ...	Arrah ...	29° 502	29° 643	—1082	Variable	60	92° 4	24, 25 ..	77° 0	27th ..	89° 8	78° 1	84° 2
BIHAR.	Bhagalpur...	Saran ...	Chapra ...	29° 621	29° 655	—1063	E	96	91° 6	23, 25 ..	76° 1	27th ..	89° 2	78° 1	84° 2
		Champaran ...	Motibari ...	29° 474	29° 675	—1065	ENE	117	91° 5	24th ..	75° 9	27, 29 ..	88° 4	76° 5	82° 5
		Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	29° 536	29° 666	—	ESE	102	92° 7	23rd ..	76° 2	27th ..	87° 6	77° 8	82° 9
		Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	29° 648	29° 667	—1060	ESE	103	91° 0	23rd ..	76° 2	28th ..	89° 0	78° 3	83° 2
		Monghyr ...	.....												
	Bhagalpur...	Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	29° 656	29° 662	—1080	SE	85	91° 2	23rd ..	74° 1	24th ..	87° 0	75° 9	81° 9
		Purnea ...	Purnea ...	29° 569	29° 677	—1082	E	88	90° 7	24th ..	76° 7	29th ..	88° 2	78° 5	83° 4
		Malda ...	Malda ...	29° 651	29° 674	—1065	SE	69	90° 6	24, 27 ..	77° 0	27th ..	88° 1	78° 2	83° 2
		Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka ...	29° 230	29° 676	—1065	SEly	107	91° 1	24rd ..	75° 3	23rd ..	86° 7	76° 6	81° 6
		Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29° 592	29° 614	—1122	Variable	53	94° 7	23rd ..	77° 9	24 & 26 —28.	89° 1	78° 5	84° 1
ORISSA.	Orissa ...	False Point... ..	False Point... ..	29° 650	29° 613	—1126	N	214	92° 6	23rd ..	76° 6	24, 27 ..	88° 2	78° 3	83° 3
		Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29° 652	29° 624	—1118	Nly	98	92° 4	24th ..	75° 7	26th ..	88° 6	77° 1	82° 5
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29° 647	29° 602	—	Nly	182*	94° 7	25, 26 ..	76° 6	26th ..	89° 6	79° 0	84° 3
		Gopalpur ...	Gopalpur ...	29° 650	29° 611	—	NNW	223	94° 2	24th ..	76° 1	26th ..	89° 1	78° 1	83° 1
		Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	27° 693	29° 637	—1069	WNW	209	86° 7	26th ..	71° 3	23rd ..	84° 1	72° 3	78° 1
	Chota Nagpur	Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	27° 580	29° 639	—1092	Nly	208	86° 0	30th ..	70° 4	23rd ..	83° 1	72° 1	77° 1
		Chota Nagpur ...	Daltonganj ...												
		Manbhum ...	.....												
		Singbhum ...	Chabasa ...	28° 017	29° 620	—1103	Variable	35*	82° 8	23, 25 ..	78° 2	27th ..	89° 6	76° 6	83° 1
		Sibsagar ...	Sibsagar ...	29° 414	29° 733	—1078	NE		86° 7	23rd ..	73° 0	29th ..	86° 0	76° 6	80° 1
ASSAM.	...	Goalpara ...	Dhubri ...	29° 643	29° 712	—1084	NE	104	86° 3	23, 24 ..	75° 1	27th ..	84° 1	77° 3	80° 1
		Cachar ...	Silchar ...	29° 672	29° 728	—1068	Calm		92° 0	26th ..	74° 3	24th ..	90° 4	70° 1	83° 1

\* Mean for days.

week ending Saturday, the 29th of September 1894.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															DISTRICT.
Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.							
				Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month.			Since 10th May 1894.				
								Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.		
-0.1	81.4	89	7.4	2.58	2.38	1.48	4.00	2.18	6.20	7.41	-1.12	43.06	42.39	+0.67	Burdwan.
-0.8	79.5	94	7.0	2.97	5.64	2.54	4.33	2.91	10.44	10.53	-0.09	55.89	48.00	+7.88	Birbhum.
	80.9	89	7.3	4.97	3.85	1.43	5.00	2.28	9.28	8.03	+1.25	50.69	47.56	+3.04	Bankura.
-0.9	81.0	90	4.3	2.37	2.28	1.80	4.25	2.31	7.11	8.76	-1.65	54.18	47.35	+6.83	Midnapore.
					1.25	1.30	3.33	2.21	6.92	7.84	-0.92	37.43	45.57	-8.14	Houghly.
					2.82	1.31	4.00	2.21	5.72	8.32	-2.60	36.72	46.10	-9.38	Howrah.
-0.5	81.5	90	9.1	1.29	1.73	1.76	3.31	2.49	6.28	9.35	-3.07	43.06	48.14	-5.08	24-Pargannas.
+0.1	81.1	90	7.9	2.01	2.01	1.69	5.00	2.06	6.47	9.73	-3.26	33.12	47.76	-14.64	Oscutta.
+0.4	82.8	83	7.6	1.09	1.05	1.97	2.80	2.53	4.85	8.41	-3.56	41.75	43.74	-1.99	Nadia.
-0.6	81.9	90	8.3	3.46	4.02	2.24	4.00	2.71		10.17			45.43		Murshidabad.
-1.0	82.4	92	7.4	0.87	1.02	1.98	3.20	2.50	4.81	8.38	-3.55	42.42	45.16	-2.74	Jessore.
					2.65	1.97	3.67	2.71	7.80	9.40	-1.60	45.52	50.74	-5.22	Khulna.
+0.1	82.6	88	5.6	7.16	4.17	2.80	4.67	2.78	8.91	11.65	-2.75	31.30	48.95	-17.65	Baishali.
+0.6	79.5	92	8.9	3.21	2.62	2.01	3.80	2.25	16.49	11.04	+5.45	52.19	52.63	-0.46	Hinnjpur.
+2.0	78.5	91	7.6	1.59	2.16	5.51	4.00	3.80		23.62			111.44		Jalpaiguri.
+0.2	58.5	90	9.6	2.45		4.27		3.54		18.36			115.68		Darjeeling.
-	46.0	91	7.6	2.92	6.80	4.66	5.00	3.17	36.47	20.00	+16.47	96.81	101.84	-5.03	Kuch Bihar.
										13.11	+2.75		67.36		Bankpur.
+1.8	81.1	89	7.1	0.91	2.10	3.40	3.75	2.76	15.86	10.18	+2.39	58.06	51.83	+6.23	Bogra.
+0.6	81.4	89	6.6	2.36	2.26	3.25	4.00	2.94	12.48	10.22	-4.71	50.68	47.67	+3.01	Patna.
+0.5	80.6	92	9.0	0.78	1.97	2.45	2.50	2.80	5.51	10.04			54.37		Dacca.
-0.1	81.2	90	8.9	1.04	1.88	1.63	3.25	2.18		12.74			62.51		Mymensingh.
+0.7	80.7	91	7.1	1.14		3.68		3.27		8.71	-1.18	53.00	49.31	+3.69	Faridpur.
+0.2	81.8	91	7.1	1.36	1.90	2.00	3.31	2.54	7.53	11.87	-1.55	64.67	68.39	-3.63	Backergunge.
+0.2	81.5	92	9.6	1.92	2.37	2.90	4.25	3.76	10.32	11.23			62.12		Tippura.
+0.7	80.3	92	6.7	3.01		2.55		2.85		11.23			86.34	-3.36	Noakhali.
+0.3	80.2	91	4.6	1.70	2.00	3.17	4.50	3.11	11.62	10.58	-4.96	92.98	102.36	+5.95	Chittagong.
+0.6	81.1	86	6.6	0.41	1.63	3.02	2.00	2.75	6.65	14.18	-7.53	108.81	72.03	-36.83	South Lushai Hills.
					4.23	2.50	6.00	3.15	10.44	12.26	-1.82	72.03	72.86	-0.83	Patna.
-0.2	82.7	86	6.3	1.46	1.91	1.86	3.75	1.91	14.43	6.89	+7.54		31.96		Gaya.
-0.4	80.9	91	4.9	1.90	1.61	1.30	2.50	1.65		6.51			37.39		
+1.1	83.2	77	4.9	1.44						6.96			35.93		Shahabad.
+1.9	82.4	84	4.9	0.25		1.39		1.81							
+1.8	82.8	87	4.1	3.25											Saran.
+1.9	82.0	88	6.7	0.81	1.06	1.95	2.33	1.71	7.90	7.28	+0.62	44.74	37.27	+7.47	Champanan.
+1.0	81.4	89	4.6	2.80	1.71	3.71	3.90	1.98	6.05	9.00	-3.56	44.11	42.64	+1.47	Muzaffarpur.
-	81.3	92	5.3	0.95		2.92		1.79		8.84			39.11		Darbhanga.
+0.3	81.5	87	5.1	4.27	2.96	2.47	3.67	1.95	13.70	9.11	+4.59	43.38	40.72	+2.66	Monkhyr.
					3.99	1.73	3.00	2.08	10.03	7.07	+2.96	46.43	39.07	+7.36	Bhagalpur.
-0.3	81.9	87	7.3	1.89	1.51	2.18	3.50	2.00	10.56	8.85	+1.71	40.35	41.33	-0.98	Purnea.
+0.9	80.4	90	7.9	0.45	0.80	3.36	2.33	2.23	13.64	13.88	+0.76	59.34	60.60	-1.26	Malda.
+0.4	81.2	90	6.3	2.39	1.96	2.46	4.00	2.33	14.73	10.01	+3.82	52.58	49.56	+3.02	Sonthal Parganas.
+0.1	79.9	89	7.7	2.19	2.86	1.53	3.83	2.33	11.28	10.06	+1.22	53.50	46.13	+7.37	
+0.4	82.5	78	4.9	2.30		1.51		2.31		9.33			44.04		Cuttack.
+0.3	81.8	80	6.9	3.38						10.75			40.07		Balasore.
+0.7	81.2	92	4.6	4.77		2.36		2.31		9.53			43.36		Puri.
-	82.3	85	6.9	2.77		1.60									
+0.5	81.8	84	2.7	1.91		1.75		2.00		8.95			43.91		Hazaribagh.
+1.4	75.8	87	7.3	2.91				2.78	9.11	9.55	-0.44		47.49		Lohardaga.
					1.01	1.63	3.90	1.80	6.20	7.64	-2.36		38.79		Palaman.
					4.50	1.38	4.50	1.88	7.73	7.57	+0.16	66.52	42.50	+23.93	Manbhum.
+1.9	80.6	86	7.4	0.98	0.98	1.06	2.00	2.25	5.47	8.27	-2.80	42.52	47.13	-4.61	Singbhum.
-1.0	78.2	96	8.7	4.46											Sisagar.
+0.5	78.6	92	9.1	0.94											Gopalpara.
+0.7	77.6	94	9.9	7.22											Cachar.

last ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal is the average of the rainfall returned received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the subdivisi-







Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.) the 29th of September 1894—*concl.*

Meteorological divi- sion.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 18th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 18th May to date.	
				Sunday, 23rd.	Monday, 24th.	Tuesday, 25th.	Wednesday, 26th.	Thursday, 27th.	Friday, 28th.	Saturday, 29th.								
BENGAL—continued.	Bhagalpur—continued.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ... (Bangoon (Sy- fabul).	0.54	0.01 1.87	...	0.30	0.02 0.30	0.35 0.04	0.20 0.04	4	1.43 3.71	2.55 ?	11.91 11.15	90.25	49.23	44.5 ?	
		Supaul	...	0.19	1.06	1.07	0.08	...	0.65	0.08	2	0.93	2.00	9.01	9.80	41.58	44.5 ?	
		Pratapganj...	...	...	0.41	...	0.06	0.18	1.06	0.19	4	1.89	1.54	8.21	7.62	53.08	53.08	
		Bhagalpur ...	...	...	0.51	...	...	0.20	0.70	0.28	4	1.76	2.01	13.07	7.82	44.94	38.3	
		Banka	...	...	0.07	0.20	0.30	0.11	0.92	0.22	5	1.91	?	10.43	?	36.58	?	
		Calgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	0.76	...	...	...	0.09	0.23	2	1.08	3.54	20.63	14.03	60.90	66.11
		Araria	...	...	0.40	...	...	...	0.20	0.28	3	0.84	3.73	17.75	13.60	59.30	59.30	
		Purnea	...	...	0.06	...	...	0.03	0.13	0.23	2	0.45	2.74	17.50	14.00	50.07	56.90	
		Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	2.80	...	...	...	0.15	0.30	4	3.45	?	15.78	?	44.88	?	
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Bhagalpur ...	Barane	...	...	2.34	...	...	0.85	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Forbesganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.40	1	1.40	?	21.67	?	?	?		
		Kaliyaganj	...	...	3.30	1.30	...	...	0.03	...	3	0.93	?	22.56	?	79.85	?	
		Malda ...	Malda	...	...	0.02	0.12	0.07	1.34	0.57	4	2.20	2.70	8.50	11.36	46.78	46.3	
		Chanchal	...	0.11	0.07	...	...	0.04	0.33	0.16	4	1.65	2.21	20.04	10.44	58.29	52.6	
		Gajol	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.42	...	1	0.42	?	12.19	?	48.19	?	
		Sitaganj	...	...	1.08	0.13	...	...	0.08	0.82	...	3	2.11	?	11.37	?	44.19	?
		Southal Par- gana.	Rajmahal	...	...	1.34	0.87	...	...	0.09	0.44	4	3.14	2.20	14.86	12.05	47.77	48.1
		Godda	...	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.52	1.75	0.90	0.10	4	3.33	2.13	10.54	0.32	43.40	41.2
		Pakaur	...	...	...	...	...	0.56	1.72	1.58	0.80	4	3.72	1.88	13.08	12.40	39.44	39.2
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.41	1.10	0.65	3	2.19	1.71	6.44	10.30	40.33	44.3	
		Deoghur	...	0.04	...	...	...	0.22	0.61	1.08	3	1.95	2.06	11.35	8.02	40.33	49.3	
		Jamtara	...	0.03	2.40	...	0.11	0.01	1.78	0.31	5	2.84	1.53	11.35	7.33	58.09	44.6	
		Belbodia	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	1.80	...	2	2.67	?	10.47	?	57.29	44.1	
		Nanhat	...	...	...	...	...	0.19	1.11	0.70	3	2.00	?	5.93	?	?	?	
		Asenbont	...	0.05	0.05	0.75	0.30	1.50	0.20	...	5	4.41	?	?	?	?	?	
		Kafikunt	...	...	0.74	...	0.70	0.75	1.70	0.52	5	4.41	?	11.80	?	?	?	
		Modhurpur	...	0.19	1.48	...	...	0.39	0.60	0.74	5	3.41	?	9.18	?	?	?	
		Sarwan	...	0.08	...	0.11	...	0.80	1.58	...	4	3.35	?	11.25	?	40.90	?	
		Baroth	...	...	1.00	...	...	0.38	1.45	0.36	4	3.25	?	8.81	?	47.50	?	

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-  
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATUR-  
DAY, THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.**

THE principal feature in the meteorological changes of the previous week had been the gradual retreat of the area of minimum pressure southwards in the province, the area of lowest pressure also being accompanied by heavy rain. On the 22nd instant, or the last day of that week, the minimum pressure was reported in the north-west angle of the Bay at Saugor Island, and even on this day there was a distinct tendency for a cyclonic circulation of winds to set up round the low pressure. The gradual deepening of this low pressure area into a distinct barometric depression, and then into a small cyclonic storm, and its westerly movement across Orissa into the Central Provinces, have been the only features of importance in the meteorology of the week under review.

On the 23rd pressure had fallen slowly over the whole province, and was in defect by amounts ranging up to about 0.15" in the south and south-east of the province, and the lowest pressures were in South-West Bengal. At the head of the Bay and in South Bengal winds were distinctly cyclonic in direction, but rather light in force, and the depression was giving disturbed weather in South Bengal, though the only general rainfall which was being received was in the north of the province. On the 24th pressure had fallen in Orissa and at some of the south-western and western stations, and the barometric depression on this day was in the north-west angle of the Bay at some little distance from the Orissa coast, while it was attended by a very complete cyclonic circulation of winds. The depression on the 24th was, therefore, rather more clearly pronounced, though it was still very feeble, and it had caused rainfall to recommence over a large part of the province, and the only districts which received no rain were parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. On the 25th pressure had risen slowly over the whole province except at Gopalpur, and the feeble barometric depression in the north-west of the Bay remained practically unchanged in character and position, and though the cyclonic circulation of winds attending it was very complete, yet the winds were not strong. On the 26th pressure had fallen briskly in the north-west angle of the Bay, the fall at False Point equalling 0.05", and it had also fallen slowly elsewhere, except over parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The depression in the north-west angle of the Bay had, therefore, distinctly intensified, but it had remained almost stationary. The perfect cyclonic circulation of winds on this day had extended over the whole province, but still the winds reported at the land stations were only light to moderate in force. On the 27th pressure had again fallen in Orissa and risen elsewhere, the increase being rapid at the eastern stations, and in addition to the depression having again intensified slowly, it had commenced to move in a westerly direction and was close to the coast of Orissa. On this day it was probably a small cyclonic storm, for the cyclonic circulation continued very perfect, and strong monsoon winds were feeding into the small storm from the east and south. During the afternoon of the 27th, the centre of the small storm passed inland, crossing the coast not very far from Puri, and moving with considerably increased rapidity in a west-north-westerly direction, and on the 28th the centre was well inland in the Central Provinces, and was midway between Sambalpur and Raipur. In its advance over Orissa it gave only moderate to rather strong winds, and the rainfall also accompanying it was much lighter than usual, and much lighter than was to be expected by the very considerable depression at its centre. It, however, brought up another advance of monsoon winds over the whole of Bengal, and good general rain was again received. From the 28th to the 29th the storm commenced to recurve, and it began to move in a north-westerly or even north-north-westerly direction at the rate of about ten miles an hour, and on the 29th the centre was between Jubbulpur and Seoni. The storm was fed mainly by the monsoon current blowing from the Bay of Bengal, and this hence was flowing rather freely over Bengal, and on the 29th again fairly general rain was received in practically all districts of the province.

*Pressure.*—Owing to the gradual formation of the small cyclonic storm in the north-west angle of the Bay and its advance through Orissa, the mean pressure for the week has been considerably below the normal, and the defect has naturally been largest in the south-western districts. The mean pressure has been in defect by from 0.05 inch at such stations as Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri to 0.126 inch at False Point, and about 0.12 inch at Cuttack and Balasore. The pressure over the whole province has been in defect by about 0.08 inch. In Assam the mean pressure has been 0.086 inch below the normal.

*Temperature.*—The mean temperature has been practically normal in South-West Bengal, while in all other divisions it has been in moderate excess, the largest variation being an excess of 1.3° in Chota Nagpur. For the whole of the province the mean temperature has shown an excess of 0.6°. In Assam the slight general excess of 0.1° has been shown in the average mean temperature for the week.

*Rainfall.*—The heaviest falls have again occurred in North Bengal, which has received three and-a-third inches. Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and South-West Bengal have all received falls between two and three inches, and in all these four divisions the falls have been in small to moderate excess. East Bengal and Bihar, on the other hand, have received falls of a little less than two inches, and these divisions have been in decided defect. In all the divisions of

the province, however, even in the two where defective falls have been registered, the number of rainy days registered during the week has been rather largely in excess of the normal.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following:—South-West Bengal 140 per cent., North Bengal 105 per cent., East Bengal 71 per cent., Bihar 89 per cent., Orissa 131 per cent., and Cnota Nagpur 132 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 111 per cent of the normal.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 29th of September 1894:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.		TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
		Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.		Since 1st of month.		Since 1st of May 1894.		
				Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	...	83.3	74.9	87.9	77.7	82.8	—0.2	3.51	1.84	+0.73	3.78	2.48	+1.30	7.23	8.86	44.34	46.36
North Bengal	...	81.3	73.6	87.4	77.4	82.4	+0.9	3.38	3.17	+0.15	4.04	2.70	+1.28	17.82	16.19	60.79	64.54
East Bengal	...	81.3	74.8	86.9	77.5	82.3	+0.4	1.97	2.70	—0.79	3.30	2.86	+0.44	8.93	11.87	68.51	67.21
Bihar	..	82.9	74.7	88.5	77.8	83.2	+0.7	1.91	2.14	—0.23	3.02	1.94	+1.08	11.12	8.71	47.75	41.90
Orissa	...	84.7	75.7	89.1	78.2	83.6	+0.5	2.43	1.85	+0.58	3.42	2.20	+1.13	6.78	9.93	43.96	44.79
Chota Nagpur	...	82.9*	70.4*	85.6*	73.7*	79.6*	+1.3*	2.24	1.70	+0.54	3.00	2.17	+0.83	7.29	8.63	51.33	44.97
Assam	...	82.0	73.0	86.8	76.3	81.6	+0.1										

\* Daitonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,  
The 2nd October 1894.

A. PEDLER,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 23rd to 29th September 1894.

b7b.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.				Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	23rd ...	29.682	82.9	88.5	11.2	77.8	84.6	80.5	.987	78.8	83	1.50
" ...	24th ...	.616	82.9	88.0	10.2	77.8	87.6	81.5	.995	79.1	76	...
" ...	25th ...	.704	83.4	90.0	13.2	76.8	84.6	80.0	.964	78.1	81	0.16
" ...	26th ...	.662	83.4	88.5	10.2	78.3	86.1	81.0	.981	79.0	80	...
" ...	27th ...	.690	81.2	85.1	7.8	77.3	80.1	78.0	.932	77.1	91	0.44
" ...	28th ...	.780	81.8	87.0	10.4	76.8	83.4	80.5	1.003	79.3	87	0.39
" ...	29th ...	.751	82.2	87.5	10.7	76.8	86.6	81.5	1.009	79.6	80	0.04

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... .. 29.695

The mean temperature of the seven days ... .. 82.5

The extreme variation of temperature ... .. 13.4

The maximum temperature ... .. 90.0

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... .. 83

The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th September 1894 ... .. 2.52

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,  
The 1st October, 1894.

A. PEDLER, GILLILAND,  
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.		OTHER CAUSES.																	TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		DEATHS.		REMARKS.
		Population under registration.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	CHOLERA.	SMALL-POX.	FEVER.	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.	INJURY.	OTHER CAUSES.							TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.					
										Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.					Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,561,869	2,095	23.16	253	2.40	1	0.01	2,411	20.76	70	60	45	3.6	614	5.52	3,453	29.70	2,798	29.56	29.56				
	Bakura	1,028,658	2,623	25.50	843	8.26	1	0.01	2,493	23.96	104	104	28	2.7	448	4.36	2,106	20.44	1,773	18.79	18.79				
	Midnapore	1,076,710	2,122	23.64	134	1.24	10	0.10	1,909	21.84	223	2.40	41	3.6	419	4.26	2,785	36.96	2,137	23.76	23.76				
	Hooghly including Serampore.	1,802,633	3,201	20.98	140	0.84	3	0.01	3,225	17.96	164	0.4	138	0.84	280	1.58	3,247	20.32	2,956	16.60	16.60				
Presidency	Calcutta	1,681,560	912	12.96	73	0.43	15	0.09	976	11.88	291	0.4	23	0.14	661	1.48	3,247	20.32	2,956	16.60	16.60				
	Medinipur	1,544,104	2,303	29.94	3	0.01	1	0.01	2,088	21.72	19	0.02	120	0.84	318	2.08	3,467	22.90	2,401	26.16	26.16				
	Medinipur	1,266,340	2,400	26.64	1	0.01	1	0.01	2,088	21.72	19	0.02	120	0.84	318	2.08	3,467	22.90	2,401	26.16	26.16				
	Jessore	1,177,632	2,105	21.36	4	0.03	1	0.01	1,481	15.00	17	0.12	57	0.48	249	2.12	1,985	16.92	2,515	24.12	24.12				
Bajshahi	Bajshahi	1,313,398	2,071	16.24	13	0.10	7	0.05	2,044	23.64	17	0.02	84	0.64	136	1.04	2,081	15.90	2,573	23.42	23.42				
	Barisal	1,355,585	2,069	16.08	10	0.07	7	0.05	2,044	23.64	17	0.02	84	0.64	136	1.04	2,081	15.90	2,573	23.42	23.42				
	Darjeeling	223,514	449	23.98	...	...	...	...	444	23.76	176	0.36	10	0.48	135	0.60	785	40.12	795	39.00	39.00				
	Rangpur	2,005,464	3,617	21.72	...	...	...	...	3,245	22.80	6	0.04	47	0.24	215	1.00	4,135	20.62	3,262	20.22	20.22				
Dacca	Dacca	1,592,352	2,083	16.00	12	0.09	3	0.03	1,147	16.80	4	0.04	47	0.24	215	1.00	4,135	20.62	3,262	20.22	20.22				
	Dacca	2,420,636	3,960	29.32	62	0.24	8	0.03	2,007	18.36	183	0.76	68	0.28	134	0.56	2,063	18.12	2,087	18.12	18.12				
	Mymensingh	3,472,169	5,370	19.48	43	0.12	42	0.12	4,085	16.90	183	0.76	68	0.28	134	0.56	2,063	18.12	2,087	18.12	18.12				
	Chittagong	1,152,845	2,751	20.48	27	0.23	10	0.08	1,947	17.04	37	0.32	104	0.90	347	3.00	2,462	21.32	2,410	18.08	18.08				
Chittagong	Chittagong	1,732,935	2,380	16.36	6	0.04	15	0.08	1,947	23.04	9	0.09	125	0.96	383	5.16	3,383	19.84	3,079	21.60	21.60				
	Noakhali	1,009,686	1,540	16.24	1	0.01	15	0.15	1,237	14.64	9	0.09	36	0.36	109	1.10	1,461	15.90	2,132	21.40	21.40				
	Chittagong	2,138,331	5,071	28.44	3,792	17.34	20	0.10	5,045	45.12	228	1.20	182	0.86	1,273	7.08	13,540	75.96	7,932	23.56	23.56				
	Gaya	2,407,477	6,439	27.40	3,138	12.94	8	0.03	5,381	26.16	807	3.24	246	1.08	3,407	16.56	11,979	55.20	5,861	24.52	24.52				
Patna	Patna	2,711,445	6,073	26.50	1,845	7.92	16	0.06	6,465	27.12	35	0.12	103	0.36	1,380	0.48	8,196	30.60	4,944	18.20	18.20				
	Patna	2,711,445	6,073	26.50	1,845	7.92	16	0.06	6,465	27.12	35	0.12	103	0.36	1,380	0.48	8,196	30.60	4,944	18.20	18.20				
	Patna	2,711,445	6,073	26.50	1,845	7.92	16	0.06	6,465	27.12	35	0.12	103	0.36	1,380	0.48	8,196	30.60	4,944	18.20	18.20				
	Patna	2,711,445	6,073	26.50	1,845	7.92	16	0.06	6,465	27.12	35	0.12	103	0.36	1,380	0.48	8,196	30.60	4,944	18.20	18.20				
Bhawalpur	Bhawalpur	2,036,021	4,079	27.48	829	4.09	60	0.24	5,019	25.00	93	0.48	139	0.68	500	2.48	7,303	43.08	4,862	28.40	28.40				
	Bhawalpur	2,036,021	4,079	27.48	829	4.09	60	0.24	5,019	25.00	93	0.48	139	0.68	500	2.48	7,303	43.08	4,862	28.40	28.40				
	Bhawalpur	2,036,021	4,079	27.48	829	4.09	60	0.24	5,019	25.00	93	0.48	139	0.68	500	2.48	7,303	43.08	4,862	28.40	28.40				
	Bhawalpur	2,036,021	4,079	27.48	829	4.09	60	0.24	5,019	25.00	93	0.48	139	0.68	500	2.48	7,303	43.08	4,862	28.40	28.40				
Orissa	Orissa	1,754,196	4,403	25.72	560	3.72	6	0.03	4,020	27.48	27	0.12	174	0.96	254	1.44	4,862	43.08	2,705	16.68	16.68				
	Orissa	1,754,196	4,403	25.72	560	3.72	6	0.03	4,020	27.48	27	0.12	174	0.96	254	1.44	4,862	43.08	2,705	16.68	16.68				
	Orissa	1,754,196	4,403	25.72	560	3.72	6	0.03	4,020	27.48	27	0.12	174	0.96	254	1.44	4,862	43.08	2,705	16.68	16.68				
	Orissa	1,754,196	4,403	25.72	560	3.72	6	0.03	4,020	27.48	27	0.12	174	0.96	254	1.44	4,862	43.08	2,705	16.68	16.68				
Chota Nag.	Chota Nag.	1,154,645	3,935	40.50	54	0.48	11	0.09	7,045	27.48	505	0.48	21	0.18	458	4.00	3,782	40.20	3,589	37.56	37.56				
	Chota Nag.	1,154,645	3,935	40.50	54	0.48	11	0.09	7,045	27.48	505	0.48	21	0.18	458	4.00	3,782	40.20	3,589	37.56	37.56				
	Chota Nag.	1,154,645	3,935	40.50	54	0.48	11	0.09	7,045	27.48	505	0.48	21	0.18	458	4.00	3,782	40.20	3,589	37.56	37.56				
	Chota Nag.	1,154,645	3,935	40.50	54	0.48	11	0.09	7,045	27.48	505	0.48	21	0.18	458	4.00	3,782	40.20	3,589	37.56	37.56				
Total		58,314,420	11,656	22.92	16,276	3.72	423	0.08	105,397	21.60	5,056	0.06	3,419	0.06	22,618	4.36	135,989	31.80	116,333	23.88	23.88				
Average of corresponding month of previous five years		...	9,327	1.60	...	...	540	0.10	51,138	16.68	3,544	0.07	3,744	0.07	18,031	3.72	116,333	23.88	...	...	...				
Difference + or -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.

W. H. GREGG, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,  
The 1st October 1894.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of August 1894.

DISTRICTS.	TOWNS.	Population under registra- tion.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.										AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF PRE- VIOUS FIVE YEARS.	REMARKS.					
			Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	CHOLERA.	SMALL-POX.	FEVER.	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.	OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.								
								Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.			Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	34,477	51	10.65	9	3.19	...	...	57	19.80	6	2.04	2	6.0	20	6.06	94	33.64	81	25.08	Return not receiv- ed up to date.
Midnapore	Midnapore	31,009	53	25.40	31	11.16	...	...	63	20.80	40	13.33	...	1.33	17	6.19	144	57.80	94	31.04	Disto.
Hoochly	Hoochly and Chinsura	35,933	77	25.65	40	13.33	...	...	64	20.80	40	13.33	...	1.33	23	7.56	161	55.64	96	32.64	
Howrah	Howrah	31,483	41	15.90	3	1.03	...	...	51	7.99	4	1.44	...	...	9	3.36	37	14.04	56	29.06	
24-Parganas	Consore-Outpur	32,985	35	19.79	1	3.66	...	...	20	7.90	11	3.96	...	...	4	1.44	38	15.06	39	14.26	
	Sanikitala	34,279	35	19.79	10	3.48	...	...	23	8.64	2	3.76	...	...	10	3.68	64	23.44	61	23.39	
South Suburban	Baran	36,647	33	16.96	13	9.16	...	...	66	19.20	2	1.33	...	...	1	3.66	121	35.36	86	27.46	
	Khorda or South Baran		16	6.26	...	...	...	...	48	16.04	2	1.33	...	...	3	1.98	61	17.16	56	18.46	
Backpore.	Backpore.	39,754	28	11.28	3	7.2	...	...	66	22.66	18	7.90	...	...	3	1.98	80	33.96	61	24.60	
	Naldia	30,830	31	19.00	3	1.66	...	...	49	24.00	8	4.56	...	...	3	1.98	56	33.79	53	29.64	
Barackpore.	Barackpore.	681,860	912	15.90	73	1.90	...	...	976	17.88	221	5.04	...	...	630	11.40	1,728	30.36	1,491	26.16	
	Calcutta	30,463	43	17.46	...	...	...	...	53	24.36	1	3.6	...	...	3	1.08	81	30.76	37	17.46	
Nadia	Krishnagar	30,457	46	17.46	...	...	...	...	75	24.36	...	...	...	...	3	1.08	81	30.76	37	17.46	
	Chunpur	33,515	24	19.24	...	...	...	...	54	19.16	...	...	...	...	1	3.76	29	16.29	31	26.22	
Murshidabad	Chunpur	33,515	24	19.24	...	...	...	...	54	19.16	...	...	...	...	1	3.76	29	16.29	31	26.22	
Bajabali	Bampur Boalia	21,467	33	16.36	...	...	...	...	29	21.84	...	...	...	...	5	3.76	46	22.36	51	26.66	
	Strangaj	23,267	33	16.36	...	...	...	...	18	19.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	16.90	39	14.88	
Chittagong	Chittagong	23,361	111	16.06	...	...	...	...	68	19.36	...	...	...	...	75	10.68	196	36.80	139	29.16	
	Panna																				
Panna	Panna	80,383	162	29.68	164	24.48	...	...	325	45.48	53	7.80	2	2.4	71	10.66	615	91.80	383	67.19	
	Bihar																				
Gaya	Gaya	67,333	101	21.19	61	12.79	...	...	36	7.44	36	7.39	4	7.9	71	14.76	397	43.76	186	39.64	
	Shahabad	23,789	106	26.76	17	17.76	...	...	94	24.64	36	7.39	2	2.4	71	14.76	397	43.76	186	39.64	
Baran	Baran	21,467	55	29.36	23	12.84	...	...	45	25.08	9	9.16	2	4.8	80	19.44	243	69.16	153	37.36	
	Champanur	73,651	100	26.04	3	4.6	...	...	101	29.64	37	9.16	5	7.9	80	19.44	243	69.16	153	37.36	
Munshpur	Munshpur	57,107	101	26.04	160	31.44	...	...	109	29.80	18	19.16	5	7.9	80	19.44	243	69.16	153	37.36	
	Barbanga	69,106	154	34.60	15	2.82	...	...	106	29.80	18	19.16	...	...	103	9.60	217	36.79	133	34.79	
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29,775	77	29.20	31	12.84	...	...	106	29.80	18	19.16	...	...	59	9.60	217	36.79	133	34.79	
	Chittagur	29,775	77	29.20	31	12.84	...	...	106	29.80	18	19.16	...	...	59	9.60	217	36.79	133	34.79	
Bahare	Bahare	29,775	77	29.20	31	12.84	...	...	106	29.80	18	19.16	...	...	59	9.60	217	36.79	133	34.79	
	Puri	29,775	77	29.20	31	12.84	...	...	106	29.80	18	19.16	...	...	59	9.60	217	36.79	133	34.79	
Isahanga	Isahanga	29,775	77	29.20	31	12.84	...	...	106	29.80	18	19.16	...	...	59	9.60	217	36.79	133	34.79	
	Isahanga	29,775	77	29.20	31	12.84	...	...	106	29.80	18	19.16	...	...	59	9.60	217	36.79	133	34.79	
Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over, the corre- sponding month of previous five years.	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over, the corre- sponding month of previous five years.	1,896,680	2,848	16.79	717	4.63	50	1.19	2,321	16.44	830	5.40	86	4.8	1,461	9.48	5,635	36.64	4,898	27.96	
	Complete average figures of past 5 years are not available.	...	...	...	421	9.76	25	1.19	1,867	19.24	533	3.48	84	4.8	1,836	8.76	4,938	27.96	...	...	
	Difference + or -	...	...	...	+286	+1.93	+5	Equal	+624	+4.20	+287	+1.93	+2	Equal	+113	+7.9	+1,367	+5.86	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,  
W. H. GREGG, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,  
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.  
The 1st October 1894.



**IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.**  
**IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.**  
*Areas leased for irrigation up to end of August 1894.*

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.						Rainfall, 1894-95.		REMARKS.	
								Annual leases.						During month.	Up to end of month.		
								Five years all crops.	Five years, kharif.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadol.				Hot-weather.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Oude.	Cuttack.	Talanda, 1st reach	1,319	387	104	9,105	4,500	6,327	...	...	145	9	...	...	...	...	...
		Do, 2nd	566	133	210	13,996	1,860	9,901	...	5,210	72	41	...	...	...	...	...
		Madan	776	221	...	44,934	45,131	38,464	...	...	2,547	37	...	...	...	...	...
		Kandrapara	1,077	866	768	...	1,932	484	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gohri	37,732	55	29,900	9,930	1,430	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do, Extension	648	24,779	5,27	10,678	3,662	4,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Paramundi	868	192	156,911	19,357	10,303	10,781	...	...	909	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level, Range I	727,16	18,76	13,76	2,324	1,864	254	...	1,749	128	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do, II	700	18,50	13,76	1,669	1,763	1,763	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level, Range III	727,16	18,50	13,76	12,465	15,141	3,476	...	4,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH WESTERN.	Midnapore.	Total	...	...	...	111,268	86,927	75,720	...	11,673	3,930	315	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	58,623	...	99	2,035	217	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	1,411	136	99	18,080	55,864	62,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panchkura	523	1,450	574	1,623	1,188	6,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH EASTERN.	Howrah.	Total	...	...	...	20,915	896	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	69,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	...	...	...	...	...	71,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH WESTERN.	Shahabad.	Western Main	4,342	2,161	249	15,929	19,233	13,895	...	3,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Buzar	1,296	325	214	50,928	60,360	41,550	...	12,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arrah	2,060	1,550	1,500	113,586	187,657	101,790	...	6,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH WESTERN.	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	968	937	2,015	2,664	1,759	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna	...	...	...	...	70,968	56,314	...	13,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	236,369	...	47,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH WESTERN.	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	145,665	...	47,969	3,939	315	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Bone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

K. H. STEPHEN,  
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,  
 The 2nd October 1894.



## IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

*Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of July 1894, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.*

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1894-95.			TOLLAGE, 1893-94.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>						
Taldanda Canal System	523	5	3	6,968	3	5
Kendrapara ditto	4,732	8	9	13,888	4	5
High Level, Range I	710	11	6	1,243	3	9
Ditto, " II	210	4	11	338	8	8
Ditto, " III	122	12	6	196	8	3
Jajpur Canal	37	6	6	66	7	9
Total Orissa Circle ...	6,337	1	5	22,701	4	3
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal	8,725	8	3	40,308	8	3
Hijili Tidal Canal	6,157	1	6	27,698	11	0
Total South-Western Circle...	14,882	9	9	68,007	3	3
<i>Sone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System	2,278	6	9	7,718	8	9
Arrah ditto	1,589	4	3	9,209	15	3
Buxar ditto	430	1	3	3,021	1	3
Total Sone Circle ...	4,297	12	3	19,949	9	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,517	7	5	1,10,658	0	9

## Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1894-95.						TOLLAGE, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>												
High Level ...	2,142	1,615	2,001 2 11	3,009	2,547	3,227 6 5	8,004	793	7,645 9 3	10,639	2,497	10,523 0 8
Total Orissa Circle ...	2,142	1,615	2,001 2 11	3,009	2,547	3,227 6 5	8,004	793	7,645 9 3	10,639	2,497	10,523 0 8

## Total Navigation Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1894-95.			EARNINGS, 1893-94.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals	8,428	4	4	25,928	10	8
Midnapore Canal	8,725	8	3	40,308	8	3
Hijili Tidal Canal	6,157	1	6	27,698	11	0
Sone Canals	4,297	12	3	19,949	9	3
Total	27,608	10	4	1,13,885	7	2

CALCUTTA,  
The 2nd October 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,  
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

*Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of July 1894, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.*

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1894-95.		TOLLAGE, 1893-94.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
	Rs.    A.    P.	Rs.    A.    P.	Rs.    A.    P.	Rs.    A.    P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	14,473   6   0	63,825   8   3	19,002   10   9	73,774   3   0
Tolly's Nala ...	5,546   1   0	22,103   9   6	6,576   3   6	22,809   11   6
Total ...	20,019   7   0	85,929   1   9	25,578   14   3	96,583   14   6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,486   0   9	20,053   2   9	18,568   6   0	36,937   0   3
Nadia Rivers ...	20,231   11   6	36,389   8   0	25,444   11   4	50,059   0   4
GRAND TOTAL ...	45,137   3   3	1,42,371   12   6	69,591   15   7	1,83,579   15   1

CALCUTTA,  
The 2nd October 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,  
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 29th September 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 23RD SEPTEMBER 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	505	97,175	1,630	592	1,28,240	1,307
Jute ...	235	55,750	1,008	210	85,725	1,508
Firewood ...	114	70,745	1,125	120	74,650	1,160
Other articles ...	673	1,70,290	2,496	778	1,41,913	2,328
Total ...	1,529	3,93,960	6,259	1,700	4,30,528	6,298

## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

*Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of July 1894, as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

STAPLES.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,338	58,396	1,753	15,608	50,734	17,301	42,373	.....
Cotton, raw .....	.....	111	0	82	111	91	20	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European .....	304	.....	423	.....	304	423	.....	119
Ditto, Indian .....	217	143	47	217	300	214	86	.....
Piece-goods, European .....	1,315	7	1,558	94	1,322	1,656	.....	334
Ditto, Indian .....	16	.....	4	3	16	7	9	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium .....	10	1	5	7	11	12	.....	1
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others .....	16	5	16	3	21	19	2	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myristolams .....	19	.....	18	.....	19	18	1	.....
Cutch .....	35	209	21	126	244	147	97	.....
Turneric .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aniline dyes .....	15	6	1	.....	21	1	20	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat .....	152	2	25	33	154	58	96	.....
Rice in the husk .....	1,082	3,379	102	1,74	4,461	1,009	2,552	.....
Rice not in the husk .....	3,045	1,740	1,323	2,131	4,794	3,456	1,338	.....
Jawar and bajra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse .....	1,095	1,590	814	839	2,335	1,653	742	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	6	82	.....	88	.....	88
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned .....	4	705	8	552	769	569	200	.....
Raw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw .....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Horns .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw .....	18	8,029	142	6,424	8,047	6,536	1,481	.....
Gunnybags and cloth .....	222	234	168	805	456	1,061	.....	607
Lac—								
Stick .....	.....	4	.....	3	4	3	1	.....
Shell .....	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	2
Leather, manufactured .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors—								
Beer .....	23	.....	23	.....	23	23	.....	.....
Spirits .....	8	.....	1	.....	8	1	7	.....
Wines .....	47	.....	37	.....	47	37	10	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought .....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Brass, do. ....	2	.....	11	.....	2	11	.....	9
Copper, wrought .....	5	.....	6	.....	5	6	.....	1
Brass, do. ....	118	51	102	69	291	171	30	.....
Iron .....	584	38	662	215	626	907	.....	281
Others .....	41	16	27	23	57	50	7	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine .....	8,054	30	6,919	14	8,074	6,933	1,141	.....
Castor .....	18	3	20	4	21	24	.....	3
Cocconut .....	88	.....	85	.....	88	85	3	.....
Others .....	322	.....	402	51	322	453	.....	131
Oilseeds—								
Linseed .....	.....	839	31	1,356	839	1,387	.....	548
Rape and mustard .....	275	980	105	1,169	1,255	1,274	.....	19
Til or jinjili .....	.....	951	1	82	951	83	868	.....
Poppy .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Earth-nuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor .....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16
Others .....	69	45	.....	7	114	7	107	.....
Opium .....	6	.....	1	.....	6	1	5	.....
Paper and pasteboard .....	73	66	50	1	139	51	88	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee .....	44	.....	33	3	44	36	8	.....
Dried fruits and nuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others .....	592	416	201	684	1,002	875	27	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt .....	4,715	40	4,740	30	4,761	4,788	.....	27
Salt-petre, &c.—								
Salt-petre .....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....
Other saline substances .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian .....	2	10	1	33	18	34	.....	6

STAPLES.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	682	254	101	407	916	508	318	.....
Pepper	32	.....	31	1	32	22	10	.....
Ginger	.....	44	.....	43	46	45	1	.....
Chillies	149	721	158	35	870	198	672	.....
Cardamoms	.....	12	.....	3	12	5	7	.....
Others	86	58	25	32	144	57	87	.....
Stone and lime	475	215	223	362	690	605	85	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystalized, including sugar-candy.	171	93	323	199	264	522	.....	258
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,102	591	608	323	1,693	930	763	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	3	4,397	.....	4,074	4,400	4,074	326	.....
Timber	156	140	128	150	305	287	18	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	155	2,150	49	1,958	2,305	2,007	298	.....
Manufactured—								
Clears	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	9	34	.....	9	34	.....	15
Wool, raw	.....	45	3	27	48	30	18	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	4,339	1,635	4,091	1,837	5,974	6,448	.....	474
Total	31,280	88,296	26,733	42,211	1,19,585	68,044	51,541	3,369

Statement of principal commodities carried on the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of July 1894.

INCREASES.			
Coal	Tons.	Jute	Tons.
.....	42,373	.....	1,481
The increase was chiefly in despatches to Shamnagar mills and to Bracebridge Hall.		Principally in despatches from Atrai, Nilphamari and Kissenjunge.	
Rice	2,552	Kerosine oil	1,141
The increase was chiefly in downward despatches from stations on the Northern and Bihar Sections, and was due to demand in the Eastern districts and in the Calcutta market for shipment.		Principally in despatches from Budge-Budge, and chiefly due to the extension of bulk oil traffic,	

CALCUTTA, the 27th September 1894.

J. SHAW,  
for Examiner of Accounts.

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

*Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of July 1894, as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

STAPLES.	1894.		1893.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	681	7	780	1	691	781	.....	90
Cotton, raw	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	140	.....	138	.....	140	138	2	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Piece-goods, European	115	.....	103	.....	115	103	.....	47
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Non-intoxicating—								
Others	2	3	1	.....	5	1	4	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Cutch	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Turmeric	16	50	32	30	72	62	10	.....
Aniline Dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk	78	73	.....	3	151	3	148	.....
Do, not in the husk	397	119	234	42	516	276	240	.....
Jawar and Bajra	62	20	58	88	82	140	.....	64
Gram and pulse	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	.....	26	.....	33	26	33	.....	7
Jute—								
Raw	.....	370	.....	373	370	373	.....	3
Gunny bags and cloth	16	4	10	1	20	11	9	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	7	4	10	12	11	22	.....	11
Iron	24	1	27	.....	25	29	.....	4
Others	13	11	9	23	24	32	.....	8
Oils—								
Kerosine	196	.....	204	.....	196	204	.....	08
Castor	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Cocoanut	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Others	134	.....	253	.....	134	253	.....	119
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	1	24	.....	85	25	85	.....	60
Rape and mustard	101	4	154	49	105	203	.....	99
Til or gingelly	.....	697	.....	61	697	61	636	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Paper and pasteboard	13	.....	10	.....	13	10	3	.....
Provisions—								
Olive	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	104	.....	104
Others	50	123	.....	.....	173	.....	173	.....
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof—								
Carrriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	351	3	355	4	354	359	25	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Silk, raw—								
Indian	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	23	207	.....	457	230	437	.....	227
Pepper	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Ginger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillies	10	34	60	14	53	74	.....	21
Cardamoms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	8	9	3	11	17	14	3	.....
Stone and lime	123	.....	104	.....	123	104	19	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	6	63	4	86	90	90	9	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	130	664	4	704	794	708	86	.....
Timber	18	1	.....	.....	19	.....	19	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	118	33	98	122	151	220	.....	69
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Other sorts	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	399	287	384	200	686	683	3	.....
Total	3,301	2,879	3,298	2,537	6,180	6,833	1,406	1,061

*Statement of principal commodities carried on the Bengal Central Railway during the month of July 1894.*

## INCREASE.

Seeds .. .. . 636 Tons.

The increase was chiefly in despatches from Khulna.

The increases and decreases in other commodities are due to ordinary fluctuation of traffic, and call for no special remarks.

J. SHAW.

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd September 1894, on 1,663.90 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	287,845	Rs. A. P. 2,90,707 10 0	Mds. s. 20,50,405 20	Rs. A. P. 6,13,785 1 0	Rs. A. P. 10,278 5 0	Rs. A. P. 9,20,771 0 0	76,350	120,166	196,516
Or per mile of railway ...	174 11 5	.....	.....	372 7 10	9 12 7	550 15 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	*3,097,501	*29,54,292 3 0	*2,87,93,423 0	*60,47,689 1 0	*1,89,399 4 0	*91,91,100 8 0	*820,642	*1,202,773	*2,023,416
Total for 12 weeks ...	3,385,346	32,44,909 13 0	3,17,43,888 20	66,67,474 2 0	2,05,487 0 0	1,01,17,871 8 0	905,902	1,322,639	2,228,541
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	321,507	3,33,862 2 2	24,70,957 20	5,69,858 0 2	10,124 8 7	9,14,944 10 11	77,356	101,777	179,133
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	204 2 9	.....	553 12 7	10 0 2	567 15 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 12 weeks of previous year ...	3,471,031	36,51,510 4 1	2,75,28,236 10	59,08,973 8 5	1,79,721 3 4	97,30,313 9 10	930,225	1,151,423	2,081,648

\* Added No. of passengers 197 and Rs. 1,887 }  
 † Ditto Mds. 2,11,233 and deducted „ 1,485 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th August 1894.  
 ‡ Ditto „ 379 }  
 § Miles 824 deducted from Coaching and 3,213 added to Merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from week ended 4th August to 8th September 1894.

## TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd September 1894, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	17,072	Rs. A. P. 4,306 4 0	Mds. s. 9,217 30	Rs. A. P. 338 11 0	Rs. A. P. 11 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4,655 15 0	1,123	65	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	193 11 5	.....	15 3 0	0 7 11	209 7 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	*207,531	*48,574 15 0	*92,840 20	*13,338 2 0	*104 0 0	*52,017 1 0	*12,429	*776	*13,205
Total for 12 weeks ...	224,603	52,981 3 0	92,058 10	3,676 13 0	115 0 0	56,673 0 0	13,552	841	14,393
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,888	4,089 15 5	7,510 10	270 5 0	12 3 0	4,372 7 5	897	71	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	183 15 0	.....	12 2 7	0 8 9	196 11 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 12 weeks of previous year ...	206,518	40,711 3 10	1,06,184 20	3,296 8 0	223 7 10	53,230 3 8	10,951	887	11,838

\* Added number of passengers 970 and Rs. 291 }  
 † Ditto Mds. 351 and „ 50 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th August 1894.  
 ‡ Ditto „ 13 }

## DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd September 1894, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	15,120	Rs. A. P. 12,551 5 0	Mds. s. 50,170 10	Rs. A. P. 9,421 10 0	Rs. A. P. 50 0 0	Rs. A. P. 22,031 15 0	5,514	3,008	8,522
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	77 12 3	.....	58 6 0	0 5 10	136 8 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	*204,965	*1,50,701 8 0	*5,72,712 20	*92,234 15 0	*365 0 0	*2,33,591 7 0	*60,302	*33,710	*94,012
Total for 12 weeks ...	220,085	1,63,292 13 0	6,22,891 30	91,956 9 0	714 0 0	2,55,623 6 0	65,816	36,718	102,534
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,945	13,403 11 0	1,24,930 0	9,030 3 11	44 0 0	23,438 5 8	7,015	2,891	9,906
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	83 6 8	.....	61 8 5	0 4 5	145 3 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 12 weeks of previous year ...	244,505	1,66,127 15 2	7,62,530 30	89,373 10 0	418 0 3	2,55,970 9 5	77,251	33,683	110,934

\* Added number of passengers 54 and Rs. 454 }  
 † Ditto Mds. 11,477 and „ 741 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th August 1894.  
 ‡ Deducted „ 3 }

## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd September 1894, on 813 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	106,450	79,790 0 0	10,68,040 0	2,34,140 0 0	13,740 0 0	3,27,670 0 0	28,308	40,398	68,606
Or per mile of railway ...	206	98 0 0	1,314 0	288 0 0	*1 0 0	*387 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year† ...	1,880,028	8,10,049 0 0	90,81,407 0	17,57,456 0 0	1,65,208 0 0	27,32,778 0 0	322,180	358,865	676,045
Total for 12 weeks ...	2,055,478	8,80,839 0 0	1,01,53,137 0	19,01,596 0 0	1,79,008 0 0	30,60,443 0 0	350,488	394,263	744,741
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	190,333†	74,628 9 11	10,56,613 0	2,21,510 1 6	14,533 12 5	3,10,072 7 10	27,537	39,167	66,694
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	206	98 0 0	1,358 0	285 0 0	*1 0 0	*383 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,955,458†	8,18,228 9 6	92,81,777 0	18,98,304 13 0	1,88,181 8 6	28,14,714 15 0	343,367	364,106	707,473

\* Excluding steamer earnings.

† Audited up to 11th August 1894.

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd September 1894, on 125 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,780	9,750 0 0	64,650 0	6,620 0 0	110 0 0	16,440 0 0	3,443	2,437	5,880
Or per mile of railway ...	238	78 0 0	517 0	53 0 0	1 0 0	132 0 0	...	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year* ...	330,043	1,03,204 0 0	5,78,250 0	55,844 0 0	2,402 0 0	1,61,530 0 0	33,708	24,556	64,264
Total for 12 weeks ...	365,823	1,12,954 0 0	6,42,900 0	62,464 0 0	2,602 0 0	1,78,010 0 0	43,151	26,993	70,144
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,168†	9,329 6 6	84,357 0	7,124 7 0	35 1 0	17,088 14 6	3,443	2,220	5,673
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	233	79 0 0	675 0	57 0 0	.....	136 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	364,103	1,13,822 11 7	7,04,841 0	57,841 1 6	1,020 0 0	1,73,200 3 1	44,738	24,383	69,121

\* Audited up to 11th August 1894.

## DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd September 1894, on 86 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,320	6,270 0 0	40,490 0	2,730 0 0	150 0 0	6,140 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Or per mile of railway ...	201	73 0 0	471 0	31 0 0	2 0 0	163 0 0	...	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year* ...	208,014	60,266 0 0	3,04,820 0	17,771 0 0	1,500 0 0	67,507 0 0	26,841	8,623	35,464
Total for 12 weeks ...	225,334	78,536 0 0	3,45,310 0	20,421 0 0	1,710 0 0	84,747 0 0	29,328	9,360	38,688
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,170	6,088 0 0	48,700 0	3,810 0 0	88 0 0	9,954 0 0	1,071	2,011	3,082
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	173	71 0 0	560 0	44 0 0	1 0 0	116 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	201,534	64,085 0 0	3,12,050 0	18,518 0 0	1,937 0 0	85,140 0 0	20,421	20,112	40,533

\* Audited up to 11th August 1894.

## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 15th September 1894	...	...	...	...	...	10,471	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	...	...	...	...	...	12,021	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 15th September 1894	...	...	...	...	...	205	5	0
Corresponding period of 1893	...	...	...	...	...	235	11	6
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	30	6	6
Receipts from 1st July to 15th September 1894	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,294	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,751	0	0
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	483	0	0

## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 22nd September 1894	...	...	...	...	...	11,361	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	...	...	...	...	...	12,785	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	1,424	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 22nd September 1894	...	...	...	...	...	222	12	3
Corresponding period of 1893	...	...	...	...	...	250	10	10
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	27	14	7
Receipts from 1st July to 22nd September 1894	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,595	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	...	...	...	...	...	1,36,536	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	941	0	0





APPENDIX TO

# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1894.

## NOTICES TO MARINERS.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 185.

[First Publication.]

KOREA, SOUTH COAST—BATE GROUP.

*Breakers reported north-east of Remi island.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 469 of 1894) that breakers have been reported in a position N. E. by E. (N.  $56^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, from Remi island.

Approximate position, to be considered doubtful, lat.  $34^{\circ} 1' N.$ , long.  $126^{\circ} 25\frac{1}{2}' E.$

(Variation,  $4^{\circ}$  Westerly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 28th September 1894.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 186.

[First Publication.]

CHINA SEA—BALABAC STRAIT.

*Banguy west channel—Reef reported northward of Manyangit point.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 473 of 1894) that information has been received through the Board of Trade that the Master of the steam-vessel *Poh Ann* reports that, on 3rd March 1894, that vessel, drawing 14 feet water, struck an obstruction, supposed to be a coral reef, situated with Manyangit point bearing about S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. (S.  $5^{\circ}$  W.), distant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and Samarang point, E. N. E. (N.  $67^{\circ}$  E.).

Approximate position, to be considered doubtful, lat.  $7^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{4}' N.$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 4' E.$

(Variation,  $2^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 28th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 187.

[First Publication.]

## EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—LOMBOK STRAIT.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 474 of 1894) of the existence of a coral reef, about one cable long S. by W. and N. by E., and half a cable broad, with a least depth of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms on it, and 11 to 20 fathoms around, lying with north point of Trawangan, bearing W. by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. (S.  $72^{\circ}$  W.), distant 2 miles, and east extreme of Lajar, S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S. (S.  $40^{\circ}$  E.).

Approximate position, lat.  $8^{\circ} 19'$  S., long.  $116^{\circ} 3' 30''$  E.(Variation,  $2^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr.*, R.I.M..*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 28th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 183.

[First Publication.]

## EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—BATAVIA.

*Removal of the Hydrographic office.*

The following Notice to Mariners issued by the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in Netherlands—India, No. 23, dated Batavia, the 25th August 1894, is republished for general information:—

In consequence of the removal of the hydrographic office, Marine Department in Batavia to the Netherlands, a depot of charts and directories of the Netherlands—Indian Archipelago only will remain in Batavia after 1st January 1895.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 1st October 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 181.

[Second Publication.]

## AUSTRALIA—HERVEY BAY.

*Fairway buoy away from position.*

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 14 of 1894) that the Fairway buoy marking the northern entrance to Hervey bay is away from its position, and is supposed to have been run down.

A small buoy has been placed to mark the position temporarily, which will be replaced as soon as practicable with a large conical buoy, painted black and carrying a staff and cylinder.

The buoy will be visible five miles in clear weather.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 21st September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 182.

[Second Publication.]

## NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH ISLAND—WESTPORT.

*Signal flagstaff moved, beacons, and alterations in night signals.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 456 of 1894) that, on 19th June 1894, the signal flagstaff at the entrance to Buller river, Westport, would be moved to a position on the western breakwater, 2,100 feet within the outer extremity.

Approximate position, lat.  $41^{\circ} 44' 20''$  S., long.  $171^{\circ} 36' 5''$  E.

A new beacon, 50 feet high, has been erected on the former site of the signal flagstaff.

Leading lights for entering the harbour are shown from two beacons, bearing when in line S. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. (S.  $17^{\circ}$  E.), and situated on the west bank of the river within the breakwater.

The front light, shown from a white beacon, is *green* when the bar is safe; and *red* when it is not safe.

The rear light, *white*, is shown from a white beacon with a red band. This beacon is 50 feet high, and has a semaphore attached, which will be used when required for the guidance of vessels entering or leaving the harbour.

The undermentioned night signals are shown from the signal flagstaff on the western breakwater, in addition to the general bar; and danger signals for all New Zealand ports:—

1. The *white* harbour light only, signifies—Wait.
2. A *green* light over the *white* light:—Bar safe for vessels of less than 9 feet draught.
3. Two *green* lights over the *white* light—Bar safe for vessels of 9 feet draught.
4. A *green* light under the *white* light:—Bar safe for vessels of 11 feet 6 inches draught.
5. A *green* light above, and a *green* light below, the *white* light:—Bar safe for vessels of 14 feet draught.

The signals to take the bar will be shown from the signal flagstaff on the west breakwater.

Masters of vessels of more than 10 feet draught are requested to signal their draught of water, when arriving off the harbour entrance after half ebb; and of 10 feet draught or less when arriving at low water.

(Variation,  $15^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 21st September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 183.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—NIPON, SOUTH COAST.

*Sunken rock south-westward of Tao Saki.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 459 of 1894) that a Japanese Chart, recently published, shows a rock with a depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms on it, in a position with O sima observation spot bearing N. by E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. (N.  $13^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $1\frac{1}{10}$  miles; and Goza saki, N.W. by N. (N.  $34^{\circ}$  W.); or approximately on plan No. 994 in lat.  $34^{\circ} 12' 30''$  N., long  $136^{\circ} 8' 45''$  E.

This rock has consequently been inserted on the Admiralty charts.

(Variation,  $4^{\circ}$  Westerly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 21st September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 184.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—TASMANIA, NORTH COAST.

*Sunken rock eastward of Three Hummock island.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 461 of 1894) of the existence of a sunken rock, on which the cutter *Tanichu* struck, situated with the north point of Three Hummock island, bearing W. N. W. (N.  $67^{\circ}$  W.), distant about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and southern summit of Three Hummock island (790) S.W. (S.  $45^{\circ}$  W.).

Approximate position, to be considered doubtful, lat.  $40^{\circ} 24\frac{1}{2}'$  S., long.  $145^{\circ} 0\frac{1}{2}'$  E.

(Variation,  $9^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 21st September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 173.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

*Eastern or Kalwin point beacon about to be replaced.*

THE Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, has given notice that the Eastern or Kalwin point beacon, which was carried away on the 2nd December 1893, is about to be replaced during this month.

A further notice will be issued when it is completed.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 15th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 174.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

*Rangoon river entrance—Spit light-vessel placed in position.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 81, dated 30th April last, issued by this office, the Port Officer, Rangoon, has given notice that the Spit light-vessel at the entrance to Rangoon river has been placed in position in 20 feet low-water springs on the bearings noted:—

Eastern Grove Light-house	...	...	...	N. 16° E.
Elephant Point Obelisk	...	...	...	N. 44° W.

The Eastern Grove light-house in line with the Spit light-vessel N. 16° E. leads 100, yards west of the lower eastern buoy. Therefore on the flood tide an allowance must be made to clear the buoy.

(All bearings are magnetic.)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 175.

[Third Publication.]

AFRICA, EAST COAST—CAPE DELGADO.

*Regarding the light on the cape; and amendment to chart No. 690.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 424 of 1894) that in certain copies of Admiralty Chart, cape Delgado to Mikandani, No. 690, the light on cape Delgado, *fixed white*, elevated 59 feet, and visible 10 miles (for further details see List of Lights, part V, 1894, No. 32a), has been omitted.

The light-house is situated on the eastern side of the cape N.E. by E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. (N. 59° E.), distant  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cables, from the high palm on the south side of the cape, or approximately in lat. 10° 41' 15" S, long. 40° 38' 50" E.

(Variation, 11° Westerly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 176.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—SPENCER GULF.

*Germein bay—Withdrawal of light-vessel and alteration in jetty light.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 120, dated 18th June last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 426 of 1894) that, on 1st August

1894, the light-vessel in Germein bay (*fixed white* light) would be withdrawn; and the light shown from the extremity of Germein jetty would be altered from *red* to *red* and *white*:—

Germein jetty light is a fixed light, showing *white* from N. 80° E. (southward of Ward spit) to N. 66° E. (northward of the dry part of Cockle spit); *red* from N. 66° E. to N. 12° E. (over Cockle spit); and *white* from N. 12° E. (eastward of Cockle spit) through north to N. 10° W.; it is visible in clear weather from a distance of 10 miles.

The light-house is an iron tower, painted red, with a white lantern.

Approximate position, jetty light, lat. 33° 2' 15" S., long. 137° 59' 30" E.

Approximate position, light-vessel, lat. 33° 3' 45" S., long. 137° 52' 15" E.

(*Variation, 5° Easterly in 1894.*)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,

*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 177.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA SEA—TONG KING GULF.

*Hainan strait—Flashing light in Hoi Hau bay.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 427 of 1894) that a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected in Hoi Hau bay.

Hoi Hau light is a sixth order, dioptric, *group flashing white* and *red* light, with a total period of *forty-five* seconds; the flashes are exhibited in the following order:—*white* flash, *one and-a-half* seconds; *eclipse*, *six* seconds; *white* flash, *one and-a-half* seconds; *eclipse*, *six* seconds; *white* flash, *one and-a-half* seconds; *eclipse*, *thirteen and-a-half* seconds; *red* flash, *one and-a-half* seconds; *eclipse*, *thirteen and-a-half* seconds. It is elevated 73 feet above the sea, and visible 10 miles in clear weather.

The light-house, 22 feet high, is a cylindrical iron tower, painted white, as are the dwellings and boundary wall, and is situated 464 yards from high-water mark on the south side of the bay.

Approximate position, lat. 20° 1' 15" N., long. 110° 16' 10" E.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 178.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—SETO UCHI.

*Akoshi no seto—Re-exhibition of Hira iso light.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 163, dated 1st September, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 429 of 1894) that, on 20th June 1894, Hira iso beacon light (*fixed red*) would be re-exhibited.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 38' N., long. 135° 4' E.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 179.

[Third Publication.]

JAVA SEA—MAKASSAR STRAIT.

*Dayang Dayangan—Amended position of light.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 292, dated 16th December 1893, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 431 of 1894) that information has been received from the Commander of the British steam-vessel *Saladin*, dated 5th

July 1894, that Dayang Dayangan light (*fixed white*) is situated on the east, and not on the south-west, point of Dayang Dayangan, or approximately on chart No. 1298 in lat.  $8^{\circ} 28' 30''$  S., long.  $119^{\circ} 11' 5''$  E.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 180.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN,—SAMOA ISLANDS.

*Upolu—Coral patches in approach to Saluafata harbour.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 433 of 1894) of the existence of two coral patches in the approach to Saluafata harbour, north coast of Upolu:—

- (1) A patch of small extent, with a depth of 7 fathoms on it, and more than 18 fathoms around, lies with Ariadne point beacon, bearing S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. (S.  $38^{\circ}$  E.) distant  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles; and Utumau W. by S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S. (S.  $76^{\circ}$  W.); or approximately in lat.  $13^{\circ} 51' 5''$  S., long.  $171^{\circ} 35' 55''$  W.
- (2) A patch of small extent, with a depth of 7 to 10 fathoms on it, and 16 to 17 fathoms on each side, lies with Ariadne point beacon bearing S.  $5^{\circ}$  E., distant  $10\frac{1}{2}$  cables; and Utumau W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S. (S.  $86^{\circ}$  W.); or approximately in lat.  $13^{\circ} 51' 40''$  S., long.  $171^{\circ} 34' 55''$  W.

(Variation,  $9^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 17th September 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1894.

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## PART I.

### Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

#### ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 5005A.

**GENERAL.**—No. 1576A.D.—*The 4th October 1894.*—Mr. E. F. Ainslie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rampur Hat, Birbhum, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th October 1894.

No. 1578A.D.—*The 4th October 1894.*—Mr. J. A. Claven (Jr.), substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Parganas, is transferred to Birbhum, and is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Rampur Hat sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. F. Ainslie, or until further orders.

No. 1614A.D.—*The 6th October 1894.*—Mr. G. Gordon, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Bankura, is appointed to act, in addition to his other duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of the 24-Parganas from the 16th to the 26th October 1894. He is authorized, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all criminal applications and cases for the above period.

No. 1633A.D.—*The 6th October 1894.*—Mr. E. F. Growse, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Birbhum, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th November 1894.

*No. 1635 A.D.—The 6th October 1894.*—Mr. J. H. Temple, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Murshidabad, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Birbhum, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. F. Growse, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment.

*No. 1625 A.D.—The 6th October 1894.*—Mr. J. D. Cargill, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Aurangabad, Gaya, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in that sub-division.

*No. 1630 A.D.—The 6th September 1894.*—Babu Gobind Chandra Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Jalpaiguri.

*No. 1638 A.D.—The 6th October 1894.*—Mr. Brojendro Nath Dey, Magistrate and Collector, Khulna, on furlough, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Balasore.

*No. 1640 A.D.—The 6th October 1894.*—Mr. R. Cornish, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bankura, is confirmed in that appointment.

*No. 1642 A.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—Maulavi Bazlul Kariem, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in that sub-division.

*No. 1652 A.D.—The 6th October 1894.*—Mr. P. Nolan, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th November 1894.

*No. 1665 A.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Buxar, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October 1894.

*No. 1667 A.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—Babu Gati Krishna Neogy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khulna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in that sub-division.

*No. 1672 A.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—Babu Fatik Chandra Das, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Tahsildar, Alipore, Jalpaiguri, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Mynaguri tahsil in that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kamal Chandra Datta, or until further orders.

**ERRATUM.**—*No. 1637 A.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—In the notification No. 1463 A.D., dated the 29th September 1894, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd October 1894, for “Babu Nabin Chandra Rai” read “Babu Nalin Chandra Rai.”

*No. 697 T.R.—The 8th October 1894.*—Babu Brij Bausi Sahai, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in the district of Patna.

*No. 699 T.R.—The 8th October 1894.*—Babu Rajkishore Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in the district of Cuttack.

**POLICE.**—*No. 1582 A.D.—The 4th October 1894.*—Mr. G. R. K. Meares, District Superintendent of Police, Purnea, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. F. D. Savi.

*No. 1584 A.D.—The 4th October 1894.*—Mr. F. D. Savi, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the District Police, Dinajpur, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the District Police of Purnea, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. R. K. Meares, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment.

**JAILS.**—*No. 1657 A.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—Mr. W. a'C. Beadon, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Dacca, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 27th August 1894.

**ECCLESIASTICAL.**—*No. 1611 A.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—The Reverend J. M. Macdonald is appointed to be Chaplain of Cuttack, with effect from the 29th September 1894, or from such date as he may take over charge of his duties.

*No. 1621 A.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—The Reverend W. J. Wickins, Chaplain of St. James' Church, Calcutta, is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 656 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th October 1894, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

*No. 1623 A.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—The Reverend J. L. Peach is appointed to act as Chaplain of St. James' Church, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of the Reverend W. J. Wickins, or until further orders.

*No. 1662 A.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—The services of the Reverend H. R. Coulthard, Officiating Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 16th October 1894, or from the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—(OPIUM).

## NOTIFICATION—No. 643T.R.

*The 5th October 1894.*—With reference to, and in supersession of, Government Resolution No. 73T.R., dated the 18th May 1894, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, it is hereby declared that a Competitive Examination for three appointments in the Opium Department will be held in February 1895. At this examination only such European and Eurasian candidates as have been nominated by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and the Opium Agents of Bihar and Benares, each of whom is authorised to make one nomination for each vacancy, subject to ultimate nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will be permitted to present themselves.

It must be clearly understood by intending competitors that those who may be declared successful will not be entitled to obtain permanent appointments in the fourth grade of Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, until a permanent vacancy occurs in that grade, nor until they have complied with the conditions of Rule (12), but it is the intention of Government to appoint them at once to duty in the department.

2. A certificate of health and physical fitness, signed by a covenanted medical officer in the form given in the margin, will be required from each candidate, who should also furnish a copy of his baptismal certificate, in the absence of which sufficient evidence as to age should be forwarded with the application for admission to the examination. No one whose age on the date of examination exceeds 22 years, or who is under 19 years, will be permitted to appear.

I do hereby certify that I have examined Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ a candidate for employment in the Opium Department, and that he has no disease, affection, or bodily infirmity, and is in my opinion possessed of a robust constitution, well fitted for the performance of the duties appertaining to such an appointment. His age is, according to his own statement, \_\_\_\_\_ years, and by appearance about \_\_\_\_\_ years.

The

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Signature.  
Description.

3. A certificate that the candidate is able to ride and is of active habits, signed by a District Magistrate, or by a Presidency Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, in the case of applicants residing in Presidency towns, should

also be submitted.

4. Applications, accompanied by the necessary certificates, must be sent to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue Department, on or before the 1st January 1895. Such applicants as are granted nominations will receive an intimation to that effect, and be required to pay a fee of Rs. 20 before they can appear at the examination. The fee is payable to the Under-Secretary aforesaid.

5. The examination will be held in Calcutta: the date and place of the examination and the order in which the different subjects will be taken up will be notified hereafter to such candidates as are allowed to present themselves at the competition.

6. The examination will be by written questions and answers and *viva voce*.

The subjects of examination and the number of marks to be allotted will be as follows:—

## I. Preliminary—

	Marks.
(1) Dictation ... ..	100
(2) English composition ( <i>i.e.</i> , essay or precis writing) ...	100
(3) Arithmetic (the whole) ... ..	100

## II. Obligatory—

(4) Algebra (up to and including Quadratic Equations) and Plane Trigonometry (including solutions of triangles and mensuration) ... ..	100
(5) Euclid, Books I, II, III, IV and VI ... ..	100
* (6) English History ... ..	100
* (7) Indian History ... ..	100
(8) English Literature ... ..	100
(9) Hindustani ( <i>Urdu</i> )—Translation of easy passages from English into Urdu; reading at sight from a book such as the <i>Bagh-o-Bahar</i> , conversation. <i>Hindi</i> —Translation of some piece into Hindi character; reading at sight from a printed book, such as the <i>Baital Pachisi</i> ) ... ..	150

## III. Optional—

(10) Latin (200) and French (150) ... ..	350
or,	
(11) Botany (150) and Chemistry (150) ... ..	300

No text-books are prescribed for the different subjects, except for the subjects included in No. (11)—Botany and Chemistry. The text-books for these subjects are—

- (a) Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany.  
(b) Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, by W. Jago.

7. No books of any kind will be allowed at the time of Examination.

Questions on these subjects may also include questions relating to the Geography of these countries.

8. Candidates who fail to obtain half the marks in each and all of the three subjects of the preliminary examination shall not be allowed to proceed further with the examination in the remaining subjects. The examination in the obligatory and optional subjects will not be held until the papers of the preliminary examination have been examined and marked, for which an interval of a day or two will ordinarily be allowed to the Examiners, and a list of the candidates successful in the preliminary examination will be published forthwith at the place of the examination.

9. In the obligatory subjects, each candidate must obtain at least one-third of the marks allotted to each paper to be considered to have passed in that paper, and half of the marks in the aggregate.

10. The candidates will only be allowed to take up either, but not both, of the groups of the optional subjects, and the marks obtained will count towards the aggregate total.

The candidates must state in their applications which of the groups they will take up.

11. The three candidates will be placed in order of precedence according to the aggregate number of marks obtained by them, and appointments will be made accordingly.

12. Candidates appointed to the Opium Department after examination will be considered as probationers for the first two years of their service. The confirmation of a candidate in the Department will depend on his passing the Departmental Examinations, and on the periodical reports submitted by the Opium Agents showing the industry and intelligence with which he discharges his duties, and his aptitude for service in the Department as displayed during the period of probation. He will be liable to be removed if he fails to pass all examinations within this period, or if his conduct is unsatisfactory, and he is reported to be unfit for confirmation.

13. The native of India next to be admitted to the Opium Department will be appointed after the three successful candidates at this examination.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 682T.R.

*The 6th October 1894.*—Babu Jagadis Chandra Roy, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, is granted privilege leave for one month and nine days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th October 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 648T.R.

*The 5th October 1894.*—The undermentioned officer is vested with the powers of a Collector under Regulation II of 1819 and under Regulation IX of 1825, as modified by Regulation III of 1828, in the district mentioned against his name:—

Mr. C. G. H. Allen ... In the district of Chittagong.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 650T.R.]

*The 6th October 1894.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (2) (c) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record of rights prepared in respect of all lands included within the boundaries of the Government estates and tenures in the district of Gaya, detailed in Schedule A annexed.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

The name of each proprietor, with the character and extent of his interest.

The name of each tenant.

The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat; and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.

The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.

The name of his landlord.

The rent payable.

The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise.

If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which and the steps by which it increases.

The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

*Schedule A.*

Serial number.	Tauzi number.	Name of estate and pargana.	Pargana.
1	1599	Dakhner	Dakhner.
2	22	Sarawan	Sherghati.
3	5151	Utrend Pali	Sanant.
4	5151	Simnara	Do.
5	1755	Ghenjan	Ekil.
6	1370	Dharant	Chetawar.
7	2289	Shabbazpur	Ekil.
8	11	Chaudnahua	Sherghati.
9	12	Dorjookhap	Ditto.
10	23 to 29	Fatehpur Sande, seven estates.	Armal.
11	14	Sonsihari	Samai
12	13	Dhamoul	Do.
13	15	Sakra	Do.
14	17	Doobour	Jarra.
15	19	Ahiapur	Samai.
16	21	Bilarua	Puchrookhi.
17	18	Hemza Bharath	Jarra.
18	10	Buldih	Roh.
19	7	Partapur	Jarra.
20	5	Bauri Khurd	Do.
21	6	Lodipur	Do.
22	4	Barigudar	Do.
23	9	Chatkari	Puchrookhi.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION—No. 659T.R.

*The 6th October 1894.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101, sub-section 2 (d) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record of rights prepared in respect of all lands included within the boundaries of Chur Heshamuddiu, No. 4656, in the district of Backergunge.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, viz., whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under raiyat; if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The rent payable.
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a court, or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which and the steps by which it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DRAFT NOTIFICATION No. 659T.R.

*The 6th October 1894.*—Under section 3, clause (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, Babu Peary Mohan Basu, Deputy Collector, is authorized to discharge the functions of a Revenue officer under the provisions of that Act so far as they relate to Revenue officers, and is vested with the powers of a settlement officer under rule 1, Chapter VI of the rules under the said Act, for the purpose of making a survey and preparing a record of rights in the Government estate Heshamuddin, No. 4656, in the district of Backergunge.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 702T.R.

*The 8th October 1894.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (2) (d) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record of rights prepared in respect of all lands included within the external boundaries of estate No. 6506 (Char Janajat) of the Faridpur Collectorate.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat; and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The rent payable.
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a court, or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which and the steps by which it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 703T.R.

*The 8th October 1894.*—Babu Ananda Chandra Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, is authorized, under section 3, clause (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, to discharge the functions of a revenue officer under the provisions of that Act, so far as they relate to revenue officers, and is vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 1, Chapter VI of the rules under the said Act, for the purpose of making a survey and preparing a record of rights in Char Janaja, estate No. 6506, in the district of Faridpur.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 704T.R.

*The 8th October 1894.*—The following officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts of Champaran and Saran with effect from the dates on which they may join their appointment:—

- (1) Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, i.c.s.
- (2) Babu Nalin Chandra Rai, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (3) „ Makhan Lal Chatterji, ditto ditto.
- (4) „ Hem Chandra Chatterji, ditto ditto.
- (5) „ Rama Ballabh Misra, ditto ditto.
- (6) Maulvi Ashfaq Hussain, ditto ditto.
- (7) „ Syed Ahmed Ali Khan, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (8) „ Syed Abdul Saleq, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 705T.R.

*The 8th October 1894.*—The following officers, who have been appointed Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts of Champaran and Saran are authorised, under section 8(17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, to discharge the functions of a Revenue officer in those districts under the provisions of the said Act, so far as they relate to Revenue officers:—

- (1) Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, i.c.s.
- (2) Babu Nalin Chandra Rai, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (3) „ Makhan Lal Chatterji, ditto ditto.
- (4) „ Hem Chandra Chatterji, ditto ditto.
- (5) „ Rama Ballabh Misra, ditto ditto.
- (6) Maulvi Ashfaq Hussain, ditto ditto.
- (7) „ Syed Ahmed Ali Khan, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (8) „ „ Abdul Saleq, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector.

These officers are also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 1, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 3998Med.*—*The 3rd October 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain J. H. T. Walsh has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one year.

*No. 4012Medl.*—*The 4th October 1894.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Fisher is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Buxa, Jalpaiguri, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th June 1894, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major S. O. Nandi.

*No. 4016Med.*—*The 6th October 1894.*—Dr. P. R. Hay Jagannadham, Officiating Civil Medical Officer, Khulna, is granted privilege leave for one month, under article 273 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No. 4018Med.*—*The 9th October 1894.*—Military Assistant Surgeon A. E. DuBois is posted to the Presidency General Hospital.

*No. 4020Med.*—*The 9th October 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain R. Bird is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Bhagalpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major R. R. H. Whitwell, or until further orders.

C. W. BOLTON,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 5006A.

*No. 1588A.D.*—*The 5th October 1894.*—Babu Sukumar Bhattacharjee, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsif in the district of Birbhum, to be ordinarily stationed at Rumpur Hât and Dubrajpur, but to be on deputation at the former station.

*No. 1618A.D.*—*The 6th October 1894.*—Mr. J. E. Friend-Pereira, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmahal, Southal Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

*No. 1615J.D.*—*The 2nd October 1894.*—Babu Rajendra Nath Mukerjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Kalna, in the district of Burdwan, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

*No. 1617J.D.*—*The 2nd October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignations tendered by Mr. Charles Campbell Smith and Mr. Charles Teaffe Ambler of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Monghyr Sadar Independent Bench.

*No. 1619J.D.*—*The 2nd October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignations tendered by Babu Aghore Chunder Mookerjee, Babu Komleshri Persad, and Shah Muhammed Azizuddin of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Monghyr Sadar Independent Bench.

*No. 1622J.D.*—*The 2nd October 1894.*—Maulvi Ahmedulla Khan is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Monghyr Sadar Independent Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

*No. 1631J.D.*—*The 2nd October 1894.*—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Aurangabad, in the district of Gaya, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class:—

(1) Mr. Robert Edwin Howard.

(3) Babu Harrihur Prosad.

(2) „ Fredrick Christian.

(4) Maulvi Abdul Majid.

*No. 1636J.D.*—*The 2nd October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Nawrang Deo Narain Singh of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Aurangabad, in the district of Gaya.

*No. 1640J.D.*—*The 2nd October 1894.*—The undermentioned officers are vested with powers under sections 110, 133 and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

Babu Surjya Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr.

Babu Syam Lal Gupta, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr.

*No. 1642J.D.*—*The 2nd October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Upendra Nath Roy Chowdhry of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Taki Municipal Bench in the district of the 24-Parganas.

*No. 4116J.*—*The 3rd October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Maulvi Muhammad Mofuzz l Hossain of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Netrokona Independent Bench in the district of Mymensingh.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 1626J.D.*—*The 2nd October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the transfer of the two villages of Haripur and Bishtapur from the jurisdiction of thana Goghat to that of thana Jahanabad, in the sub-division of Jahanabad, in the district of Hooghly.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION—No. 1418J.D.

*The 24th September 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 2 of Act II (B.O.) of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorise the extension, from the 15th October 1894, of the provisions of the said Act to the town of Brahmanbaria, in the Brahmanbaria sub-division of the district of Tippera.

H. J. S. CORTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

## IRRIGATION.

*The 3rd October 1894.*

*No. 304.—Notification.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the Doodhia Nalla commencing in mauza Bogra, pargana Lahakhund, and falling into the Gobree Nalla in mauza Sekunderpur, pargana Tekone, in the district of Outtack, should be maintained as a natural drainage channel, it is hereby notified that from the date of publication of this notice the formation of any bunds or other obstructions to free passage of drainage water within the whole length of the channel now declared as a drainage course will not be permitted, and that the existing cross bunds erected at different points noted below by the parties named across the channel must be removed within four months of the date of this Notification.

In the Doodhia Nalla (1) Mauza Bogra, pargana Lahakhund, belonging to Bhujni Setty, (2) Mauza Sekunderpur, pargana Tekone, belonging to Babu Baloram Bhrammerbar.

*Statement of cross bunds in Doodhia Nalla.*

Number of cross bund in Doodhia Nalla.	LOCALITY OF BUND.		Construction of bund.	Owner of bund.	Purpose for which constructed.	Approximate area irrigated by each bund.	Can be irrigated from which distributary.	Present state of the bund.	REMARKS.
	Mauza.	Pargana.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Anandnagar samil Bogra.	Lahakhund	Bhujni Setty and Budhy Setty.	Bhujni Setty	Fishing	Nil	No. 15, Main distributary.	Wants repair	Budhy Setty has no share now in the fishing.
2	Shaghoria samil Sekunderpur.	Tekone	Bonai Barie and other villagers.	Babu Baloram Bhrammerbar	Pathway	Nil	Ditto	Ditto	This bund was constructed more for a pathway than for any thing else. These are the only two bunds now existing. A third bund, No. 23, as shown on plan, is not existing.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 40 of the Bengal Irrigation Act III of 1876, to all whom it may concern.

ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 4th October 1894.*

*Notification No. 305.*—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 366, dated the 27th September 1894, Babu Saroda Sunder Pal, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Sone Circle.

C. W. ODLING,  
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 5th October 1894.*

*No. 506.—Notification.*—Rai Madhab Chander Ray Bahadur, Executive Engineer, first grade, is, with the permission of the Government of India, permitted to retire from the service of Government from such date as he may be relieved of his charge of the Chota Nagpur Division.

*No. 507.—Notification.*—Mr. J. H. Toogood, Executive Engineer, first grade, and Officiating Under-Secretary, Roads and Buildings Branch, is transferred, in the interests of Government, to the Western Circle, and appointed Executive Engineer of the Chota Nagpur Division.

F. J. JOHNSTONE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*The 5th October 1894.*

*No. 96 Marine.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 6, sub-section (1) of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, as amended by Act VI of 1891, and in supersession of the existing rules for the Port of Calcutta made under section 7 of Act XII of 1875, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following revised rules.

C. W. ODLING,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

1. In these Rules the word "Commissioners" shall be understood to mean "The Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta" as constituted by Act III (B.O.) of 1890.  
Definition of "Commissioners."
2. In these Rules the words "Howrah Bridge" shall be understood to mean the bridge constructed and maintained under the provisions of Act IX (B.O.) of 1871.  
Definition of "Howrah Bridge."
3. In these Rules the word "daybreak" shall be held to mean half an hour before sunrise, and the word "dark" to mean half an hour after sunset.  
Definition of "daybreak" and "dark."
4. No vessel of the burthen of 200 tons or upwards coming into the Port shall proceed above the house of the Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens (hereinafter called Garden House), or move from one place to another within the Port above Garden House between dark and day-break, without the special permission of the Commissioners, provided that a vessel which has arrived above Garden House before dark, may at once proceed to a safe anchorage at any part of the Port between Tolly's Nala and Prinsep's Ghat.  
Vessels not to move at night.
5. Steam-tugs having no vessel in tow shall be permitted to enter the Port after dark at their own risk, but they shall not proceed above Chandpal Ghat. Steam-tugs shall be held liable for any damage which they may cause by moving at night.  
Exception in favour of steam-tugs.
- \*6. No vessel of the burthen of 200 tons or upwards shall steam, sail, or be towed up on the flood, or down on the ebb, within the Port, above Garden House, without the special permission of the Commissioners; and in cases where such permission is granted, the Officers in charge shall be held strictly responsible for accidents which may occur in consequence of their taking the vessels up or down at a greater speed than is absolutely necessary in order to keep them under command; and in every case where such permission is granted the speed of the vessels shall not exceed four miles an hour through the water. A vessel arriving off Garden House on the last quarter of the flood, and bound for the Kidderpore Docks, will be allowed to steam up until opposite the entrance of the Docks.  
Vessels not to move up on the flood or down on the ebb.
7. No vessel shall steam, sail, or be towed up on the ebb or down on the flood, within the Port above Garden House, at a speed greater than four miles an hour over the ground.  
Speed of vessels restricted.
8. Vessels may at all times drop up or down the Port above Garden House with their anchors on the ground. Vessels using their own steam-power when dropping with the tide shall in no case proceed at a greater speed than is absolutely necessary in order to keep them under command.  
Vessels dropping up or down.
9. All vessels anchored or moored in the stream within the Port shall exhibit, between dark and daybreak, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull of the vessel, a white light in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light visible all round the horizon and at a distance of at least one mile. Vessels under weigh at night shall show the lights prescribed by the Board of Trade's Regulations, with the exception of cargo boats, bhurs, budgerows, up-country and passenger row boats, which shall carry such lights as shall from time to time be prescribed at the time of licensing.  
Vessels anchored or under weigh in the Port to show lights between dark and daybreak.
10. A free channel of not less than 200 yards in width shall be kept for vessels moving up or down the river in the Port, and also free passages to piers, jetties, landing-places, wharves, quays, docks and moorings; and all vessels shall move when ordered to clear such channel or passages.  
Free channel of 200 yards to be kept.
11. The river between the lower buoy of the College Sand and Metteabrooj Ghât shall be kept clear for turning inward or outward bound vessels, and no vessels shall anchor within these limits. Between the College Sand and Tolly's Nala vessels cannot anchor without infringing the preceding rule. All vessels intending to anchor in Garden Reach, shall be moored below Metteabrooj Ghat moorings, in a clear swinging berth, as close to the south bank as the length and draught of

\* With reference to Port Rule No. 6, the following instruction for the guidance of Assistant Harbour Masters is published for general information:—

"Assistant Harbour Masters are forbidden, without a special order from the Harbour Master's Office, to turn outward bound vessels until they are below the Lower College Sand Buoy."

the vessels will admit. Inward bound vessels proceeding above Metteabrooj Ghat shall moor in the stream between Prinsep's Ghat and Tolly's Nala, leaving the clear channel of 200 yards described by the preceding rule.

12. Vessels entering the Port at neap tides during the freshets are permitted to proceed above Garden House at slack-water at a speed not exceeding four miles an hour over the ground.

Vessels entering the Port at neap tides.

13. River steamers and tug steamers having no vessels in tow are permitted to move up on the flood or down on the ebb at their own risk, and at a speed sufficient to keep them under command; but in no case shall the speed within the Port above Garden House exceed four miles an hour through the water.

River steamers and tug steamers exempted.

14. No steam vessel shall proceed at a greater rate of speed than four miles an hour through the water when inside the moorings, and no such steam vessel shall proceed at a greater rate of speed than four miles an hour through the water anywhere within the Port above Garden House after dark. Without the special permission of the Commissioners, no steamers carrying passengers shall be under weigh after dark between the limits of the landing-stages at Hastings on the south and Aheereetollah on the north.

Speed of steamers inside moorings.

15. Special permission may be given by the Commissioners to ferry steamers to move in the Port, otherwise than is prescribed in these rules, due limitation being laid down as to place and hours of plying and speed in each case.

Ferry steamers may be exempted.

16. Inland steamers and flats lying above the Howrah Bridge shall not haul out of moorings during the freshets on the last quarter of the ebb.

Inland vessels moved above Bridge.

17. All vessels within the Port shall take up such berths as may be appointed for them by the Commissioners or the Harbour Master and shall move from one berth to another when ordered to do so; but this Rule shall not apply to vessels when moving within the Port between Budge Budge and Garden House in charge of a Pilot.

Moorings not to be used without Commissioners' permission.

19. All applications to be hauled into or cast off from the moorings, or for any other assistance, shall be made, either personally or by letter, to the Harbour Master. Applications will, as far as possible, be complied with in order according to date of receipt.

Applications for Assistant Harbour Masters to be made to the Harbour Master.

Vessels not to move without Harbour Master's permission.

20. After a vessel is moored, she shall not be moved without the permission of the Harbour Master.

21. All vessels lying at swinging moorings how to be fastened.

Vessels in the stream to keep a clear hawse.

22. All vessels moored in the stream shall keep a clear hawse. 23. Vessels lying in the stream, or at the moorings, shall at all times have at least one anchor at the bow, with a cable bent and ranged ready to let go. In cases where the vessel has no spare hawse pipe, the towing hawser is to be bent on over all in lieu of the chain cable.

Vessels to have an anchor at the bow.

Lying at single anchor prohibited.

24. No vessels shall lie at single anchor in the Port unless a Pilot or Assistant Harbour Master is on board. 25. All vessels placed in the moorings on the ebb tide shall, during spring tides, when bores are expected, have their best hawsers passed from each quarter pipe abaft the main mast, and made fast to the stern moorings, if possible; otherwise to their own chains close to the moorings and hove taut with sufficient strain to relieve the jerk on the chains and bits when the bore comes up.

Stern fastenings in time of bores.

26. Steam vessels occupying moorings shall not turn their screws or paddles without giving sufficient warning of their intention to do so to boats in the vicinity; they shall not put full power on when trying their engines in the moorings, nor shall any trial under steam be permitted so long as a vessel is lying at the Jetties.

Steamers occupying moorings not to move screws or paddles except under limitation.

27. No vessel within the Port above Garden House shall have any anchor or spar, or other substance likely to cause damage, projecting from her side.

Vessels to remove projections from sides.

28. All vessels on arrival in the Port shall rig in their jib and driver booms, and shall keep them so rigged in, until the Pilot takes charge of the vessel for the purpose of taking her to sea. They shall also strike their yards and masts when ordered by the Commissioners. Vessels proceeding to the Jetties shall, when so required by the Assistant Harbour Master in charge, remove all boats and other projections likely to damage the jetties and cranes.

Vessels arriving in the Port to rig in the jib and driver booms.

29. From the 1st day of May until the 30th day of June, and from the 1st day of October to the 15th day of November, all sailing vessels in Port shall have their royal and top-gallant yards on deck, and mast ropes rove in readiness to send the top-gallant masts down at short notice if required. Vessels about to leave the Port may send their top-gallant

Rules for regulating striking off yards and masts.



yards aloft 48 hours before leaving the moorings. Vessels entering the Port between the above dates, having top-gallant masts and yards aloft, may be placed in moorings, and the top-gallant yards of such vessels shall be sent down within 24 hours after they are moored.

30. On the occurrence of signs of an approaching cyclone, a black drum will be hoisted during daylight from the flagstaff on the roof of the Commissioners' office, Koila Ghat, another from the flagstaff opposite the Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, and another at the Petroleum Wharf at Budge Budge. During the night, under similar circumstances, two bright lights in a vertical line will be exhibited from the same flagstaffs. When these signals are displayed, masters of vessels shall immediately take every precaution in their power to make their vessels snug and secure, by having awnings furled, and the lower and top-sail yards counter-braced or pointed to the wind as seems best. The cables shall be bent to both bower anchors when possible.

31. Vessels arriving in Port with coal or other cargo likely to cause nuisance shall not moor above Garden Reach moorings without the permission of the Commissioners.

32. Vessels referred to in Rule 31 shall discharge their cargo from whichever side the Harbour Master may direct, and shall adopt such measures as he may order for the abatement of the nuisance arising from the discharge.

33. With the exceptions hereinafter noted, no vessel of or exceeding 200 tons burthen shall, without the special sanction of the Commissioners, move up or down the Port through the ship opening of the Howrah Bridge, except such vessel is propelled or towed by steam against the tide, and then only at such rate of speed, not exceeding four miles an hour over the ground, as is absolutely necessary to keep good steerage way. No river steamer shall pass through the opening with more than two vessels in tow.

*Exceptions.*—Tug and river steamers, when not towing or propelling other vessels, may drop through the Bridge opening, under steam, head to tide.

River flats may be dropped or warped at slack-water through the ship opening or through the 60 feet openings.

Vessels not to pass each other in the opening.

34. No steam vessel shall attempt to pass any other vessel proceeding in the same direction whilst between the pontoons of the Howrah Bridge.

Not more than two cargo boats to be towed through the opening.

35. No steam vessel shall have in tow more than two cargo boats when proceeding through the bridge opening with the tide.

36. No inland steam-vessel, the beam of which exceeds 30 feet or when towing flats or boats abreast, her beam added to that of the tow exceeds 30 feet, shall, when moving up or down the Port, proceed through the 60 feet openings of the Howrah Bridge, unless such vessel is propelled or towed by steam against the tide.

Vessels going through Bridge to sound whistle.

37. No steam-vessel shall pass through the bridge opening without first sounding its whistle.

38. All vessels about to leave the Port shall hoist the Blue Peter at the fore at 6 A.M., on the day previous to that on which they leave the moorings, and shall keep it hoisted until the Pilot takes charge of the vessel, to take her to sea.

Signal of departure to be hoisted.

39. No person shall smoke or use naked lights of any description in the hold or between-decks, or in any enclosed space on the upper deck in which stores, cargo or inflammable materials are stored of any vessel within the Port or in any dock belonging to the Commissioners within the Port.

40. Fires shall be permitted only in galleys or fireplaces regularly constructed for the purpose; such fires to be kept alight only between daybreak and 9 P.M. Cooking fires shall not be allowed on board of vessels in dry dock.

41. With a view to the extinction of fires, all vessels in Port shall be provided with three buckets for every hundred tons of registered measurement up to 600 tons, and two additional buckets for every 100 tons above 600; provided that the total number of buckets shall not be required to exceed 50 in any vessel. One-half of the number of such buckets shall be left constantly hanging up on the quarter-deck or other convenient place.

\*42. When fire has broken out in any vessel, the Officers in charge of all vessels in neighbouring moorings or anchorage shall furl their awnings, get their force pumps ready for use, and prepare for slipping their cables and chains, seeing specially that the pins of the shackles can be immediately knocked out.

43. All vessels in Port shall adopt sufficient precautions and guards to prevent injury to persons or goods through the discharge of steam from any part of the vessel.

Carolews discharge from steam pipes prohibited.

\* For the better security of vessels against damage or loss by fire, a steam floating fire-engine has been provided and is always kept under steam, ready to proceed at once to any place where her services may be required. The fire-engine station is at Port Point, where the vessel is moored, and where a look-out is kept day and night. In case fire breaks out on board a vessel, notice should at once be sent to the fire-engine station.

44. When cargo is being loaded into, or unloaded from, any ship through any hatchway, Hatch covers and cross-pieces to be removed or slung. every hatch, fore and after, and cross-piece shall be either removed from it or slung separately by a lanyard of sufficient strength to prevent its falling into the hold.

45. Masters of vessels requiring work to be performed, in bigles, boilers, and double bottoms shall take precautions to ensure that working in such places is free from all danger before the men are sent into them. Precautions to be taken when working in bigles, &c.

46. No boats are to go alongside of any vessel for the purpose of embarking or disembarking passengers until the vessel is reported to be moored and the engines finished with. The Port Police will satisfy themselves that such is the case before the boats are allowed alongside. Boats going alongside of vessels for embarking or disembarking passengers.

This Rule is not to apply to a boat carrying the Agent or other person having business with the vessel.

47. No Master or Officer for the time being in charge of or doing duty on board any vessel shall, on and from the 1st day of April to the 31st day of October inclusive, employ, or cause to be employed, any European seaman or apprentice in cleaning or painting between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., necessitating the direct exposure of such seaman or apprentice to the rays of the sun. Employment of seamen during certain hours in the hot season prohibited.

48. No vessel of more than ten tons burthen shall without such license as hereinafter is mentioned be afloat within the Port without having on board thereof a crew of not less than the number set forth in the first schedule hereto. A sufficient crew to be maintained on board vessels lying in Port.

49. Whenever it shall appear to the Commissioners that any vessel may, without danger to other vessels, be afloat without such crew as is set forth in the first schedule hereto being maintained thereon, it shall be lawful to the Commissioners, if they shall think fit, to grant under their hand a license in the Form A in the second schedule hereto, which license may be made determinable on the breach of any conditions therein contained; and during the continuance of such license the provisions of Rule 48 shall not apply to such vessel. Power to grant exemption from maintaining crew on board particular vessels.

50. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners by any writing under their hand, in the Form B in the second schedule hereto, to revoke such license; and from and after the publication of such revocation, by posting a copy thereof upon some conspicuous part of such vessel, the provisions of Rule 48 shall apply to such vessel as if no such license had ever been granted. Power to revoke exemption.

51. Whenever it shall appear to the Commissioners that any creek, river, or dock is so situated that vessels without any crew thereon, may remain afloat in such creek, river, or dock, without danger to any vessels in any part of the Port, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make an order in the Form C in the second schedule hereto, and from time to time, if they shall think fit, to revoke or amend such order. Provided always that every such order, amendment, and revocation shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that no such order, amendment, and revocation shall have any force or effect until it shall have been so published. Power to make order with respect to portions of Port.

52. During such time as any such order shall remain in force, the provisions of Rule 48 shall not apply to any vessel lying or being within the limits of any such creek, river, or dock, as the same shall be defined by such order. During continuance of order, vessels to be exempt from necessity of maintaining crews.

53. On the occurrence of a case of cholera, small-pox or other dangerously communicable disease on board any vessel lying in the Port, the Master shall, as early as possible, send the affected person to hospital, and shall cause the flag R to be hoisted at the fore as a signal to the Health Officer of the Port, and such signal shall not be lowered until such Health Officer has visited the vessel. Outbreak of sickness.

54. The Master shall afford such information in regard to the occurrence of the disease as the Health Officer may require, and shall carry out such responsible instructions regarding the cleaning and disinfection of the vessel, and the disposal of polluted clothing, bedding, &c., as that Officer may consider it necessary to give.

55. If, by reason of the prevalence of any dangerously communicable disease on board any vessel, the Health Officer and one other Medical Officer in the service of the Government at Calcutta jointly consider it absolutely necessary for the safety of the crews of other vessels that such vessel should be segregated, the Health Officer shall furnish the Master with a certificate to that effect. The Master shall on receipt of such certificate, forthwith give notice accordingly to the Harbour Master, and the vessel shall be removed to Metiabrooj, or such other place as the Commissioners may direct.

56. On the occurrence of a death on board, the Master shall without delay, inform the Port Police, whose permission shall be obtained before the corpse is removed.

#### *Rules for licensing and regulating cargo boats and flats.*

57. No cargo boat or flat of any description shall ply for hire within the Port unless licensed and registered by the Commissioners. No licensed and registered cargo boat or flat shall be allowed to ply within the Port except under the direction of a manjhi, serang or officer

licensed and registered by the Commissioners. The registration of cargo boats or flats which do not ply for hire is optional.

58. Every application for the licensing and registration of cargo boats or flats shall be made in writing to the Commissioners, and shall contain particulars of the Owner's name and residence, and the tonnage of the boat or flat; and in the event of the Owner not residing in Calcutta, the name and address of the Agent duly authorized to act for him.

59. Every license granted under these Rules shall continue in force for one year from the date on which such license was issued, unless it shall have been revoked under the provisions of these Rules. The license is not transferable, and if the ownership of the boat or flat be changed, notice of the transfer must be given to the Commissioners before it again plies in the Port.

60. No license shall be granted to any cargo boat or flat until such boat or flat has been surveyed by the Boat Surveyor of the Commissioners, and he shall have granted a certificate stating—

- (a) that the boat or flat is in good order and suited for the conveyance of cargo within the Port;
- (b) the tonnage of such boat or flat, that is the quantity of cargo she is authorized to carry as ascertained by the following Rules;
- (c) the number of crew required for the safe navigation of such boat or flat according to the annexed scale; and
- (d) the lights to be exhibited between dark and daybreak.

*Rules for ascertaining tonnage of boats and flats.*

*Length*—Measure the length from the inside stem to inside stern post.

*Breadth*.—Measure the breadth from side to side inside ceiling plank, under the deck beams amidships.

*Depth*.—Measure the depth from underside of deck beam amidships to upperside or floor ceiling plank.

Then multiply the length, breadth, and depth together, and the product—

by .009 for flush-decked, square-built, and open cargo boats and flats;

by .007 for bazar boats;

by .0064 for open country boats, such as panaways, bhurs, dinghees, and bhowleahs;

by .0083 for open country boats known as hollahs;

by .0068 for open country boats known as dhotes.

The result will be the tonnage of the boat or flat.

The foregoing formula shall be used in measuring boats and flats of class I up to a burden of 50 tons, but the measurement of boats or flats of that class exceeding 50 tons shall be made under the Rules of the Merchant Shipping Act, provided that the Boat Surveyor of the Commissioners shall be authorized to measure boats of class I of any size under the Rules of the Merchant Shipping Act, when the Owners show that the measurements made according to the above formula are inaccurate or oppressive.

Having ascertained the tonnage of a boat or flat, that is, the quantity of cargo she is authorized to carry in accordance with the foregoing Rules, the Boat Surveyor of the Commissioners shall, by a conspicuous mark on the boat's or flat's side, indicate for every boat or flat exceeding 10 tons the depth to which she will be immersed when carrying the quantity of cargo for which she is licensed.

**NUMBER OF CREW TO BE CARRIED BY CARGO BOATS AND FLATS.**

**CLASS I.—Square-built, open or decked cargo boats.**

Boats of not more than	15 tons,	5 men, including manjée.
Above 15 and not above	20 "	6 "
" 20 "	30 "	7 "
" 30 "	35 "	8 "
" 35 "	40 "	9 "
" Above 40 "	10 "	"

Flats, half the above number.

**CLASS II.—Dinghi-built bhurs and open country boats.**

For boats not exceeding	20 tons,	4 men, including manjée
" "	30 "	5 "
" "	40 "	6 "
" above	40 }	7 "
but not exceeding	50 }	"

61. The number of every licensed boat or flat shall be branded by the Boat Surveyor of the Commissioners on the boat or flat and shall also be painted in figures not less than six inches long on both sides of the boat or flat.

62. The Owner or his Agent, or the manjhi, serang or officer in charge of any licensed boat or flat shall not permit any quantity of cargo, more than that for which such boat or flat has been licensed, to be carried in such boat or flat at one time, and shall not permit such boat or flat to ply unless provided with the number of crew stated in the license. The boat or flat must be kept thoroughly clean, and shall always bear the numbers branded and painted on it under the provisions of the previous Rule and be provided with a pump, lights, ground tackle, and fittings in working order as specified in the license.

63. The license granted for any cargo boat or flat may be revoked whenever such boat or flat is, in the opinion of the Commissioners, unfitted for the conveyance of cargo, or when any breach of the conditions of the license or the Port Rules has been committed by the Owner or his Agent, or the manjhi, serang or officer in charge of the boat or flat.

64. No cargo boat or flat shall lie at the Inland Vessels Wharves, unless when receiving or discharging cargo, and all cargo boats or flats shall cast off from the mooring posts and move from one place to another when required by an Officer duly authorized by the Commissioners.

65. No cargo boat or flat shall obstruct the free navigation of the Port, or the approaches to wharves, jetties, or landing-stages, and no cargo boat or flat shall be moored, or land, or ship goods at any bathing ghât.

66. Cargo boats or flats when under weigh within the Port shall be under oars or sail or in tow of a steamer to enable them to keep clear of moving steamers or ships.

67. Cargo boats or flats moving up or down in Port when proceeding to or from vessels occupying fixed moorings shall keep as close as possible to the line of fixed moorings. Other cargo boats or flats moving up or down shall keep to the west of the line of swinging moorings.

68. Not more than three cargo boats or flats shall make fast to one mooring buoy at the same time, and any cargo boat or flat which has made fast to a mooring buoy shall cast off when required by an Officer duly authorized by the Commissioners.

69. Every cargo boat or flat shall be provided with an iron caboose or fireplace, to be kept on deck or in such other part of the boat or flat as the Boat Surveyor of the Commissioners may direct, and no fire shall be permitted in any other part of the boat or flat.

70. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, at any time order any licensed cargo boat or flat to be re-surveyed without any charge to the Owners, and they may also revoke at any time any license granted to any Owner or manjhi, serang or officer and it shall be competent to the Commissioners to refuse any application for the issue of a license.

71. Whenever any accident shall occur to a licensed cargo boat or flat, the manjhi, serang or officer in charge, or the Owner of the boat or flat shall at once proceed to the nearest Port Police-station and report the circumstances connected with the accident to the Officer in charge.

72. The Owner or Agent or manjhi of a licensed cargo boat shall not, without good reason, refuse to carry cargo in such boat.

73. Every licensed cargo boat or flat when plying shall have its license on board, and it shall be produced when required.

74. Every registered manjhi, serang or officer shall be provided with a metal license ticket, upon which shall be legibly painted the number of his license, and every such manjhi, serang or officer when in charge of a licensed cargo boat or flat shall wear his ticket exposed to view. No manjhi, serang or officer without such ticket shall be in charge of any licensed cargo boat or flat.

75. Whenever the number of any manjhi, serang or officer's license ticket shall become obliterated or defaced, so that the same shall not be distinctly legible, and also when any manjhi, serang or officer's license ticket shall have been lost or mislaid, the manjhi, serang or officer shall apply to the Commissioners for a renewal thereof, and the Commissioners shall, upon the payment of the fee mentioned in the scale of charges framed under section 106 of Act III of 1890, deliver to the manjhi, serang or officer a new license ticket.

76. On the expiration or other determination of the license, the manjhi, serang or officer shall deliver his metal ticket to the Boat Surveyor of the Commissioners.

77. No manjhi, serang or officer shall lend or transfer his ticket to any other person, and no such ticket shall be used by any such person.

78. No person in charge of any licensed cargo boat or flat plying within the limits of the Port shall use, or wear, or have any ticket resembling the metal ticket granted under the authority of the Rules.

79. The manjhi of every licensed cargo boat plying for hire within the Port shall, when waiting for hire at the wharves, have a hiring note showing the rate at which such boat can be hired by the day.

80. Every Owner or Agent of a licensed cargo boat or flat shall, on the 1st August and 1st December in each year, submit a return to the Commissioners, showing the number of licensed boats or flats belonging to him plying on the last day of the previous month.

*Rules for licensing and regulating passenger boats and flats.*

81. No catamaran, flat, passenger or other boat shall ply for hire, whether regularly or only occasionally in, or partly within and partly without, the limits of the Port, unless licensed and registered by the Commissioners. No such vessel shall be allowed to ply as aforesaid except under the direction of a person licensed by the Commissioners.

82. Every application for the licensing and the registration of a catamaran, flat, passenger or other boat shall be made in writing to the Commissioners, and shall contain particulars of the Owner's name and residence, or in the event of the Owner not residing in Calcutta, the name and residence of the Agent duly authorized to act for him, a description of the vessel, and the number of passengers which it is intended to carry.

83. Every license granted under these Rules shall continue in force for one year from the date on which such license was issued, unless it shall have been revoked under the provisions of these Rules. The license is not transferable, and if the ownership of the boat or flat be changed, notice of the transfer shall be given to the Commissioners before the boat or flat again plies in the Port.

84. No license shall be granted to any catamaran, flat, passenger or other boat, until such vessel shall have been surveyed by the Boat Surveyor of the Commissioners, and he shall have granted a certificate stating the following particulars:—

- (a) That such vessel is in good order and suited for the accommodation of passengers.
- (b) The number of passengers which may be carried.
- (c) The number of crew required for the navigation of such vessel, and the number of such crew who should be required to remain on board at night or when the vessel is lying at anchor at other times is according to the following scales:—
- (d) The lights to be exhibited between dark and daybreak.

*Crew required for navigation*

Boat to carry not more than 10 passengers, 3 men including manjee.

"	"	15	"	4	"	"	"
"	"	20	"	5	"	"	"
"	"	25	"	6	"	"	"
"	"	30	"	7	"	"	"
"	"	35	"	8	"	"	"

Flats, half the above number.

*Crew required to remain on board at night or when lying at anchor at other times.*

Boat licensed to carry	10 passengers	...	1 man.
"	15—20	"	2 men.
"	25	"	3 "
"	30—35	"	4 "

*Rule for ascertaining the number of passengers catamarans, flats, passenger, and other boats are to carry.*

Divide the superficial area in square feet of the floor space available for the accommodation of passengers by 6, and the result will be the number of passengers the vessels may be licensed to carry.

A passenger license entitles a vessel to carry cargo without a cargo license having been taken out

85. The number of every licensed boat or flat shall be branded by the Boat Surveyor of the Commissioners on the boat or flat, and shall also be painted in figures not less than six inches long on both sides of the boat or flat.

86. The Owner or his Agent, or the manjhi, serang or officer in charge of any licensed boat or flat, shall not permit any number of persons more than that for which such boat or flat has been licensed, to be carried in such boat or flat at one time, and shall not permit such boat or flat to ply unless provided with the number of crew stated in the license. The boat or flat must be kept thoroughly clean, and shall always bear the numbers branded and painted on it under the provisions of the previous Rule, and be provided with a pump, lights, ground tackle, and fittings in working order as specified in the license.

87. In the computation of the number of persons in addition to the crew carried in any vessel, two children below the age of 12 years shall be counted as one person; and every two maunds weight of luggage shall be counted as equivalent to one person.

88. The license granted for any catamaran, flat, passenger or other boat may be revoked by the Commissioners whenever such vessel is, in the opinion of the Commissioners, unfitted for the conveyance of passengers, or when any breach of the conditions of the license or the Port Rules has been committed by the Owner, or his Agent, or the person in charge.

89. No catamaran, flat, passenger or other boat shall obstruct the free navigation of the Port or the approaches to wharves, jetties, landing-stages, or occupy the portions of the bank set aside for bathing ghats.

90. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, at any time order any catamaran, flat, passenger or other boat to be re-surveyed without any charge to the Owners; and they may also revoke at any time any license granted for any such vessel, or to the person in charge thereof, and it shall be competent to the Commissioners to refuse any application for the issue of a license.

91. Whenever any accident shall occur to a registered catamaran, flat, passenger or other boat, the person in charge or the Owner shall at once proceed to the nearest Port Police-station and report the circumstances connected with the accident to the Officer in charge.

92. When any property belonging to passengers or others is left in a catamaran, flat, passenger or other boat unclaimed, the property so left shall be at once sent by the person in charge to the Superintendent, Port Police, and a report of the circumstances connected with the property shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose by the Police.

93. No person in charge of a licensed catamaran, flat, passenger or other boat plying for hire for passengers in the Port, shall, without good reason, refuse to carry a passenger in such vessel.

94. Every licensed catamaran, flat, passenger or other boat when plying shall have its license on board, which shall be produced when required by any passenger, the Port Police, or any Officer of the Commissioners.

95. Every person licensed under Rule 81 shall be provided with a metal license ticket, upon which shall be legibly painted the number of his license; and every such person when in charge of a licensed vessel shall wear his ticket exposed to view. No person without such ticket shall be in charge of any catamaran, flat, passenger or other boat.

96. Whenever the number of any license ticket shall become obliterated or defaced so that the same shall not be distinctly legible, and also when any license ticket shall have been lost or mislaid, an application shall be made to the Commissioners for renewal thereof, and the Commissioners shall, upon the payment of the fee mentioned in the scale of charges framed under section 106 of Act III of 1890, supply a new license ticket.

97. On the expiration or other determination of any license, the ticket shall be returned to the Boat Surveyor of the Commissioners.

98. No manjee, serang or officer in charge of any licensed boat or flat shall lend or transfer his ticket to any other person, and no such ticket shall be used by any such person.

99. No person in charge of any registered catamaran, flat, passenger or other boat plying for hire for passenger traffic within the limits of the Port, shall use or wear, or have any ticket resembling the metal ticket granted under the authority of these Rules.

#### FIRST SCHEDULE (referred to in Rule 48).

	If natives.	If Europeans.	Officers in charge.
Cargo boats ... ..	4	4	...
Vessels not being cargo boats of 600 tons and under, in moorings.	6	4	1
For every additional 100 tons ... ..	1½	1	...
Vessels not being cargo boats of 600 tons and under, in stream.	11	7½	1
For every additional 100 tons ... ..	2	1	...

#### SECOND SCHEDULE (referred to in Rules 49, 50 and 51).

##### FORM A.

Port of Calcutta.  
I, Vice Chairman of the Commissioners, do hereby license the *(ship)* of which is Master, to remain at her present moorings in the said Port without having on board the crew required by Act X of 1889 of the Governor-General in Council. Provided always that, on breach of any of the conditions hereunder written, this license shall forthwith absolutely cease and determine.

##### FORM B.

Port of Calcutta.  
I, Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners, do hereby revoke all license to the *(ship)* to remain in Port without a crew therein.

##### FORM C.

Port of Calcutta.  
I, Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners, do hereby order that vessels lying in the following portion of the said Port (*here set out the exempted limits*) shall be exempt from the provisions of Rule 48 framed under section 6 (1), Act X of 1889, passed by the Governor-General in Council.

C. W. ODLING,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

##### No. 5007A.

No. 1648A.D.—The 8th October 1894.—Babu Nani Lal Mukherjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month, under article 270 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 10th August 1894.

No. 1645A.D.—The 8th October 1894.—Babu Debendra Prosad Roy, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri, who has been appointed to act as a Deputy Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on cess revaluation work in that district, under the order of the 20th September 1894, is allowed leave for three weeks, under article 273(a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st September 1894.

*No. 1650 A.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—Maulavi Syed Ahmad Ali Khan, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, was on leave from the 6th September 1894, to the 2nd October 1894, both days inclusive, under Article 369—i of the Civil Service Regulations.

*No. 1670 A.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—Babu Kamal Chandra Datta, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector and tahsildar, Mynaguri, Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

*No. 983 P.D.—The 5th October 1894.*—Under the provisions of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, as an experimental measure for one year, the opening of an office of Joint Sub-Registrar at Daganbhuiya, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Sub-Registrar of Fenny, in the sub-division of Fenny, in the district of Noakhali. This notification will take effect on and from the 1st November 1894.

*No. 984 P.D.—The 5th October 1894.*—Maulvi Abdul Ghani is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Daganbhuiya, in the sub-division of Fenny, in the district of Noakhali.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### JAIL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 13204.—The 4th October 1894.*—Mr. G. A. Davis made over charge of the Buxar Central Jail to Surgeon-Captain C. Gilbert on the forenoon of the 28th September 1894.

A. D. LARMORE,  
*For Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

### CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

*No. 8739, dated 1st October 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Kedar Nath Madak, resident Medical Officer of the Police Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders.

*No. 8742, dated 1st October 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Abinash Chandra Bandyopadhyaya, M.B., a supernumerary at the Medical College Hospital, is appointed a resident Medical Officer of the Police Hospital, Calcutta, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Kedar Nath Madak, transferred.

*No. 8768, dated 2nd October 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Kali Nath Banerjee, a supernumerary at the Medical College Hospital, is allowed leave for one month under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

*No. 8770, dated 2nd October 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Purna Chandra Das Gupta, of the Kishoreganj sub-division and Hybutnugger dispensary, is allowed leave for three months under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

*No. 8772, dated 2nd October 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Hari Charan Sen, a supernumerary at the Medical College Hospital, is appointed to have temporary medical charge of the Kishoreganj sub-division and Hybutnugger Dispensary in the Mymensingh district, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Purna Chandra Das Gupta, or until further orders.

*No. 8775, dated 2nd October 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Purna Chandra Das Gupta, officiating at the Kishoreganj sub-division and Hybutnugger Dispensary in the Mymensingh district, is confirmed in that appointment.

*No. 8777, dated 2nd October 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Badrika Nath Mukerjee, officiating at the Hooghly Imambarah Hospital, is confirmed in that appointment.

*No. 8907, the 8th October 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Mohendro Nath Dutta, a Supernumerary at the Presidency General Hospital, is allowed leave without allowances for three months, under article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations.

J. O'BRIEN, M.A., M.D., Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,  
*for Inspr.-Genl. of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.*

## HIGH COURT NOTICE.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT  
FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.  
CRIMINAL.*Rule No 2, dated 20th September 1894.**Heads of account.*

The following are the heads of accounts in the public accounts under which the money received and paid by judicial officers or under their orders is classified—

- (a) Civil or Criminal deposits, including rent deposits.

Judges will, as far as possible, in their transactions with the public avoid the direct receipt and payment of money under head (a) of rule 5. Cash must, however, be received.

*Miscellaneous refunds.*

When an application is made for the refund of a fine or a miscellaneous receipt (heads (b) to (f) of rule 5), the payment order shall be prepared by the accountant in form 10 after checking the application by a reference to the fine register or miscellaneous receipt register (rule 105), and the Judge in charge at the time of passing the refund order shall note the repayment against the entry of the receipt in such register. The payment order shall also be noted in the register of payment orders (form 13), and initialled by the Judge in charge.

*Payment of compensation to plaintiff in presence of the accused.*

The application of the plaintiff in form 10 and the chalan for the fine paid in by the accused shall be drawn up and passed through the books in the ordinary way, and the receipt and payment are to be made independently of each other. The order on the chalan shall, however, be signed by the Judicial officer, and shall be an order to the Court Inspector to receive the amount, and the order on the application (form 10) shall be an order also directed to that officer to pay, but must contain the words "after the amount has been realized from A. B."

The entry in the register of fines must be made at the time of the transaction and not at the end of business.

Published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th September 1894, Part I, page 945, and in the *Assam Gazette* of the 15th *idem*, Part III, pages 888 and 889.

The following amendments should be made in Chapter III of the Court's General Rules and Circular Orders (Criminal), viz. :—

1. At page 68, in rule 5, clause (a), after the words "rent deposits," insert—and compensation fines (including costs in criminal cases) not paid on the spot in open court.

2. At page 71, after clause (b) of rule 9, insert—

(bb) when the complainant or informant is ordered by the court to pay compensation to the accused at the time of his acquittal (section 560, Criminal Procedure Code);

(lbb) when by order of the court compensation is paid to the complainant out of the fine imposed on the accused (section 545, *ibid*);

(bbbb) when the costs of processes, etc., in non-cognizable cases are recovered from the accused in addition to any fine that may have been imposed on him, and are paid to the complainant (section 31 of the Court-fees Act);

3. At page 87, add as a foot-note to the words "a fine" in the second line of rule 47, the following :—

"N.B.—Compensation fines are repaid under the procedure laid down in rule 37, page 80 *supra*."

4. At page 90, insert the following as a note to rule 52 :—

*Note.*—Compensation fines (including costs in criminal cases) when not paid on the spot in open court are dealt with as deposits [*vide* rules 5 (a) and 47, pages 68 and 87 *supra*].



**Sheriff's Office, the 19th September 1894.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the year 1894 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 5th day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day, until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

E. TRELAWNY, *Sheriff.*

শরিক আকিস, সন ১৮৯৪ সাল তারিখ ১৯শে সেপ্টেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে হুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোর্জদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৯৪ সালের ৫ই ডিসেম্বর বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৯৪ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে কোর্জদারী মিলিল করিবক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া যোকদমা করে ইতি।

ইঃ ট্রিলনি, শরিক।

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

### Subordinate Educational Service.

*The 1st October 1894.*—Babu Bijoy Krishna Banerjee, a Sub-Inspector of Schools under the District Board of Hooghly (class VII and officiating in class VI), is appointed to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools under the District Board of Midnapore, *vice* Babu Nilmoni Mukerjee, transferred.

Babu Nilmoni Mukerjee, a Sub-Inspector of Schools under the District Board of Midnapore (substantively *pro tempore* in class VI), is appointed to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools under the District Board of Hooghly, *vice* Babu Bijoy Krishna Banerjee, transferred.

A. CROFT,  
*Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that for the second-half yearly Departmental Examination of 1894 of Assistants and Deputy Magistrates, Special Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors and others, which will be held on Thursday the 1st November 1894 and two following days, one local centre will be formed at Dacca for examinees employed in all the four districts of the Dacca Division.

A. C. TUTE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

DACCA COMM. 'S OFFICE, *the 1st October 1894.*

It is hereby notified that for the ensuing half-yearly Departmental Examination of Junior Civilians, Deputy Magistrates, &c., to be held in November 1894, two Local Examination Committees will be convened in this division, viz., (1) at No. 24½, Dalhousie Square, West, Calcutta, for officers employed in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna and at the Presidency, and (2) at Berhampore for officers employed in the district of Murshidabad.

By order,

BUNGSHIDHUR BANERJEE, *Personal Assistant.*

COMM. 'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 3rd October 1894.*

### NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that for the ensuing half-yearly examination of Assistant Magistrates and others to be held on Thursday the 1st November 1894 and two following days, two Local Examination Committees will be convened in this division, viz., one at Bankipore for officers employed in the districts of Patna, Gaya and Shahabad, and the other at Muzaffarpur for officers employed in the districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. The examination will commence at 10-30 A.M. each day.

BEPIN BEHARY MOOKERJEE, *Persl. Asstt. to Commr.,  
for Offg. Commr. on tour.*

PATNA COMM. 'S OFFICE, *the 2nd October 1894.*

*List of Text-books for Middle Schools approved in the year 1893-94, being the third supplement to the authorised list published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 15th July 1891.*

## FIRST CLASS.

## I.—ENGLISH—

(a) *Readers—*

## PROSE AND POETRY.

	Rs.	A.	P.
New Indian Reader, Book III, published by S. C. Addy ...	0	8	0
Select Lessons, by R. C. Chatterji, B. A., S. N. Das, B.A., and A. K. Sen ...	0	13	0

(b) *Grammar—*

An Elementary English Grammar, by F. J. Rowe and W. T. Webb ...

## II.—BENGALI—

(a) *Readers—*

## PROSE.

Bharat-Ratnamala, by Chandra Nath Basu ... 0 8 0

## III.—MATHEMATICS—

(A) *Arithmetic—*(a) *General—*

Patiganit, by Ambika Charan Basu and Kedar Nath Basu, B.A. ... 1 6 0

(B) *Geometry—*

Euolider Jyamiti, Book I, by P. Ghosh ... 0 8 0

## IV.—SCIENCE—

(a) *Zoology—*

Saral Prani Vijnan, by Prafulla Chandra Ray, D. Sc. ... 0 12 0

## SECOND CLASS.

As in the First Class.

## THIRD CLASS.

## I.—ENGLISH—

(a) *Readers—*

## PROSE AND POETRY.

A Boy's Reader, by M. Ray and C. Ghosh ... 0 10 0

## II.—BENGALI—

(a) *Readers—*

## PROSE.

Manohar Patha, by Hara Nath Basu ... 0 6 0  
Sahitya Prasanga, by Naba Krishna Bhaduri ... 0 4 0

## III.—MATHEMATICS—

(A) *Geometry—*

Euolider Jyamiti, first 26 propositions, by P. Ghosh ... 0 4 0

## FOURTH CLASS.

## I.—BENGALI—

(a) *Readers—*

## PROSE.

Charitamala, by Sambhu Chandra Vidhyaratna ... 0 4 0  
Sankshipta Ramayan, by Gosaindas Sarkar ... 0 4 0  
Sahitya Prakas, by Ramnath Ray ... 0 4 0  
Bibidha Patha, by Srinath Chanda ... 0 4 0

## POETRY.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Saral Padya Patha, Part I, by Kali Kumar Bhaumik ...	0	2	6
Kavita Kalika (2nd edition), by Sasadhar Sen ...	0	2	0
Niti Gatha, Part II, by Jagat Chandra Sen ...	0	2	6

## PROSE AND POETRY.

Jnan Mukul, by Jogendra Nath Sarkar ...	0	4	0
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## FIFTH CLASS.

## SECTION A.

## I.—ENGLISH—

(a) *Readers—*

The English Primer (new edition), by Mathura Nath Barma...	0	3	0
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## II.—BENGALI—

(a) *Readers—*

## PROSE.

Nutan Patha, by Chandra Nath Basu ...	0	3	0
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## POETRY.

Padya Prasuna, Part I, by Hari Charan Acharya ...	0	2	6
Niti Gatha, Part I, by Jagat Chandra Sen ...	0	1	6

(b) *Grammar—*

Sukhabodh Vyakaran, by Srinath Chanda ...	0	4	0
Sisu Patha Vyakaran, by Srinath Bhattacharya ...	0	4	0

## III.—MATHEMATICS—

(A) *Arithmetic—*(a) *Indian—*

Naba Dharapat, by P. Ghosh ...	0	1	0
Padya Dharapat, by Durga Charan Ray ...	0	1	0
Saral Subhankari O Maukhik Anka, Part I, by Akshay Kumar Datta ...	0	2	0

## SECTION B.

## I.—BENGALI—

(a) *Readers—*

## PROSE AND POETRY.

Sachitra Susiksha, by Radha Govinda Ganguli ...	0	2	0
Jnan Siksha (4th edition), by Kamala Kanta Smriti Siromani ...	0	2	0

## SIXTH CLASS.

## SECTION A.

## I.—BENGALI—

Sachitra Barna Parichay, Part II, by Ramananda Chatterji ...	0	1	3
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A. CROFT,

*Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*

DARJEELING,

*The 3rd October 1894.*

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that for the next Half-yearly Departmental Examination of Assistant Magistrates and others which will begin on Thursday, the 1st November 1894, there will be one centre at Chittagong for the examinees employed in that district and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and one at Comilla for the examinees employed at Tippera and Noakhali, and another at Fort Lungleh for the examinees employed in the South Lushai Hills.

R. M. WALLER, *Offg. Commr.*COMMR'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG; *the 4th October 1894.*

## TREASURY NOTICES.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABU DHANESH CHANDRA ROY has been placed in charge of the Monghyr Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

G. TOYNBEE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, the 3rd October 1894.

BABU KHETRA GOPAL RAI has been placed in charge of the Tippera Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

R. M. WALLER, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONO, the 27th September 1894.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 1828B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1892-93, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 1st November 1894, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,105 chests, viz.—

			Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	1,510
Ditto ditto at the Ghazepore Factory	...	..	1,595
Total	..	..	3,105

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 25th November 1893, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th November 1894 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th November 1894, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th November 1894.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale down to December next about the date specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering the date should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Fac- tory ; about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory ; about chests	Total ; about chests
On or about Monday, 3rd December 1894 ...	1,510	1,595	3,105

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. BOSE, *Offg. Secy.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 25th September 1894.

### NOTIFICATION.

The 25th September 1894.—In supersession of the rules made under the provisions of section 75 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, and published under notification of the 2nd March 1887, at page 149, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem, the following rules are notified under the said section :—

The fee to be charged under Rule 6 has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

1. Baggage includes all packages imported by a passenger for his own use or that of his family, which are not part of the cargo and are not manifested.

Baggage is not exempt from duty except under the circumstances mentioned below.

2. Baggage is exempt from duty only when it consists of articles free from duty or of *bond fide* wearing apparel and other articles of personal use, the property of the person whose baggage is being passed, or of any members of his family such as are in actual use

at time of importation, or have been actually in use previously. It is in the discretion of the proper officer of Customs to determine, subject to the above rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage exempt from duty, or as goods liable to duty.

3. In Calcutta baggage officers will examine on board only such free baggage, not contained in soldered or nailed-down cases, as the passenger offers for examination; all other baggage will be sent to the baggage shed at the jetties in the case of vessels lying at the jetties; at the close of the day on which the vessel arrives, baggage landed from her will be sent to the Custom House. In the case of other vessels, baggage will be sent direct to the Custom House if unexamined.

4. It is optional with the proper officer of Customs to allow the cases of persons about to proceed up-country immediately to be passed without being opened. This discretion will never be exercised except on personal application of the owner of the baggage, or his or her representative: a detailed statement of contents and value signed by the owner must always accompany the application.

5. The Preventive officer should report at once whenever he detains any dutiable articles in order that a peon may be deputed to convey them to the Custom House.

6. A landing fee of eight annas per package will be charged on goods sent into the Custom House.

7. Preventive officers will, as far as practicable, see baggage put over the ship's side immediately after examination.

8. Preventive officers posted to passenger vessels are directed to land with as little delay as possible all baggage intended for the Custom House or import shed.

9. Preventive officers are not authorised to pass passenger's baggage after it has been placed in the jetty shed.

10. Officers are authorised to pass from on board all firearms in reasonable quantities and other dutiable goods belonging to passengers from a British Indian port, upon signature of the following declaration, reporting the number and nature of the articles so passed:—

"I hereby declare that my baggage includes no firearms or other dutiable articles belonging to a passenger from a foreign port, that is, from a port other than a British Indian port."

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

The above order does not apply to ammunition, which Preventive officers are not authorised to pass.

11. They are further authorised to pass from on board ship, reporting having done so, (1) uniform and accoutrements belonging to a public servant for his personal use, (2) arms forming part of the equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military or police uniform, &c., upon signature of the following declaration:—

"I hereby declare I am a \_\_\_\_\_ officer serving in India."

12. Passengers' baggage need not be detained owing to arms and ammunition or other dutiable articles being found in their boxes, unless they have in any way attempted to conceal them: in such cases the articles should not be passed.

13. Shipping bills are not required for the shipment of *bond fide* passengers' baggage.

14. Preventive officers should examine baggage brought for shipment to China, the Straits, Mauritius and Ceylon, and should report for orders any case in which they have good reasons to suppose that baggage for other ports contain dutiable or contraband articles.

15. Passengers are allowed to embark and disembark at Diamond Harbour.

(a) It will be the duty of the Preventive officer in charge of the station to see that neither opium nor ganja is taken on board of outward-bound vessels.

(b) Passengers landing at Diamond Harbour may be allowed to take their own baggage containing free articles only. Passengers desirous of leaving inward-bound vessels with the intention of embarking on board outward-bound ones will not be permitted to take with them any other than personal baggage, which must be examined in the usual way.

(c) No nailed-down packages, arms, ammunition, spirits or dutiable articles of any kind will be allowed to be transhipped. Any articles transhipped in defiance of this order will be seized and detained.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. Bose, *Offg. Secretary*

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 1836B.

IN exercise of the powers conferred on the Chief Customs authority by section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, appoint shed No. 9 at the Kidderpore Docks to be a public warehouse for the storage of salt under

CUSTOMS,  
E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq.  
bond.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. Bose, *Offg. Secretary*.

CALCUTTA, the 26th September 1894.

## ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

### NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that, at the bye-election held on the 3rd September 1894, in ward No. II of the North Dum-Dum Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas, Babu Rissese Banerji was duly elected a Municipal Commissioner in the place of Babu Monmohan Chatterji, resigned.

H. C. WILLIAMS, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION, CALCUTTA, *the 1st October 1894.*

### NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that under rule 21 (b) of the Revised Dispensary Manual, Babu Upendra Nath Roy Choudhury is appointed a member of the Taki Charitable Dispensary, *vice* Babu Gyanendra Kumar Roy Choudhury, deceased.

H. C. WILLIAMS, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION, CALCUTTA, *the 1st October 1894.*



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1894.

PART I A.

## Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

THE following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department is republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 4th 1894.*

No. 511.—Mr. A. C. Brett is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st August 1894.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 5th October 1894.*

No. 1113.—The services of Mr. H. W. Gordon, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 26th September 1894.

J. P. HEWETT,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, in the Finance and Commerce Department, are republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*The 5th October 1894.*

No. 4985-P.—The promotion of Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty to Class III of the Enrolled List, which was notified in the Department No 4588-P., dated 12th September 1894, is hereby cancelled, and the following promotions are made, with effect from 1st August 1894.

Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty is provisionally promoted to Class IV of the Enrolled List.

No. 4999-P.—Mr. G. E. Manisty is appointed to officiate temporarily as Comptroller and Auditor-General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, *vice* Mr. A. F. Cox, who has been granted privilege leave for sixteen days from 27th September 1894.

Mr. F. C. Harrison is appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Bengal, *vice* Mr. G. E. Manisty.

No. 5031-P.—The notifications in this Department No. 3771-P., dated 26th July 1894, and No. 4422-P., dated 31st August 1894, are hereby cancelled.

The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from 11th June 1894,—

Mr. G. E. Manisty to officiate in Class II instead of in Class I of Accountants-General.

Mr. J. C. E. Branson to officiate in Class I of the Enrolled List.

STEPHEN JACOB,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information.

H. J. S. UOTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Simla, the 5th October 1894.*

#### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 918.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. W. Meadows, Civil Surgeon, Murshidabad, (m. c.) for two months.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

##### RESIGNATION.

No. 931.—*Central Bengal Light Horse*.—Second-Lieutenant R. C. Lyall resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1894.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4014M.—The 3rd October 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 35 of the Bengal Ferries Act I of 1885, to direct that the ferry over the river Ichamutty, between the villages of Taki in the sub-division of Basirhat in the district of 24-Parganas on one side, and Sripur in Satkhira in the Khulna district on the other, shall be managed by the District Board of the 24-Parganas, and that all the proceeds of the ferry and all the fines levied and compensation received under the said Act in respect thereof, shall be paid to the district fund of the said district with effect from the date of this notification.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4022M.—The 9th October 1894.*—It is notified for general information that the declaration, dated the 24th April 1891, published at page 133, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem, for the acquisition of a plot of land required by the Municipality of Calcutta for a new road connecting Shib Narain Dass's Lane with Raghunath Chatterjee's Street in that municipality, is hereby cancelled.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1894.

## PART II.

### Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

### LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859 (read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868), that the under-mentioned tenures in the directly-managed estate of pargana Chabiskud, taluk Krishna Chandra in the district of Puri, will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 6th November 1894, at 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of tenure, mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole tenure.	Whether the whole tenure is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole tenure is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
50	Mauna Jagadal, Padhani, in the directly managed estate of taluk Krishna Chandra, pargana Chabiskud.	<div>Rs. A. P. Rent 1,117 15 6½ Cesses 90 12 9 Total 1,308 12 5½</div>	The whole	.....	Bidyadhar Saha, Rathi Palai, Bidyadhar Palai, Arat Dass, Avi Palai, Uchhab Padhan, Fagu Padhan, Uchhab Padhan, and Somnath Dass.	<div>Rs. A. P. .....</div>	<div>Rs. A. P. Rent 106 7 7½ Cesses 90 12 9 Total 257 4 4½ for 1901 Umil.</div>	<div>Rs. A. P. .....</div>

Puri, the 6th September 1894.

H. R. H. Cox, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Patna will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 23rd October 1894 (Tuesday) for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
101	Kapstanwan, pargana Pillich.	Rs. A. P. 1,033 10 3	Whole ...	.....	Babu Dwarka Nath, Manager of Debi Prasad, lunatic.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 5 13 0	.....
305	Deera Mahazi Dujra, pargana Phulwail.	688 6 5	Ditto ...	.....	Musammat Kewal Kur.	.....	148 0 0	.....
497	Lurnab Noanwan Sepao, pargana Bihur.	1,388 13 0	Nil ...	7a, 14d. 17k. 5b, 5p., Rs. 0-9-12 1/2 small.	Nil Kanth Mahlon and others.	676 14 3	.....	35 2 7
541	Deera, chak Deenat, outpost Amanat, pargana Azimabad.	1,300 10 10	.....	8a. ...	Ram Kishun Pande, adopted son of Munshi Bihari Lal Pandey, deceased.	605 5 5	.....	217 4 8
742	Arazi Beshi, deara, Mahazi, Jahungirpore, Mangarpol, pargana Maulur.	715 11 2	Whole ...	Nil ...	Gopichand and others.	.....	83 11 2	.....

Patna Collector's Office, the 12th September 1894.

GOPI KRISHNA LALL, for Collector

#### Advertisement of sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of canal surplus land no longer required by Government, in the district of Shahabad, will be put to sale at 11 o'clock on the 30th October 1894.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions :—

1. If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
2. If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited; if the balance be not paid by the noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
3. The plots of land will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.
4. The purchasers will have to respect the right of the raiyats and collect rent from them in accordance with the rent-roll prepared and filed with the record of the case.
5. The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale—

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Name of pargana and mauza.	Approximate area of lot in bighas.	Land excluded from sale from each lot.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Shahabad...	Bhoosahula, pargana Arrah.	Rs. K. D. 18 2 2	Nil ...	...	The land situate on the bank of the river Gangi marked with stone pillars and shown in the map.
2	Ditto ...	Mohamadpur, pargana Arrah.	5 16 4	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
3	Ditto ...	Bhakura, pargana Arrah	57 15 6	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
4	Ditto ...	Punditpur, pargana Arrah	13 16 2	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
5	Ditto ...	Gyanpur, pargana Arrah	47 9 5	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
6	Ditto ...	Lachumanpur, pargana Arrah.	42 10 17	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
7	Ditto ...	Pharahda, pargana Arrah	8 16 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
8	Ditto ...	Mohanpurkaranja, pargana Arrah.	17 5 1	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
9	Ditto ...	Milkdaem, pargana Arrah	21 2 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
10	Ditto ...	Dumaria, pargana Arrah	5 2 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
11	Ditto ...	Bishunpura, pargana Arrah.	12 18 3	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
12	Ditto ...	Keshopur, pargana Arrah	18 4 19	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
13	Ditto ...	Semariapuraria, pargana Arrah.	63 19 19	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
14	Ditto ...	Ramsagur, pargana Arrah.	14 6 9	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
15	Ditto ...	Barahrachaturputipur, pargana Arrah.	50 13 6	Nil ...	...	Ditto.

Shahabad Collectorate, Arrah, the 12th September 1894.

C. A. OLDHAM, Collector.

## Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated in the district of Muzaffarpur, will be put up to sale at 10 o'clock on the 1st November 1894 at the Muzaffarpur Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

## Conditions.

1st.—The amount of bid should not be less than the price shown against each lot. The lots will be sold to the highest bidders with or subject to an annual revenue shown against each lot.

2nd.—One-fourth of the amount of bid must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale:—

Name of district.	Pargana and estate.	Number of mile.	NUMBER AND AREA OF EACH PLOT.		Boundary of each sale lot.	Total area of each sale lot in local bighas.	Price of each sale lot.	Annual revenue of each sale lot.
			Number.	Area in local bighas.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Muzaffarpur.	Bela Chapra, chakla nai pargana Bismar.	3 & 4	5 6 7 8	B. K. D. 1 5 1 0 1 6 0 7 4 0 2 16	On the north and south by zamindari land in Belachhapra lakhuraj, and on the east and west by land along Dalsingh sarai road in mauza Kanbauri, tauti No. 6001.	B. K. D. 1 16 7	Rs. A. P. 163 9 3	Rs. A. P. 0 14 7
	Ditto, ditto ...	4	11 12	2 9 2 1 18 6	On the north and south by zamindari lands in Belachhapra, tauti No. 12390, and on the west by road lands of estate 601, and on the east by road lands in mauza Dhuran Chhapra.	4 7 8	303 4 9	2 3 0
	Dhuran, Chhapra, Chakla nai pargana Bismar.	4	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	0 3 0 0 4 4 0 1 18 0 2 9 0 0 18 0 1 15 0 8 9 0 10 6 0 10 1 0 9 11 0 9 6 1 11 9 1 0 10 3 16 2 3 0 6	On the north by road land in mauza Rohoa Apochi, on the west by road-land in Bela Chapra, on the south by zamindari land in mauza Dhuran Chhapra, and on the east by roadland in estate No. 6334.	3 1 6	275 13 7	1 8 6
	Raghunathpur, Jagdis, Chakla nai pargana Bismar.	4 & 5	29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42	0 9 6 1 11 9 1 0 10 3 16 2 3 0 6 0 10 17 0 8 0 0 4 4 0 10 7 0 6 7 0 4 11 0 5 13 1 18 1 1 8 14 0 4 4 0 12 16 0 10 13 0 14 10 1 1 12 0 8 12 0 7 17 0 4 14 0 6 17 0 0 5 1 18 7 0 17 6 0 9 2	On north and south by zamindari land of mauza Raghunathpur, on the west by roadland in estate No. 6601, and on the east by road land of Rohoa Rajaram.	9 8 7	675 14 8	3 13 3
	Rohoa Raja Ram, Chakla nai pargana Bismar.	5 & 6	43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63	0 10 17 0 8 0 0 10 7 0 6 7 0 4 11 0 5 13 1 18 1 1 8 14 0 4 4 0 12 16 0 10 13 0 14 10 1 1 12 0 8 12 0 7 17 0 4 14 0 6 17 0 0 5 1 18 7 0 17 6 0 9 2	On the north and south by zamindari lands and mauza Rohoa Rajaram, on the west by road lands of mauza Raghunathpur, and on the east by roadland in mauza Bishunpur Pritam alias Pahladpur, tauti No. 10825.	13 15 5	847 4 3	4 11 8
	Mankagazi, ch. nai pargana Bismar.	7	73 74	1 1 17 0 3 16	On the north by zamindari land in Rohoa Megh, on the south by zamindari land in mauza Mankagazi, on the west by road land in estate No. 10825, and on the east by road land in Gajsinghpur.	1 5 13	92 2 10	0 8 5
	Chhapra Roopnath, chakla nai pargana Bismar.	7 & 8	80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87	1 4 19 1 13 17 0 3 10 0 1 16 0 7 2 1 10 2 1 12 3	On the north and south by zamindari land of mauza Chhapra Roopnath, on the west by road land in Rohoa Megh, tauti No. 5914, and on the east by road land of mh. Rohoa Megh.	6 13 18	480 3 3	2 11 6
	Parotimpur, chakla nai pargana Bismar.	10	123 124	0 10 4 1 3 0	On the north and south by zamindari land of Parotimpur, tauti No. 6183, on the west by road land of mauza Bishunpur Jainaraga, and on the east by road lands in estates Nos. 6182 and 6184.	1 13 4	110 5 0	0 10 9
	Siho, pargana Siresa ...	12	145 146	3 12 9 4 4 13	On the north and south by zamindari lands in mauza Siho, tauti No. 7337, on the west by road land of estate No. 7347, and on the east by road land of mauza Siho.	7 17 2	282 4 8	1 0 6
	Ditto ...	12 & 13	147 148 149 150 151 152	0 9 5 1 15 14 0 2 13 0 10 1 0 14 1	On the north and south by zamindari lands of mauza Siho, on the west by road land of mauza Siho, and on the east by road land of mauza Miraulia.	3 11 14	126 13 5	0 10 8
	Moradpur, Bangra, pargana Siresa.	23 & 24	255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262	1 4 18 1 18 2 4 6 16 3 17 4 2 8 7 2 8 6	On the north and south by zamindari land in mauza Moradpur Bangra, tauti No. 7322, on the west by road land in mauza Babaudimpur, and on the east by land, on both sides of Dalsingh Sarai road, in the district of Darbhanga.	16 3 13	1,161 1 7	6 9 2

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th September 1894, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 29th November 1894, at Motihari for the said arrears.

The shares of Raja Deonandun of She-hur and those of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, minor, of Tikari, under Court of Wards, have been excluded:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
215	Jogowlia, pargana Mehsi.	Rs. A. P. 3,201 1 1	Nil	Gr. Sp. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	Rs. A. P. 1,250 6 8	.....	Rs. A. P. 2,535 15 9	Arrears due on account of tauzi fraud.
409	Perownikheim, pargana Mehsi.	3,195 11 9	Nil	Whole estate, excluding the shares of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh and Raja Deonandun Singh, under Court of Wards.	Narsingh Narain Singh and others.	Excluding the revenue due from the shares under Court of Wards as per column 6.	.....	1,870 10 3	
462	Rara Shanker, pargana Mehsi.	1,482 10 8	Nil	Gr. Sp. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	579 2 8	.....	608 6 0	Ditto.
613	Mehsi, pargana Mehsi	763 8 9	Nil	Whole estate except the shares of Sheohur Raja Deonandun Singh and Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, Tikari, under Court of Wards.	Moon Ram Chowdhuri and others.	Excluding the revenue of both shares under Court of Wards as per column 6.	.....	157 4 6	Ditto.

Champaran Collectorate, the 3rd September 1894.

W. D. BLUTH, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz. the 28th September 1894, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 22nd October 1894 Amli (7th Kartik 1302) for the said arrears:—

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
464	Parvann Kantiyora, mahal Gumukpota, thana Daspur Panskura.	Rs. A. P. 3,185 0 0 including police.	.....	Joint share, eight annas share of the estate.	Moni Mohan Ray ...	Rs. A. P. 1,532 8 0 including police.	.....	Rs. A. P. 173 0 0 including police.	

Midnapore, the 8th September 1894.

A. C. MACKERRICH, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of 24-Parganas will be put up for sale by the Certificate Officer of 24-Parganas at Alipore on the 19th November 1894, in execution of certificate case No. 2248 R.C. of 1893-94:—

No. of tauzi.	Name of pargana and mahal.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold or only a share.	Name of proprietor of the properties to be sold.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1534-5	Moydah Batrah ... ..	Rs. A. P. 2,532 7 4	The right, title and interest of the debtor.	Kisorey Mohan Roy.	

Alipore, the 3rd October 1894.

(689—3)

F. R. S. COLLIER, Collector, 24-Parganas.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of 24-Parganas will be put up for sale by the Certificate Officer of 24-Parganas at Alipore on the 12th November 1894 in execution of certificate case Nos. 76Z., 80Z., and 67Z of 1894-95:—

1	2	3	4	5
No. of tauzi.	Name of pargana and mahal.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold or only a share.	Name of proprietor of the property to be sold.
642	Amirabad, mahal Pura ... ..	Rs. A. P. 1,063 15 1	Eight, title and interest of the debtor.	Apurva Krishna Ray and others.
427	Baridhat, mahal Abad Lakshminarsyanpur ...	4,309 11 7	Ditto	Kadambari Dasl.
1460	Lo. No. 37, mahal Abad Haranagore ... ..	1,155 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.

Alipore, the September 1894.

(626—3)

F. R. S. COLLIER, Collector.

## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd October 1894.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up .. .. .	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government securities .. .. .	1,07,54,343	0	0
Reserve Fund .. .. .	61,00,000	0	0	Other authorized investments...	79,83,931	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. .. .	87,61,344	5	8	Loans on Government and other authorized securities .. .. .	90,45,121	7	2
Ditto ditto at Branches .. .. .	95,88,147	7	2	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto .. .. .	1,15,54,655	7	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches .. .. .	4,68,80,500	8	7	Bills discounted and purchased .. .. .	2,02,67,037	14	5
Bank Post Bills, &c .. .. .	7,37,436	1	3	Balance with other Banks .. .. .	3,57,772	10	8
Sundries .. .. .	22,90,732	10	7	Bullion .. .. .	1,074	6	4
				Dead Stock .. .. .	12,53,899	14	7
				Stamps .. .. .	10,840	9	0
				Sundries .. .. .	15,40,920	9	1
					6,28,09,596	14	4
				Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office .. .. .	1,28,85,608	12	6
				Cash & Currency Notes at Branches .. .. .	1,86,62,959	6	
					3,15,48,568	2	11
Rupees .. .. .	9,43,58,165	1	3		9,43,58,165	1	3

BANK OF BENGALE,  
Calcutta, the 4th October 1894.F. T. LEWIS, Chief Acctt.  
Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.  
Percentage 46-21.By order of the Directors,  
W. D. CRICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
(696-1)

## Oudh Forest Department.

## BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sāl beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—

BEAMS—21 feet length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.

22	"	"	2-12	"
23	"	"	2-14	"
24	"	"	3	"

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.

Under 12 and over 7	"	2-4	"
Under 7 feet	"	"	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purpose.

For *Planking Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still taken orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W.P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,  
Barhamghat Division.

Barhamghat, the 1st April 1886.

## Pure Sulphate of Quinine.

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGALE GOVERNMENT  
CINCHONA PLANTATION.

THE price of this quinine is as follows:—

1 pound tin	Rs. 16 or, post free, Rs. 16-12.
1/2 " "	8, " " " 8-8.
1/4 " "	4, " " " 4-8.

Analysis shows this quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

## Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking six pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 2, ans. 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 5; per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for Cash only at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6;

per pound tin, Rs. 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin, eight annas per 8oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## SALE NOTICE.

## In the Court of the District Judge of Birbhum.

## R. EXECUTION CASE No. 16 OF 1894.

Raja Ramranjan Chakravarti Bahadur, decree-holder, versus Bonvari Lal Mitra and others, judgment-debtors.

IT is hereby notified that the judgment-debtors' right, title and interest in an eight annas share of the zamindari property named Babuijor (entered as No. 247 of the Birbhum Collector's rent-roll), situated within the local limits of the munsifi and sub-registry of Dubrajpur in this district, and paying an annual revenue of Rs. 2,511-6, will be sold at noon of the 1st of November 1894, at the Court sale-room by the Court Nazir, insatisfaction of the judgment-debt, aggregating Rs. 1,502-14.

B. C. MITRA, Offg. District Judge.

Birbhum District Court, the 18th September 1894.

(623-3)

LOST left half of a Government Currency Note No.  $\frac{X}{7}$  02763 for Rs. 100. A reward of Rs. 5

will be given to the party restoring the same to me.

(674-3)

PEHARILAL PAL, Assistant Surgeon.

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 596 of 1894, wherein Prem Loll Mullick is plaintiff and Sumbhoo Nath Roy and others are defendants, the creditors of Nundo Loll Mullick, late of No. 81, Upper Chitapore Road, in the town of Calcutta, zamindar and landholder, who died at Cawnpore in the North-West Provinces on or about the 22nd day of February 1891, are, on or before the 24th day of November 1894, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court in its Original Side their names, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the said Registrar on Tuesday, the 11th day of December 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

G. C. CHUNDER &amp; Co., Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Calcutta High Court, Original Jurisdiction, the 27th day of August 1894. (561-1)

### Notice.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that six graves in the Bankura Cemetery, bearing the undermentioned inscriptions, are in a ruinous condition and need immediate attention. If no communication is received from any friend or relation of the deceased undertaking to restore them, the Magistrate of the district will take the necessary measures to level them with the ground as laid down in rule XIX of the rules and regulations relating to cemeteries:—

No.	Description of monument.
1	2
1	Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant James Awdry, 55th Regiment, B. N. I., Assistant to the Political Agent at Ramghur, died 31st May 1835, aged 31. Erected by his brother officers and other friends by whom he was sincerely beloved and who deeply lament his untimely fate.
2	Sacred to the memory of the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. Shuldham, Commanding 31st Regiment, N. I., who departed this life on the 23rd day of February 1835, aged 46 years. Erected by the officers of his regiment as a mark of their respect and esteem.
3	Sacred to the memory of Ensign W. F. Alexander, 50th Regiment, N. I., who departed this life on the 25th day of March 1833. This monument is erected by the officers of his Regiment as a mark of the regard and esteem in which he was held by them, and in whom the regiment has lost a young officer of the brightest promise.
4	Here are interred the remains of Lieutenant James Henry Beck of the 24th Regiment, N. I., who departed this life at Bankura on 29th March 1838, aged 23 years. This monument is erected by his brother officers as an unaffected tribute to departed worth and in testimony of sincere regard.
5	To the memory of Captain Stephen Mercer of the 35th Regiment, N. I., who departed this life on the 20th November 1827, aged 37 years.
6	Sacred to the memory of Ann, the beloved wife of George Earl, Esq., born 9th January 1800, died 6th December 1833.

ROBERT CORRIANT, Magistrate.  
Bankura Magistracy, the 18th September 1894.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Kunoolall Khettry and Mooljee Virjee, as brokers, under the style or firm of Kunoolall, Mooljee & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 31st July 1894. The business will in future be carried on by Mooljee Virjee alone under the style and firm of Mooljee & Co.

KUNOOLALL KHETTRY.  
MOOLJEE VIRJEE.

Calcutta, 24th September 1894. (674—3)

### Road Cess Notification.

**THE** District Board of Jessore, at its special meeting held on the 22nd September 1894, resolved that the road cess for 1895-96 shall be levied at full rate, viz., two pice per rupee.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, Chairman.  
Office of the District Board, Jessore, the 23th September 1894.

### Notice.

**WANTED** a Surveyor to demarcate the boundaries of certain disputed fishery, the subject-matter of civil suit No. 7 of 1893. A fee of Rs. 3 per diem will be paid for the remuneration of the Surveyor, besides actual travelling expenses. Services of the Surveyor will be required for the period of a month, and possibly longer. Applications will be received up to 15th October 1894.

F. MACBLAINE, Offg. Dy. Commr. and Sub-Judge.  
Dhubri, the 1st September 1894. (566—5)

**WANTED** an Overseer for the District Board of Jessore, on a salary of Rs. 45 rising to Rs. 60 by annual increment of Rs. 3 and double horse allowance of Rs. 30 a month.

The candidates must be qualified under rules published under Government notification, dated the 18th February 1892.

Applications with copies of testimonials and necessary certificates prescribed in the above rules will be received up to 20th October next.

The selected candidate will have to furnish security to the extent of Rs 500 in cash only. The post comes under Provident Fund rules.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, Chairman.  
Office of the District Board, Jessore, the 26th September 1894. (668—2)

### Wanted.

**A** QUALIFIED Engineer to act for the District Engineer of the Puri District Board, who is going on 12 months' leave without pay. The officiating appointment will carry the pay of Rs. 300 and the travelling allowance of an Assistant Engineer now drawn by the District Engineer.

The District Board's bungalow now occupied by the District Engineer can be had on a monthly rent of Rs. 30.

Applications with testimonials must reach this office before 19th October 1894.

H. R. H. COXE, Chairman, District Board, Puri.  
(673—3)

### Notice.

**WANTED** a competent Overseer on a monthly salary of Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 45 on a biennial increment of Rs. 2 and horse allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem, for the Dinajpur Municipality, at first on probation for the first three months. None need apply who is not a passed Overseer of any of the Engineering Colleges. Preference will be given to candidates possessing a practical knowledge of engineering business, levelling and ordinary municipal works. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th October 1894.

RAKHAL DAS SEN,  
Vice-Chairman, Municipality, Dinajpur.  
Dinajpur Municipal Office, the 28th September 1894.  
(676—3)

**WANTED** an Engineer for six months to supervise drainage works. None need apply who is not qualified for appointment as District Engineers. Candidates will please state in their applications the salary at which they are willing to serve. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th October 1894.

HORIMOHAN SINHA, Chairman, Dinajpur Municipality.  
Dinajpur, the 27th September 1894. (675—3)

### Notice.

**WANTED** an energetic Native Doctor to take charge of a dispensary. Knowledge of English essential. Age 20 to 30. Pay Rs. 25 per month. Copy of diploma and certificates of character, limited to three, may be sent to the Civil Surgeon, Mymensingh, before the 26th current.

A. EARLE, Chairman, District Board, Mymensingh.

**MAULAVI ZAHIDUR RAHIM ZAHID, M.A.,**  
intends to be enrolled a Vakil of High Court.  
(687—4)

**BABU TARAK CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTI, B.L.**  
intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court.  
(679—4)

### Notification.

**IT** is hereby notified under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 13th day of December 1893, treasure consisting of the articles mentioned below, valued at Rs. 4,805-6-10, was discovered in the house of the Nuttadars of Konganapuram, in the Konganapuram village, Sanhari division, Firuchengoda taluq, Salem district, in the Madras Presidency.



2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Salem, in his office at Salem, at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 11th February 1895, in order that their claims may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act—

## Articles.

Serial No.	DESCRIPTION.	Estimated value.	
		Rs.	A. P.
(1)	Two gold beads of the marriage symbol, twisted wire (mogappus (scrows ( ), six in number ...	271	0 0
(2)	Two gold pieces ...	32	1 0
(3)	Three gold rings ( ) ...	88	74 0
(4)	Two-eight cornered gold rings ( ) ...	27	11 0
(5)	Two gold twisted wires ( ) ...	8	12 0
(6)	Four thanga Varagams ( ) ...	29	2 0
(7)	Nine gold Sanara coins ( ) ...	62	10 0
(8)	One gold mohur ...	23	5 0
(9)	One gold ring set with diamond ( ) ...	250	0 0
(10)	249 full sovereigns and two half-sovereigns ...	4,000	0 0
(11)	One old rupee ...	1	0 0
(12)	Pieces of cut rupees (two rupees weight) ...	1	0 0
(13)	Three quarter-rupee pieces ...	0	12 0
(14)	Three one-eighth rupee pieces ...	0	6 0
(15)	One gold ear ornament ( ) ...	4	0 0
(16)	One gold muruga ( ) ...	1	0 0
(17)	Ditto broken pieces ...	0	8 0
(18)	One earring set with red stones ...	1	0 0
(19)	Ditto set with emerald ...	1	0 0
(20)	Cash copper coins ...	0	1 7
(21)	One Gopali coin ...	0	1 0
(22)	One white stone ( ) ...	0	1 0
(23)	One Bombay pearl ...	0	0 3
(24)	Three red stones ...	0	2 0
(25)	Two spodiga stones ( ) ...	0	8 0
(26)	Two copper and one tin case ( ) in which the above articles were secured ...	0	8 0
Total		4,805	6 10

G. STOKER, Collector.

## Burma.

## POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

## NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 4th December 1894, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the schedules, but may tender for either or both of the schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following stations:—

Pyinmana.	Myittha.
Yamethin.	Kyaukse.
Pyawbwe.	Minbu.
Meiktila Road.	Magwe.
Meiktila Cantonment.	Pakokku.
Thedaw.	Myingyan.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract-deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police" should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

ARTICLE.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
<i>Schedule No. 1.</i>				
Atta, dry, ground ...	200,000	From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Rangoon ...	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives.	50,000			
Wheat ...	1,940,000			
Dhal of sorts ...	227,000			
Ghee, cow's ...	151,000			
Salt ...	57,000			
Turmeric ...	9,500			
Chillies ...	1,000			
<i>Schedule No. 2.</i>				
Atta, dry, ground ...	500,000	From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Mandalay...	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives.	3,000,000			
Wheat ...	5,400,000			
Dhal of sorts ...	76,000			
Ghee, cow's ...	510,000			
Salt ...	19,000			
Turmeric ...	32,000			
Chillies ...	2,000			

## Schedule No. 3.

Loading, carriage and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—

Pyinmana.	Myittha.
Yamethin.	Kyaukse.
Pyawbwe.	Minbu.
Meiktila Road.	Magwe.
Meiktila Cantonment.	Pakokku.
Thedaw.	Myingyan.

Earnest-money to accompany tender—Rs. 500.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,

R. A. CARRUTHERS, Capt.

Offg. Dy. Inspector-General of Police

for Supply and Clothing.

Rangoon, the 1st September 1894.

## NOTICE.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of 1st Court, Shahabad.

## EXECUTION CASE No. 302 of 1894.

Hurpershad Dass, decree-holder, *versus* Dewan Mahmud Hussain Khan and others, judgment-debtors.

TO be sold by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court, Shahabad, on the 5th November 1894, at 12 noon, in the Subordinate Judge's Court-house at Arrah, the undermentioned mortgaged property of the judgment-debtors Dewan Mahmud Hussain Khan, Dewan Amir Hussain Khan, Dewan Aboobakur Khan and Dewan Abdul Hayee Khan for satisfaction of a mortgage decree for Rs. 1,581-11-9 pies of this Court passed on 28th May 1894.

1. Sixteen annas Mahal Doomraith, asli with dakhli, bearing tauzi No. 1358 of the Shahabad Collectorate, pargana Chainpur, thana and sub-registry Bhabhna. The annual revenue payable to Government for entire 16 annas mahal is Rs. 1,784-8-6 pies.

Description of the liens on the properties.	Amount of liens.
Rs.	
1. Bond dated 7th September 1881, executed by judgment-debtors in favour of Mandil Dass, mortgaging this mahal and other mauzas ...	3,206
2. Bond dated 2nd March 1880, executed by judgment-debtors in favour of Kamesher Persad, mortgaging this mahal with other mauza ...	11,200
3. Bond dated 15th March 1889, executed by defendants, judgment-debtors, in favour of Mandil Dass and Hurpershad Dass, mortgaging this mahal with other mauza ...	1,800
4. Bond dated 28th March 1889, executed by judgment-debtors in favour of decree-holder, mortgaging this mahal with other mauza ...	2,000

2. Eight annas out of 16 annas mahal Jamoosun, asli with dakhli, bearing tauzi No. 1275 of the Shahabad Collectorate, pargana Chainpur, thana and sub-registry Bhahhua. The annual revenue payable to Government for entire 16 annas mahal is Rs. 1,630-14-11 pies.

Description of liens on the property.	Amount of liens. Rs.
1. Bond dated 31st March 1881, executed by judgment-debtors in favour of Chaudhry Sooraj Singh, mortgaging this mahal with other mahals ... ..	2,000
2. Bond dated 7th September 1881, executed by judgment-debtors in favour of Mandil Dass, mortgaging this mahal with other mahals ... ..	3,206
3. Bond dated 2nd March 1889, executed by judgment-debtors in favour of Kamesher Persad, mortgaging this mahal with other mahals ... ..	11,200
4. Bond dated 6th March 1889, executed by judgment-debtors in favour of decree-holder mortgaging this mahal with other mahals ... ..	1,800
5. Bond, dated 26th March 1888, executed by judgment-debtors in favour of decree-holder mortgaging this mahal with other mahals ... ..	2,000

KEDARNATH MOZUMDAR, Subordinate Judge.  
Arrah, the 21st September 1894 (698—1)

#### NOTICE.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of 1st Court, Shahabad.

EXECUTION CASE No. 321 OF 1894.

Mundil Das, decree-holder, *versus* Dewan Muhammad Hussain Khan and others, judgment-debtors.

1. To be sold by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court, Shahabad, on the 5th November 1894, at 12 noon, in the Subordinate Judge's Court-house at Arrah, the undermentioned mortgaged properties of the judgment-debtors Dewan Muhammad Hussain Khan, Dewan Amir Hussain Khan, Dewan Abdul Hayee Khan and Dewan Aboobakar Khan for satisfaction of a mortgage decree for Rs. 4,266-8-8 pies of this Court passed on 29th January 1894.

1. Eight annas out of sixteen annas mauza Pulka Mehduwar, asli with dakhli, bearing former tauzi No. 1412, and present tauzi No. 2948 of the Shahabad Collectorate, pargana Chainpur, sub-registry Bhahhua. The annual revenue payable to Government for entire 16 annas mauza is Rs. 182-2-10 pies.

2. Eight annas out of 16 annas mahal Jamoosun, asli with dakhli, bearing former tauzi No. 1275 and present tauzi No. 2565 of the Shahabad Collectorate, pargana Chainpur and sub-registry Bhahhua. The annual revenue payable to Government for entire 16 annas mahal is Rs. 1,630-11-14 pies.

3. Eight annas eight pies out of 16 annas mahal Arail, asli with dakhli, bearing former tauzi No. 148 and present tauzi No. 2070 of the Shahabad Collectorate, pargana Chainpur and sub-registry Bhahhua. The annual revenue payable to Government for entire 16 annas mahal is Rs. 713-9-4 pies.

4. Sixteen annas mahal Tal, asli with dakhli, bearing former tauzi No. 1442 and present tauzi No. 3170 of the Shahabad Collectorate, pargana Chainpur, sub-registry Bhahhua. The annual revenue payable to Government for entire 16 annas mahal is Rs. 45-5-4 pies.

5. Sixteen annas mahal Doomraith, asli with dakhli, bearing former tauzi No. 1358 and present tauzi No. 2363 of the Shahabad Collectorate, pargana Chainpur. The annual revenue payable to Government for entire 16 annas mahal is Rs. 1,784-12-6 pies. Thana and sub-registry Bhahhua.

KEDAR NATH MOZUMDAR, Subordinate Judge.  
Arrah, the 21st September 1894. (697—1.)

#### INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of KOONJO BEHARY CHUCKERBUTTY, residing at No. 11, Sreenath Roy's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, late a clerk, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 1st day of October instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(690—1)

In the matter of KASHIPERSHAD and LUCHMINABAIN, lately residing at Duragunge in Allahabad, at present residing at No. 228-2, Strand Road, in the Town of Calcutta, who until lately carried on business in copartnership together, under the style or firm of Koomar Singh Gyapershad, Cotton Street, in Calcutta, and Allahabad under the style or firm of Koomar Singh Gyapershad, at Cawnpore under the style or firm of Gyapershad Kashipershad, and at Agra under the style or firm of Coomar Singh Kashipershad, insolvents.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 24th day of September last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. G. Lewis, Attorneys.

(691—1)

In the matter of KASHIPERSHAD and LUCHMINABAIN, insolvents.

On Monday, the 24th day of September last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. G. Lewis, Attorney.

(692—2)

In the matter of KOONJO BEHARY CHUCKERBUTTY, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 1st day of October instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(693—2)

In the matter of RASH BEHARY DRY, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 3rd day of October instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(694—2)

In the matter of RASH BEHARY DRY, of No. 24, Sreenath Roy's Lane, Choro Bagan, in the Town of Calcutta, formerly carried on business as shop-keeper, and at present employed at Khetter Mohun Dhur and Company, Calcutta, as an assistant, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(695—1)

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, the 3rd day of October 1894.

#### POSTAL NOTICES.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 9th October 1894.

Ashkirk, Mr.  
Blankfell, Monsior.  
Blechquden, Mrs. K.  
Clark & Co., C.  
Davies, H. J.  
D'Cruz, A.  
Fursetzer Alga.

Indo-American Co.  
Joseph, A.  
Lundy, E. A.  
Miller, Charles.  
Paxon Robert & Co.  
Scott, J. D.  
Wilson, Gavin, J.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."**Mails for—*Date of closing| Route by which  
at Calcutta. despatched.

1894.

Allen, C. H.	Lanterbach, Emma.	Egypt, Europe, America, 10th Oct.	Per P. & O. str.
Anderson, P. M.	Mackintosh, G. W.	through United Kingdom.	from Bombay.
Angel, Ada.	McMaster, Thomas.	Ditto (book-post and pattern 10th	Ditto.
Augier, W. M.	McNamee, R.	packets).	
Augustin, S. M.	Mertin, C. J.	Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), 10th ,,	Ditto.
Ashton, Mrs. R. H.	Meyer, G. E.	Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion.	
Batchelder, G.	Minck & Hind.	Zanzibar, Mozambique, Dela- 10th	Ditto.
Beana.	Middleton, George.	gon Bay, Natal and Cape	
Bell, J.	Mitchel, J.	Colonies.	
Bowden, Miss M.	Munro, J.	Ceylon, Straits Settlements, 13th	Ditto.
Brickley, W. G.	Mrs. Brooke.	Netherlands India, Labuan,	
Burns, W.	Nicoll, J.	Bangkok (Siam), Philippine	
Claxton, Miss K.	Norton, Mrs. F. B.	Islands, China and Japan.	
Clifton, Percy.	Nunn, W.	Australia, New Zealand and 13th	Ditto.
Craig, Alex.	Palmer, J.	Tasmania.	
Cuddy, P. J.	Paul, M.	Australasian, Colonies 19th	Via Bombay and
Calahan, Miss M. K.	Phillips, Capt. B.		Tuticorin.
Chiltenham, J. C.	Pitman, J. D.	Colombo ... .. 15th	Per P. & O. str.
David, T. R.	Poser, Oscar.		Mirzapur.
Debaux, W.	Proskowetz, F.	Straits, China and Japan ... 12th	Per str. A. Apar.
Devoy, P.	Power, E. J.	Rangoon and Moulmein ... 12th	Ditto Lalpoora.
Donnelly, Mrs. M.	Pulman, T.	Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, 16th	Ditto Pentakota.
Downs James.	Randolph, C. G.	and Singapore.	
Earle, T. S.	Ray, MacCarthy.	Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway 10th	Ditto Kusana.
Esaw, A. G.	Rushton, A. J.	and Rangoon.	
Eugene, H.	Rednig, F.	Port Blair ... .. 17th ,, ...	Via Madras.
Ezra, E.	Regenstreich, B.	Mauritius .. .. 12th	Via Tuticorin and
Fitzjones, Dr.	Remfry, J., Mrs.		Colombo.
Forsyth, Peter.	Sairel, J.	Madras, Colombo, Straits, 14th	Per A. Lloyd's str.
Fowke, R.	Schroder, R. C.	and Hongkong.	
George, Mr.	Scotson, E.		
Giffard, Capt.	Sharp, Captain.		
Gorman, J. C.	Skinner, Mrs. (care of J. C.		
Gregory, C. M.	M. Skinner).		
Green, Thos. H.	Skuaroom, Jean.		
Hackney, H.	Small, Agnew.		
Harnstein, M.	Smart, F. T.		
Hill, Mrs. C.	Smith, Miss M. G. C.		
Horne, Daniel.	Southerton, F. W.		
Hunter, Miss.	Stein, H.		
Hawkes, W. G.	Simpson, A. E.		
Halliday, C. E.	Standly, W.		
Henry, G. S.	Stainland, C.		
Jensen, R.	Taylor, G. G. B.		
Joakim, W. L.	Thomson, T.		
King, C. H. L.	Thomas, J. P.		
Kirk, G. A.	Timbers, J.		
Leighton, Madame J.	Townsend, Mrs.		
Liddell, F. A.	Weidle, R.		
Lindgeon, Oscar.	Wilkinson, S.		
Lindenau, L. K.	Wilson, A. D.		
Lascelles, J. H.	Wood, J. M.		

*Registered Letters.*

Higgins, F. R.

Calville, Mrs. S.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office  
on the 8th October 1894.*

Rarefoot, Dr.	Hindmarsh, F. S.
Brown, G. C. Cowley.	Mr Jones.
Coft. M. M. B. F. Kelly.	Oxborough, Rev. G. W.
Donovan, W. C.	Scott, Lt.-Col. C. H.
Galloway, Lt.-Col. F.	Smith, Miss.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

**Annual Statement of the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port (Calcutta), and each of its Subordinate Ports (Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, and Narain-gunge), Volumes I and II. Price Rs. 20 for 1893-94. Published at the Calcutta Custom House. Previous years' volumes can also be obtained at the same price.**

**A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a series of progressive Exercises, by Major T. H. Lewin, F.R.G.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. Price Rs. 6: postage, 3 annas.**

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

*N.B.*—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

General Post Office, the 9th October 1894.

**T**HE following Weather Reports of the Bengal Meteorological Department, issued by orders of the Government of Bengal, can be supplied to the public at the prices annexed:

**1st.**—Bay of Bengal Daily Report, giving meteorological observations taken at 28 stations on or near the coast of the Bay, with a chart and summary. This is published in connection with the Bay of Bengal Storm Signal Service. The report giving 8 A.M. observations of the day is distributed by post in Calcutta soon after 11 A.M. Price to subscribers in Calcutta Rs. 2 per mensem.

**2nd.**—Bengal Daily Report, containing observations taken at 48 meteorological stations in Bengal and Assam, and transmitted to Calcutta by weather telegrams, with a brief summary of the weather in Bengal during the preceding 24 hours. The report giving the 8 A.M. observations of each day is printed in time for the evening mail, and is distributed to subscribers in Calcutta the same evening. This report for the present is only published during the south-west monsoon, i.e., from about May 15th to November 15th, or thereabouts. Price Rs. 2-8 per mensem, including postage.

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# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1894.

## PART III.

### Acts of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

ACT No. VI of 1894.

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honour on the 27th August, 1894, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 3rd October, 1894, is hereby published for general information :—

*An Act to amend Bengal Act IV of 1894.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Bengal Act IV of 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor General.

2. In section 37 of Bengal Act IV of 1894, the words “of a railway administration” and the words “or the railway administration” shall be omitted.

GORDON LEITH,

*Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,  
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA ;

The 9th October, 1894. }







# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1894.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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## RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Darjeeling, the 9th October 1894.*

#### RESOLUTION.—No. 104T.G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1893-94.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers the Report, which has been submitted by Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, to be very creditable to that officer, as he only entered on charge of the Division subsequent to the expiry of the year which forms the subject of the Report. In three of the six districts there was practically no change of District Magistrate during the year, except for short intervals of privilege leave. In the other three districts there were changes, and in the case of Birbhum they were regrettably but unavoidably numerous. Mr. Power, before going on leave, placed on record his opinion highly commending the services, among District Officers, of Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, Mr. D. B. Allen, Mr. G. A. Grierson, and Mr. F. W. Duke. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to endorse this commendation.

2. Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt's remarks in paragraph 31 deserve careful attention as giving a correct description of the obstructions to drainage, which are believed to be the main causes of malarial fever in Burdwan, and which the

Drainage Bill now before the Legislative Council is intended to remedy. And his aspiration in paragraph 35, that every town should be supplied with filtered water, and every village with a reserved tank, is one towards the realisation of which Government and its officers, as well as all the leading men in the country, should be prepared to give their hearty help. The work done in this direction by the Burdwan District Board and by the Collector, as recorded in paragraph 36, merits commendation, and should be imitated in other districts.

3. In paragraph 42 of his Report the Commissioner has given some figures to show the export of rice and paddy from Burdwan during the last three years. According to this statement 2,875,572 tons of rice and 1,146,277 tons of paddy were exported during 1893-94. These figures appear to be very inaccurate, and it is not stated from whence they have been obtained. It is possible that tons have been written where maunds were meant. Converting paddy into rice at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy, the total exports of cleaned rice would amount to 3,591,905 tons during the year in question. But according to the agricultural returns, the area cultivated in the Burdwan district with autumn and winter rice was 171,460 acres and 918,300 acres, respectively, the estimated yield of both kinds of rice being 402,300 tons; in other words, the Commissioner's export figures for the past year are nearly nine times larger than the outturn. On the other hand, the figures given for the imports into Burdwan are inadequate and inconsistent with those otherwise recorded. It is stated by the Commissioner that European piece-goods up to Rs. 1,23,482 were imported into Burdwan, as against Rs. 1,19,863 and Rs. 1,12,863 in the preceding two years. But according to the returns of the Calcutta traffic published in the Gazette, the total exports from Calcutta to the Burdwan district during 1893-94 were valued at Rs. 18,43,869, against Rs. 24,11,260 in 1892-93, and Rs. 26,86,018 in 1891-92. It is desirable that greater accuracy should be aimed at in the statistics of trade, and steps will be taken to secure it.

4. The District Judge of Birbhum has made some interesting observations, quoted in paragraph 45, on the steady diminution in the number of appeals, and the growth of confidence in the Munsifs' Courts, which deserve general attention.

5. The Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 53 on the failure of many people to renew their licenses under the Arms Act are well timed and judicious. The attention of Government has lately been drawn by the Commissioner of Dacca to this subject, and orders will shortly be issued as to the best method of dealing with it.

6. Mr. R. C. Dutt's suggestions in paragraph 54, on the steps required to improve the efficiency of the Police, have the Lieutenant-Governor's concurrence. One of the remedies he suggests—the improvement in the pay of the Sub-Inspectors—has already been partially introduced, and will be carried on further as the funds of the province permit; also a new system of appointment has been invented, by which it is hoped that a better class of recruits will be supplied. As regards the other remedy suggested—the treatment of the Police with greater discrimination by their superior officers—Mr. Dutt's views agree closely with those of Mr. Nolan, which His Honour has recently quoted with complete approval.

7. Sir Charles Elliott is unable to concur in the Officiating Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 67 as to the need of a public prosecutor in important cases tried by Magistrates, on the ground that Court Sub-Inspectors are incompetent. Measures have been taken during the last three years to ensure that Court Sub-Inspectors are competent men, with some legal training, and with more leisure to study the record and to act as public prosecutors; and reports have been received from several quarters that these measures have been successful. It is the duty of District Magistrates to select the most capable men in the force for this duty.

8. In paragraph 76 some remarks are passed on the want of care shown in issuing certificates, and a suggestion is made that the requisitions should be laid before a Civil Court, and their validity proved by evidence, before a certificate is issued. The remedy is impracticable, but the defect found is often true. It would be cured if the officer who receives the requisition recognises that it is his duty not to issue the certificate as a matter of course, but to satisfy himself that there is good evidence that the claim is sound.

9. The statement in paragraph 80 that the Tenancy Act does not give protection to raiyats in respect of their homestead lands, and that zamindars, when thwarted in attempts to oust raiyats from their fields, often secure their ends by turning them out of their homesteads, is a grave one. The section of the Tenancy Act which deals with the question of homesteads, section 182, has hitherto been supposed to be an effective security for the rights of raiyats, providing as it does that, unless a specific local custom of usage to the contrary is proved to exist, the homestead land is subject to the same conditions as the raiyat's agricultural land. The Commissioner is requested to submit a special report on the subject, together with such statistics as he can collect to prove the existence of this abuse. If it does prevail, and if the law is powerless to stop it, an endeavour must be made to amend the law.

10. The section dealing with Wards' and Attached estates contains (paragraph 88) an observation with which the Lieutenant-Governor agrees, that in taking charge of such estates the object of Government officers should be to improve their condition. He regrets, however, that the Commissioner has not dealt more fully with this subject, showing what has been done in this direction. The expenditure on permanent improvements (outside of the Burdwan Raj) has been only Rs. 14,000, though a surplus of Rs. 56,000 stood to the credit of those estates at the end of the year.

11. Sir Charles Elliott has read with surprise the opinion expressed in paragraph 94, that "as the Income-tax Act does not touch the large class of cultivators and labourers, it is not widely unpopular, and is less unpopular than the Road Cess." This view is opposed to what His Honour believes to be the general opinion of the best informed people in the country, and does not go to the root of the matter. The incidence of the Road Cess is based on ascertained facts, while the main gravamen against the Income Tax is that it is imposed, to a great extent, by guess work.

12. The Officiating Commissioner's remarks (paragraph 99) on the condition of roads in Birbhum and Midnapore, as being inferior to what it was a few years ago, will be communicated to the Public Works Department and to the Inspector of Local Works. No grounds are given for any falling off in their condition.

13. The view expressed in paragraph 114, that District Boards are useful as consultative bodies, and that it is a good thing for non-officials to obtain acquaintance with administrative work, is one which has never been contested. The battle of Local Self-Government—if there is a battle—lies round the question whether any loss of executive efficiency is incurred, and whether, if so, this loss is compensated for by the advantages in which all agree. On this subject Mr. R. C. Dutt's remarks throw no light. But he is a hearty supporter of village Unions, and his views on their utility (paragraph 116) are sound and valuable. The Resolution which issued on this subject on the 1st September 1894, shows how far the Lieutenant-Governor is able to agree with them, and in what manner he proposes to carry them into effect.

14. In his defence of municipal shortcomings (paragraph 117), Mr. R. C. Dutt goes rather further than His Honour can follow him, in asserting that equal shortcomings existed in the official administration which preceded the municipal law. The District Officer of to-day carries on the administration in a more efficient way than his predecessor of 30 years ago: and the District Officer, with a hundred strings in his hand, cannot give the same attention to any one of them which a body created for the purpose is able to do. On both grounds, therefore, the Municipal administration of to-day ought to be superior to the official administration of 30 years ago, and should not rest content with such comparisons as those which the Report adduces; but the Lieutenant Governor cordially endorses Mr. Dutt's experience that "when we make reasonable and practicable suggestions, and indicate the way in which improvements should be effected, Municipal Commissioners show an anxious and sincere desire to accept and act on our advice."

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BURDWAN  
DIVISION FOR 1893-94.

No. 182J.G., dated Burdwan, the 28th June 1894.

From—R. C. DUTT, Esq., C.I.E., Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1893-94.

PRELIMINARY.

2. The Bankura report was received on the 30th May, and the Birbhum and Howrah reports were received on the 31st idem. Those from Burdwan, Midnapore, and Hooghly were received on the 2nd, 4th, and 6th instant, respectively. Most of the reports were however incomplete, and replies to the references made have not yet been all received. I do not, however, think it necessary to delay my report for them.

I.—CHARGE.

3. Mr. Power was in charge of the Division during the whole year, except in September and October when he was on privilege leave, and Mr. R. M. Waller acted for him.  
(a) Charge of the Division. Mr. Power retired on the 15th April last.

District officers were changed in every district, and no less than five officers had charge of the Birbhum district within the year.  
(b) Charge of districts.

Mr. Williams left the district of Burdwan on the 8th April 1893. Mr. Windsor succeeded him, and I relieved him on the 25th November last. I remained in charge of Burdwan district till the end of the year, and took over charge of the Division on the 15th April last.

Messrs. O'Donnell, Vincent, Waller, Ahmad, and Growse held charge of Birbhum. Mr. Waller was there for over four months. Mr. Growse took over charge on the 22nd February last, and I hope he will be kept on at Suri for some time.

Mr. Barrow held charge of Bankura for almost the whole year. He retired on the 24th March last, and Mr. Cornish succeeded him.  
Bankura.

Messrs. Allen and Shirres were the district officers of Midnapore; the latter was in charge from the 27th June 1893 to the 8th January 1894.  
Midnapore.

In Hooghly Mr. Duke was the district officer all through the year, except for three months, 16th August to 15th November 1893, when he was away on privilege leave, and Messrs. LeMesurier and Fischer successively acted for him.  
Hooghly.

Mr. Grierson continued to be the Magistrate of Howrah. He took, however, three months' leave—26th August to 25th November 1893—during which time Mr. Vincent acted for him.  
Howrah.

Except Kalna, Jahanabad, Raniganj, and Serampore, the seven other subdivisions were fortunate in having the same officers as Subdivisional Officers all through the year.  
(c) Charge of subdivisions.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

4. Mr. Power has left the following note about the Commissioner's tour:—  
(a) Tour of Commissioner.

"I was in charge for ten months of the year. During my absence on privilege leave, from 3rd September to 3rd November 1893, Mr. R. M. Waller acted.

"I was out 71 days on tour, Mr. Waller 47,—total 118. Not less than 14 days were spent in every district, and each was fully inspected, except Hooghly. Every subdivision was also inspected, except Serampore. In the middle of March last, while inspecting Hooghly, private affairs compelled me to prepare for immediate resignation of the service and departure from India; hence the deficiency of two days in the prescribed period of tour, the incompleteness of my inspection of Hooghly, and my omission to visit Serampore. It so happened, however, that Mr. Duke had just thoroughly inspected Serampore, and was making a very full inspection of his own offices synchronously with mine; the public interests therefore did not materially suffer from my shortcomings.

"In August I inspected Birbhum, in September Mr. Waller inspected Bankura with Vishnupur subdivision, and in October, Midnapore with Contai subdivision. In November I inspected the subdivisions of Ulubaria, Ghatal, Tamluk, Rampur Hát, and Jahanabad, and in December the Raniganj subdivision and the Burdwan Raj khas mahal settlement office. In that month also I negotiated a fresh opium convention with the Administrateur Principal of Chandernagore. In January I inspected Kalna subdivision and the Burdwan district office in all branches, attended the reception of Lord Elgin on his arrival at Howrah, and inspected the Burdwan Raj ward's estate. In February I inspected Katwa subdivision, the Rajapur drainage survey and settlement operations, and the Howrah offices, and also presided at a conference in connection with the Burdwan and Hooghly tauzi accounts. In March I inspected the Hooghly treasury, and had commenced inspecting the collectorate offices when interrupted as explained above."

5. Mr. Windsor made useful tours in different parts of the district for 49 days, and I was out for 71 days. I visited nearly all the thanas in the district, and the subdivisional offices were thoroughly inspected by me.
- (b) Tours of Collectors.
- Burdwan.

I took charge of the Burdwan district towards the latter end of November, and began my cold-weather tour in the eastern portions of the district, where malarious fever was specially severe in the last cold season. I made special enquiries into the causes of the fever, noted the death-rates in several thanas, and sent my notes and figures to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. The general conclusions to which I arrived have been stated elsewhere. After inspecting Kalna and Katwa subdivisions, I came back by way of Srikhand, Mangalkot, and Ghuskara to Burdwan. I then proceeded to the southern parts of the district, and at Jamalpur visited the site of the proposed junction between Kana Nadi and Kana Damodar, and induced some zamindars to withdraw their objections. In February and March I visited the western parts, and inspected Raniganj subdivision and the factories and depôts there. I concluded my tour by a visit to Barakar on the western frontier of the district.

6. The several officers who held charge of this district spent 95 days in camp, as shown below:—
- Birbhum.

			Days.
Mr. Vincent	...	...	12
„ Waller	...	...	65
„ Ahmad	...	...	17
„ Growse	...	...	1
			—
Total	...	...	95
			—

There is nothing deserving of special attention in the tours of Messrs. Vincent and Ahmad, which were limited to a few localities.

Mr. Waller's tour extended to all parts of the Sadar subdivision and to the head-quarters of the Rampur Hát subdivision. He paid special attention to excise and crime and to chaukidari matters, as well as to patshalas, schools, and roads. No other details regarding his tour have been given in the Birbhum report.

7. Mr. Barrow was out in camp for 109 days. He visited every part of the district, and inspected the subdivisional offices and municipalities thoroughly, as well as rural sub-registry offices, schools, excise shops, roads, and pounds. Much of his time
- Bankura.

was occupied in work connected with ghatwali tenures and in the extension of the Chaukidari Act. He also tried several bad livelihood cases locally, and did his best to improve the criminal administration of the district.

8. Mr. Allen was out on tour 49 days and Mr. Shirres 58 days, making up 107 days in all. Mr. Allen writes:—"Mr. Shirres

Midnapore.

admits that he ought to have done more, but the

Balasore and kidnapping cases prevented his doing as much camping in the rains as he desired." On Mr. Allen's representation he was allowed to curtail his camping in the latter end of March, to enable him to inspect the offices at head-quarters.

Every subdivision was, however, inspected twice, every municipality visited, and practically the whole district was seen.

In November last Mr. Shirres inspected the southern parts of the district and the tracts where the people suffered from some distress, but did not see any signs of serious trouble. He thoroughly inspected Contai and Tamluk subdivisions, and visited the Kaminachak estate. In December he visited the western thanas, Jhargram and Gopiballabhpur, and also inspected the municipalities of Ramjibanpur and Chandrakona in the north. In January Mr. Allen went out northwards to Amlagora, found the disputes between Messrs. Watson and Company and the Bogri raiyats settled, and then inspected the offices of Ghatal subdivision. After this he visited Contai and other places in the south, and concluded his tour by a visit to Jamboni estate in the west, which has lately come under the administration of the Court of Wards.

9. Mr. Duke's tour extended over 81 days, and Mr. LeMesurier remained in the mufassal for 10 days Mr. Duke

Hooghly.

inspected all the municipalities but one, all the

thanas but two, and all the registration offices but three. He paid special attention to illicit traffic, and to the falling off in the sale of country spirits, to higher English schools, and to dispensaries. He also visited six of the larger khas mahals, and inspected the accounts of a large number of others which he was not able to personally visit. There are upwards of 300 khas mahals in the district. All the subordinate offices (except Serampore) were duly inspected twice during the year.

10. Messrs. Grierson and Vincent were altogether on tour for 64 days.

Howrah.

They inspected all the thanas of the district but one and nearly all the outposts. Most of the fac-

tories were also inspected.

In September and October Mr. Vincent travelled in Ulubaria subdivision by boat and visited Amta. In the cold weather Mr. Grierson visited these places again and made a complete circuit of the north of the district. The subjects which principally occupied Mr. Grierson's attention during his tour were—

- (1) The effects of the cyclone of May 1893.
- (2) The general condition of the people.
- (3) The repression of crime and its concealment.
- (4) The work done by chaukidars.
- (5) The results of the Rajapur and Howrah drainage systems.
- (6) The state of communications.

(c) Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

—  
Burdwan.

11. Mr. Maxwell, Subdivisional Officer of Raniganj, spent 7 days out on tour, and Mr. Webster was out for 92 days. The usual inspections were made, and they visited the large collieries and factories.

Babu Nagendra Nath Pal, who was subdivisional officer of Kalna from the 1st April to the 17th June 1893, did not go out at all. His successor, Babu Mohendra Nath Mukherji, was out in camp for 89 days. On account of his bad health he could not remain out longer. He encamped at 23 different central places.

The Subdivisional Officer of Katwa was out 98 days, and visited all parts of his subdivision. He made some enquiries about the heavy outstanding criminal fines and the properties of judgment-debtors in certificate cases.

12. Mr. Ainslie spent 111 days in the mufassal, and devoted much time to collecting information about chaukidars, bad characters, and crime. He also paid attention to the introduction of the Chaukidari Act into several villages.

13. The Subdivisional Officer of Vishnupur was out in the interior for 92 days. He made special enquiries into the condition of the people living in the tracts where there had been a failure of crops in the two preceding years.

14. The Subdivisional Officer of Contai was out for 95 days. The condition of the people and the crops and the illicit manufacture of salt received his special attention. He inspected the khas mahal tahsil offices, held enquiries into bad livelihood cases, and supervised distribution of relief.

The Subdivisional Officer of Ghatal was on tour for 90 days. Mr. Allen reports he is not an energetic tourist. But his subdivision is small, and he visited the different parts of it, and inspected all the municipalities and factories in his subdivision.

The Tamluk Subdivisional Officer camped out for 92 days. He made the usual inspections and enquiries, and Mr. Allen thinks he did a good deal of useful work.

15. The tour of the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore extended over a period of 89 days only. Mr. Duke writes that there were frequent changes in the charge of the subdivision, and Mr. Fischer was on tour almost continuously from the time he rejoined in December. He did good work in personally stimulating the collections in his khas mahals.

The Subdivisional Officer of Jahanabad remained in the interior for 105 days. He made special enquiries about roads and communications, and the supply of good drinking-water in villages also received his attention.

16. The Subdivisional Officer of Ulubaria was on tour for 94 days. He paid attention to the appointment of panchayats and to village sanitation, and made the usual inspections.

17. Mr. Power inspected the district offices and treasuries at Burdwan, Birbhum, and Howrah, as also the Hooghly treasury. Mr. Waller inspected the Bankura and Midnapore district offices and treasuries.

18. All the Collectors inspected their offices and treasuries twice in the year.

Very serious irregularities and mistakes were discovered in the tauzi accounts of the Burdwan and Hooghly districts. The demand and balance as shown in the returns differed from those shown in the ledger accounts, and a special establishment is now examining the tauzi accounts of Burdwan. In Hooghly, Deputy Collector Maulvi Mahamad-ul-Nabi conducted special enquiries, and a special establishment has been asked for.

19. Mr. Waller inspected the Contai and Vishnupur subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries, and Mr. Power inspected the offices at the other subdivisional head-quarters, except those at Serampore.

20. The Collectors inspected their respective subdivisional offices, which were found in good order.

### III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

21. The prescribed statements I and II are herewith appended.

In the last year, the monsoon set in earlier than usual, and the rainfall was evenly distributed and was above the average. The excessive rainfall in May retarded the sowing of the paddy to some extent, and the fall in June delayed transplantation. The heavy rains, however, were on the whole favourable to crops except in very low lands, specially in Midnapore.

22. In Burdwan the total rainfall was 62·25 against 52·21 inches in the previous year. The outturn of *aman* or late rice was estimated at 16 annas



and *aus* or early rice yielded an average of 13 annas. The outturn of rabi crop is, however, reported to have been only 11 annas in the average, as there was a total absence of rain from the latter end of October.

23. The Magistrate of Birbhum says that the heavy rains of June to August and the mild rain of September did much good to the rice crop, but injured the sugarcane to a great extent. The outturn of the former was 18 annas, and that of the latter is said to have been only 8 annas in the Sadar and 5 annas in the subdivision. The yield of rabi is said to have been only 8 annas.

24. In Bankura, notwithstanding partial and local damage from the floods in September, the main crop of the district was not on the whole injuriously affected by the heavy rainfall, and the outturn was 16 annas. The winter crops are said to have suffered somewhat from the excessive rainfall of September and October. Cotton yielded about 7 annas, and indigo scarcely yielded a quarter of an average crop.

25. In Midnapore the floods which accompanied the cyclone towards the end of May, and the heavy rains and gales in June, destroyed the seedlings and delayed resowing in many places. In Contai the Public Works Department kept the Bhaigur lock open as an outlet for the flood-water. The floods were very bad in Tamluk, and about 60 square miles in thana Panchkura and 20 square miles in thana Tamluk were submerged, and the *aman* rice destroyed. This area was then sown with *boro* which promised well, but owing to the drought in February and March did not yield more than an 8-anna crop.

26. In Hooghly a large area was cultivated with rice owing to the copious rains, and the produce was above the average in all parts of the district, except in a portion of Ulubaria and in a few hundred acres of *bil* land in Serampore.

It is worthy of note that the drainage system of this district carried off the flood-water in time to make transplantation possible, and excellent crops were eventually obtained. The outturn of rabi crop was not a good one, oil-seeds only middling; but on the whole, the Collector reports, the supply has been above the average.

27. In Howrah some local damage was done by a storm-wave, which swept over a great portion of the south of the district, broke several embankments and a portion of the Grand Trunk Road, and flooded the low lands. On the whole, however, the winter rice crop was about 12 to 14 annas. The rabi was fair, sugarcane was very good, and so also *pán* or betel leaf.

#### IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

28. The accompanying statement shows the deaths registered in each district from different diseases during the past three calendar years. The figures given in this report are for the calendar year, as directed in Government Resolution No. 527, dated 24th February 1893:—

DISTRICT.	Number of deaths from fever.			Number of deaths from cholera.			Number of deaths from bowel-complaint.			Number of deaths from small-pox.			Number of deaths from other causes.			Total number of deaths.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Burdwan ...	26,135	31,830	25,014	3,392	5,851	526	927	1,068	801	101	236	224	6,180	7,458	8,731	36,825	46,443	36,196
Birbhum ...	18,700	18,789	16,030	1,204	2,091	380	134	168	111	1	23	5	6,413	5,231	6,640	24,612	26,397	23,179
Bankura ...	16,363	16,063	14,045	1,120	1,003	228	451	418	345	104	191	76	4,368	4,622	5,389	22,416	23,727	20,948
Midnapore ...	51,577	54,048	48,135	6,261	6,029	2,796	2,448	2,375	1,080	4,360	3,712	377	10,622	10,643	13,071	74,268	81,207	66,515
Hooghly ...	22,297	26,411	23,337	1,306	3,415	910	2,515	2,121	2,307	49	34	8	4,740	4,186	6,049	31,437	35,637	33,584
Howrah ...	8,479	9,302	6,631	2,974	2,091	1,421	2,741	2,731	2,808	110	23	8	4,200	4,053	4,626	18,500	19,185	18,484
Total ...	141,401	157,933	137,952	15,868	26,100	6,337	9,216	9,091	8,312	4,815	4,269	899	36,613	45,462	55,462	207,088	232,416	196,903

29. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 200,000 in round numbers, against 208,000 in 1891 and 232,000 in 1892. According to these figures the death-rate fell from 27·05 and 29·9 in 1891 and 1892, respectively, to 26·1 per mille. The figures, however, cannot be accepted as altogether reliable, and the real death-rate must be considerably higher than what is shown. The decrease by ten thousand in Burdwan, and by fifteen thousand in Midnapore, seems at first sight to be unaccountable, specially as the year 1893 was not a healthy year. The unhealthiness, however, began in the last

quarter, and will, as usual with malarial fevers, probably affect the death-rates of the subsequent year.

30. The Magistrate of Burdwan states that the year was bad during the last quarter when malarial fever was more prevalent, on account of the heavy rainfall of the year, than in the corresponding period of the previous year. This was specially the case in the eastern portions of the district, where fever prevailed very badly when I visited those portions in December last.

31. The malarial fever is generally attributed to obstructed drainage, and the consequent dampness of the soil. The drainage of Burdwan has certainly been seriously obstructed, partly by natural and partly by artificial causes. The main current of the Ganges now flows by way of Goalundo into the sea; the Bhagirathi is drying up, and the numerous natural channels which drained the country into the Bhagirathi are stagnant or dry, and are being brought under cultivation. To the south of the district, the Damodar is embanked; its floods do not sweep over the district, and the natural drains which drained the country into the Damodar are also dry, and are being brought under cultivation. The natural drainage of the district is thus obstructed on both sides, and this appears to me to be the main cause of the malaria which broke out first in Burdwan, and has since spread to other districts on both sides of the Bhagirathi.

32. The Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, who supplied statistics for the district, writes that malarial fever prevailed throughout the year, but increased in virulence after the close of the rains.

33. In Hooghly malarial fever was very prevalent in all parts of the district, and chiefly in the Serampore and Jahanabad subdivisions. Many persons suffered from it, but the mortality was not great. The causes assigned are—(1) the heavy rains. (2) obstructed drainage, and (3) bad water-supply.

34. Cholera appeared in all the districts in a more or less mild form. In Birbhum it prevailed in an epidemic form in the Rampur Hât subdivision from January to March 1894. The mortality during these months was great—1,744 people died of it. Of the two Hospital Assistants deputed for medical aid, one succumbed to it. In Midnapore the epidemic advanced in severity from the month of December 1893 in almost all the thanas, but specially in Contai and Tamluk subdivisions. Extra native doctors were deputed, and cholera pills were distributed to the villages affected.

35. Cholera is mainly due to bad drinking-water as malarial fever is mainly due to obstructed drainage; and as the supply of drinking-water is improved, cholera must abate. This has been so in Calcutta, where cholera raged furiously in every hot season, thirty years ago, and the disease has never raged to the same extent since the town got a supply of filtered water. It is to be hoped that every district town will sooner or later be supplied with filtered water, and that tanks will be reserved in every village. A very great deal has yet to be done to improve the sanitation of the country; but it is impossible for District Boards to undertake this with their present resources which are meant, and are barely sufficient, for roads and education.

36. The District Board of Burdwan spent Rs. 3,304 on the excavation and re-excavation of five tanks in five villages in different parts of the district. The Collector advanced Rs. 9,165 to 30 persons for the purpose of cleaning and deepening 32 silted-up tanks belonging to private individuals. There is room for much improvement in the Municipality of Burdwan, and the large number of filthy *dobas* and small tanks require to be filled up. The present Commissioners have adopted measures gradually to fill up some of them.

In Birbhum the villages and rural tracts are reported to be in need of sanitary improvement. The Magistrate of Bankura states that the district is naturally a healthy one, and no special sanitary measures were needed during the year.

The Magistrate of Hooghly writes that a proposal has been made to the railway authorities for supply of water to the Hooghly and Chinsura town, in cases of drought, from their pipes laid along the Jubilee Bridge embankment. This, however, is likely to come to nothing for the present, for although the Municipal Commissioners have paid for the connection, they have not the means to make adequate arrangements to conduct the water. The most pressing wants of this municipality are good drinking-water tanks in places distant from the river, and a better system of drainage. In the Serampore Municipality

the drainage system has at last been completed at a cost of Rs. 17,725. The internal drainage of the town, however, should be connected with it. Village sanitation has been as bad as ever.

37. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 159,948 against 187,108. The decrease was in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Hooghly, due to the prevalence of fever and influenza amongst the people and the vaccinating staff. The people generally are well disposed towards vaccination and accept it freely. But the Officiating Magistrate of Burdwan, Mr. Vincent, writes:—"Petty extortion on the part of the vaccinators is a cause among the lower classes of the dislike with which vaccination is regarded."

Vaccination.

#### V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

38. The material condition of the people was generally good throughout the Division owing to the excellent outturn of the rice crop. In the southern portion of Midnapore, where considerable damage was done by floods, a large number of the people went as usual to cut paddy in the Sundarban tracts, and came back with ample wages, and thus the difficulty was got over. Only in Contai subdivision, there was some slight distress, and Rs. 791-15-3 was subscribed locally and a sum of about Rs. 200 was contributed by the District Board and distributed to those who required help.

The condition of the lower middle classes is not improving, but is perhaps becoming worse. They are averse to manual labour, and the competition among them for appointments in Government or mercantile offices is becoming keener every year. The Collector of Burdwan writes that it would cost less to keep a clerk who can read and write English than to keep a good carpenter, blacksmith or tailor. The Collector of Birbhum says the "*Bourgeois*" class of small *bhadra lok* on fixed salaries or inelastic incomes are gradually feeling the strain of high prices. These remarks, however, apply to some extent to other countries besides India. The man of "genteel" birth is averse to take to labour, and suffers in these days of keen competition in all professions.

On the other hand, the high prices of food-grains are a boon to the cultivating classes. The Subdivisional Officer of Tamluk records the fact, which is generally known, that brass utensils are in common use among these classes, and the women wear silver ornaments. The labouring classes earn good wages in Hooghly and in the Raniganj subdivision, owing to the number of factories and collieries in this last place. And even in tracts which do not boast of these special advantages, the extension of cultivation lessens the condition of the landless labourer. Mr. Grierson compares the Bengal labourer with the Bihar labourer, and remarks that while in Gaya a labourer is lucky if he gets one full meal a day, in Howrah every one gets two full meals, plus a tiffin.

Mr. Grierson also makes some remarks on the taste which is spreading for European articles. Soap is more extensively used than before. I am afraid, however, Mr. Grierson goes too far when he says that "Huntley and Palmer's biscuits are taking the place of native *mithais*." In articles of food the people (except when under medical advice) adhere to their own produce, and *mithais* will hold their own against all European confections.

#### VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

39. Emigrants were registered in three districts of this Division, viz., Burdwan, Bankura, and Midnapore. The number of contracting emigrants registered during the year rose from 1,501 to 2,095; 670 of these went to the colonies and the rest to the tea districts. A considerable portion of these men were recruited by garden sardars.

The increase occurred in Burdwan only; the registrations in the other districts are still on the decline. The increase in Burdwan is, I believe, due to the opening of the Nagpur Railway line, which has greatly helped the Chota Nagpur coolies to come to Burdwan for registration.

In Burdwan 1,228 coolies, including their dependants, were registered, against 712 in the preceding year. Most of them come, as stated above, from Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces, and consist of Sonthals, Kols and other aboriginal tribes. They find their way to Asansol by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the recruiters and garden sardars take charge of them there, and

arrange for their final destination. The labouring classes of Burdwan and neighbouring districts find sufficient employment in the fields and in the coal mines and potteries at Raniganj.

In Bankura the number of emigrants fell from 782 to 511, of whom 412 were recruited by garden sardars.

Six hundred and one emigrants were registered in Midnapore, against 919 in the previous year; nearly 93 per cent. of these were recruited by garden sardars.

The number of coolies registered bears no proportion, however, to those who proceed under the system which is called "free emigration," and which is rapidly expanding. In Burdwan the number of such emigrants is supposed to exceed 14,000. The system is under little or no control, and is therefore attended with much abuse, and gives rise to frequent and well-founded complaints.

Copies of Statement A, showing the criminal cases in connection with emigration, prescribed by Government order No. 1848, dated 20th April 1892, are appended. There were 14 cases in Burdwan, 2 cases in Midnapore, and 5 in Bankura; the accused in all these cases, except two, were convicted. The number of cases, however, is no index to the number of cases in which persons are fraudulently and under false pretexts taken away from their homes under the "free emigration" system. The evil requires to be checked.

There were seven rest-houses and 50 cooly depots in this Division. Most of them are located at district or subdivisional head-quarters. With the exception of seven, all were regularly inspected. The instructions given by inspecting officers for sanitary improvements and supply of drinking-water were generally attended to by the officers in charge of depots, except in Bankura, where the suggestions made by the inspecting officers were in some cases disregarded. The Magistrate has been asked to warn the owners of their responsibility in the matter.

No arrangements exist for the treatment of invalids at rest-houses; the sick coolies in depôts are treated by local practitioners. No such arrangement, however, exists in Bankura.

Blankets and warm clothing were supplied to the emigrants in Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura.

There was no regular immigration in any of the districts of this Division; but people from the Sonthal Parganas, Chota Nagpur, and Northern India come in thousands to Burdwan, Hooghly and other districts in the cold season to find employment in harvesting, in road works, on the railway, and in various industries. I found large gangs of them during my last cold-weather tour.

#### VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

40. The two prescribed statements under this head, III and IV, are herewith appended.

The price of common rice, which is consumed by the masses, was high in the earlier part of the year, but became cheaper in all districts after the winter crop was harvested. The prices varied according to the means of communication and the outturn of each district. In Hooghly and Howrah the prices were high— $11\frac{1}{2}$  to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  seers a rupee. In Birbhum and Midnapore the price was about 15 seers a rupee, but in Contai for some time it was cheaper—18 seers a rupee. At Bankura, which is 30 miles away from the nearest railway station and across the river Damodar, rice was sold at 17 seers per rupee. In Burdwan the prices varied from 13 to 16 seers a rupee.

There was no special demand for labour, and therefore the wages remained almost stationary. They vary according to locality. Near coal mines and the railway line, the rate is higher than in the interior. The Collector of Midnapore writes that six pice a day for a common labourer was considered handsome wages in some parts in the interior of that district. But the ordinary wages of a cooly in Midnapore are reported to be slightly over three annas in Midnapore and rises to four annas in Howrah. The average rate for the Division may, therefore, be taken to be three and-a-half annas, which is the rate in Burdwan district.

#### VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

41. There is nothing worth adding to what was said in the annual reports of previous years. Silk, tasar, jute, cotton molasses, shellac, rope, brass and hardware, indigo, paper, pottery and iron, continue to make up the list of local industries in this Division.

In Burdwan the production of silk has increased; the value of the outturn is estimated at Rs. 1,62,681, against Rs. 1,35,625 in 1892. In Birbhum, Midnapore, and Hooghly the industry appears to be on the decline, as the stuff produced cannot compete with that imported from Europe. In the Ghatal subdivision, in Midnapore, fine silk fabrics, such as flowered silk scarfs, wrappers, &c., are manufactured by the local weavers and sent to Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras for sale.

There was a slight improvement in the manufacture of tasar in Birbhum. In Bankura the manufacture of tasar cloth was much limited, there being no great demand for it either in the local market or from outside.

There are large jute mills in the Serampore subdivision and in Howrah, and there are cotton mills in the latter district.

**Jute and cotton.** Large quantities of gunny bags and cloth are manufactured in the jute mills, but as the owners of some of them have not furnished the necessary statistics, the total outturn of these articles cannot be ascertained. The quantity of jute worked up in four out of the five mills in Hooghly was 29,306 tons, against 44,378 tons of the previous year; the five mills afforded employment to no less than 13,372 people daily.

In Howrah the value of the outturn of three of the jute mills was Rs. 83,40,877, against Rs. 70,39,257 in the preceding year. The figures for the other two mills are not available. Of the four cotton mills one showed a decrease, two gave an outturn of Rs. 34,87,222 against Rs. 31,50,374; no information could be obtained from the other.

Cotton cloth is manufactured by native looms in all the districts of this Division. The industry is, however, gradually giving way to the extensive import from Manchester and other places, and weavers are taking to cultivation or other occupations. There has been a tendency of revival in this industry in the Serampore subdivision, where the well-to-do people have taken to the use of country-made cloths of fine texture which, though dearer, are more durable than the machine-made articles. This is, perhaps, one of the good results of the high rate of exchange which gives a chance to country produce as against imported goods.

The hât or weekly market at Ramkrishnapur, in the town of Howrah, has continued to maintain its flourishing condition.

Molasses prepared from date-palm in Burdwan is locally consumed. The **Bihia** mills are now generally used in this district in preparing molasses from sugarcane.

The business in shellac in Bankura showed much activity owing to a rise in the price of the article in London. About

**Shellac.** 30,000 maunds of stick-lac or the raw material was imported from Chota Nagpur Division. The total quantity of shellac turned out in the several factories in this district was about 15,159 maunds, against 6,000 maunds in the preceding year. The entire quantity manufactured was sent to Calcutta. In Birbhum *churis* or bracelets and toys of various descriptions are made of shellac. The value of the outturn is estimated at Rs. 35,000. A small quantity was exported to Calcutta.

The manufacture of rope is confined to Serampore subdivision and Howrah.

**Rope.** At Serampore the outturn last year was one-half of what it had been in the preceding year. The Shalimar and Ghusry roperies in Howrah turned out Rs. 7,35,320 worth of rope against Rs. 6,65,124.

The manufacture of brass, bell-metal and hardware continued to be carried on more or less in every district in this

**Brass, bell-metal and hardware.** Division.

In Burdwan the market for brass and bell-metal was somewhat dull, the value of the outturn decreased from Rs. 5,11,423 to Rs. 4,37,224. Knives and scissors of good quality continue to be manufactured at Kanchannagore, a suburb of Burdwan. But the manufacturer, Prem Chand Mistri, is unwilling to train others in the industry, and it is possible the manufacture of these articles in the locality will cease when he dies.

In Midnapore the manufacture in brass and bell-metal wares is extensively carried on at Kharar, a municipal town, where articles worth nearly 15 lakhs of rupees were produced and exported to Calcutta. It gave employment to

four or five thousand persons daily, their daily wages varying from 4 annas to 1 rupee 4 annas.

In Hooghly this manufacture is confined to Jahanabad and Sadar subdivision. Some of the articles, viz., tumblers, jugs, ghará, pán-dán, &c., are widely known for their special make and finish.

The manufacture in indigo has declined during the year. In Bankura the outturn last year shows a decline from 250 maunds to 75 maunds only. The decrease is attributed to the abnormally heavy rainfall of the year. The Magistrate of Midnapore has not furnished any statistics.

This article is manufactured in the subdivision of Raniganj and in the town of Bally. The mill at Raniganj, working with a capital of eight lakhs, turned out papers worth six lakhs of rupees. At Bally the value of the outturn rose from 9 to 14 lakhs.

There was a decrease of 25 thousand rupees, as compared with last year, in the value of articles manufactured at the Pottery Works of Messrs. Burn and Company at Raniganj.

Bricks, tiles, &c., were largely manufactured in Howrah. Earthen pots manufactured in different parts of this district are exported in large numbers to Calcutta.

The iron works at Barakar owned by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, are doing well, and have been considerably extended within recent years. It is working with a capital of 171,500 pounds sterling. The value of the outturn was Rs. 9,34,529, against Rs. 8,42,628 in the previous year.

There were four iron manufactories at work in Howrah; the value of works turned out in three of them has been returned at Rs. 20,48,266 against Rs. 20,55,000; no information is available for the other.

Among other articles manufactured in this Division, the fine mats, called Machland, of Raghunathpur in Midnapore, and of Gurbhanipur in Jahanabad subdivision, deserve mention. Ebony works made in the same subdivision and the *hukas* of Begri and Andul in Howrah also deserve mention.

The subjoined table shows the outturn of some of the principal articles of manufacture:—

DISTRICTS.	Articles.	Outturn in—		
		1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	Indigo ... Mds.	173	81	58
	Pottery ... Valued at Rs.	1,83,000	1,95,000	1,75,000
	Ironware ... Tons.	11,822	16,370	21,150
	Brass and bell-metal wares Mds.	12,710	13,351	12,617
	Cutlery ... Doz.	600	587	590
	Cotton cloth ... Yds.	1,066,765	1,136,212	413,150
	Silk cloth ... "	256,355	281,375	232,065
	Paper ... Tons.	1,000	1,200	1,531
Birbhum	Silk ... lbs.	.....	51,894	43,040
	Tasar ... Yds.	.....	14,400	14,450
	Brass and bell-metal wares Mds.	.....	2,672	2,670
	Sugar ... "	.....	470	470
Bankura	Lac ... "	.....	1,000	1,000
	Indigo ... "	.....	250	75
	Shellac ... "	.....	6,000	15,159
Midnapore	Silk ... "	.....	.....	38,085
	Indigo ... "	.....	1,517	191
	Jute ... Tons.	45,666	44,378	29,306
	Tasar and silk cloth ... Yds.	121,120	120,000	120,000
Hooghly	Silk filatures ... lbs.	1,400	32,000	9,040
	Rope ... Mds.	7,200	8,800	4,450
	Cotton weaving ... Yds.	314,078	316,750	303,550
	Cotton cloth ... "	800,000	1,919,000	1,580,400 and 32,000 pieces.
Howrah	Rangina cloth ... "	60,000	45,000	24,000
	Paper ... lbs.	8,548,232	8,079,552	10,149,312
	Paper ... Rs.	15,03,765	9,00,000	14,00,000
	Rope ... "	4,20,600	6,65,124	7,35,320

There are collieries in the Raniganj subdivision and in a part of Bankura

Coal mines.

The coal trade in Raniganj was brisk, and the prices in the latter part of the year were high, at least for coal of superior quality. The Magistrate of Burdwan thinks that the coal strike in England has given a great impetus to the local industry. Several old collieries which were worked out, or of which the production was inferior, were closed during the year: this has been assigned as the cause for a decrease in the output of coal. Great difficulty was experienced by the owners of collieries in obtaining an adequate supply of labour.

The coal obtained from the few collieries in Bankura is locally used.

The prescribed Appendix V shows the outturn of coal in each district.

#### IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

42. The trade in this Division is carried on by rail, river, canals and roads. The old Benares road and the old Nagpur road are the chief means of communication between Calcutta and the district of Bankura and parts of Midnapore, while the Burdwan-Midnapore road supplies a trade route between those districts. The East Indian Railway, which traverses the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Hooghly, affords great facilities for both import and export traffic, and the Grand Trunk Road also contributes to the same end. The steamers running daily from Kalna, and bi-weekly from Katwa to Calcutta, serve the riparian tracts of the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly. Though Midnapore has no railway, it is fortunate in respect of communication by water. It has river and natural streams navigable by native crafts throughout the year, and artificial water-courses, through which a large traffic finds its way to Calcutta.

The principal articles of trade in this Division were the same as in previous year, viz.—

Exports—

Rice, paddy, pulses, lime, hides, oil-seeds, brass and bell-metal utensils, shellac, tasar cocoons, coal, potatoes, molasses, timber and paper.

Imports—

European piece-goods, twist and yarn, tobacco, salt, kerosine, pulses, spices, ghi, gunny bags and grains.

#### *Export.*

The export of rice and paddy in Burdwan was very considerable, owing to the good harvest reaped.

Grains.

The subjoined memorandum shows the quantity of rice exported from Burdwan during the last three years:—

DISTRICT.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan	Tons. 27,68,759	Tons. 8,87,544	Tons. 18,68,617	Tons. 4,06,469	Tons. 28,75,572	Tons. 11,46,277

It will be seen that the export of paddy increased from 4 lakhs to 11 lakhs of tons, and that of rice from 18 lakhs to 28 lakhs. During my last cold-weather tour I ascertained that the reason of this increase was that while a bumper harvest had been reaped in Burdwan, rice had failed partially in some eastern districts, and the prices therefore were high at Goalundo and elsewhere. Mr. Growse, Magistrate of Birbhum, says:—"I knew that, when I was in Faridpur, rice was being imported into Goalundo from this district, and I have reason to believe that not a little went as far as Cachar." The exportation of rice from Bankura was small, and 63,157 tons of rice were exported from Midnapore by the canals.

Pulses.

The exportation in pulses also increased in Burdwan and Birbhum.

The export of hides from Burdwan and Bankura suffered a decrease.

Hides.

No reason has been assigned for the gradual decline in Burdwan, but it may probably be due to a lull in the Calcutta market. The opening of the Nagpur Railway has also diverted most of the traffic that formerly passed through Bankura.

There was a falling off in the export of lime from Burdwan, the only district in this Division which supplies the article for the Calcutta market.

Lime.

Brass and bell-metal wares in considerable quantity are exported to Calcutta from this Division. The other principal articles of export have been noticed under the preceding head of manufacture.

### *Import.*

The import of European piece-goods is gradually on the increase. In Burdwan the figures were Rs. 1,23,482, against Rs. 1,19,863 and Rs. 1,12,863 in the preceding two years. Accurate statistics to determine the extent of trade, however, are not available.

The Magistrate of Birbhum reports that kerosine oil is much used on account of its cheapness. This is true now for all Bengal.

### X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

43. The following changes were effected in this Division :—

(1) The Government notification of the 19th August 1873, appointing the members of the Municipal or Town Committees of Burdwan, Raniganj, Kalna, Katwa, and Dainhat, in the district of Burdwan, to be Honorary Magistrates within the limits of their respective municipalities or towns, was cancelled, and the Municipal Benches of those places were abolished, and their work is now done by the general and Independent Benches of those places.

Similarly, the Municipal Benches of Midnapore, Sadar, and Ghatal were abolished under Government order No. 1110, dated the 23rd February 1894.

(2) The Independent Bench at Garhbeta was reduced last year to a Dependent Bench presided over by a salaried Magistrate from the headquarters.

(3) The Gambling Act was introduced in Asansol town in the district of Burdwan.

(4) The Chaukidari Act, VI(B.C.) of 1870, amended by I(B.C.) of 1892, was extended to some more villages in most districts of this Division. Mr. Growse, Magistrate of Birbhum, writes:—"The year also marks the beginning of an important change, viz., the reduction of the unmanageably large army of chaukidars appointed under Regulation XX of 1817, remunerated by service lands, and the substitution of a comparatively small number of well-paid chaukidars."

(5) In accordance with the recommendation of the Police Commission, several police *outposts* were abolished in the districts of Hooghly, Birbhum, and Burdwan.

(6) Under Government notification, dated the 10th April 1893, the headquarters of the Ghatal subdivision were again changed from Garhbeta to Ghatal.

(7) During the year a sub-registry office was opened at Purbasthali in Kalna subdivision, and another at Krishnagar in the Hooghly district. A joint sub-registry office was started at Shambazar under the Goghat sub-registry office in Hooghly.

(8) In the town of Suri chaukidars were substituted in the place of constables.

(9) The fourth general *Municipal* elections were held during the year, and the people everywhere evinced a keen interest in the elections.



## XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

44. The following table shows the birth and death-rates per mille in the several districts of this Division for the last two years:—

DISTRICTS.	Birth-rate per mille.		Death-rate per mille.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	25·13	34·79	33·36	26·00
Birbhum ...	27·83	40·62	32·96	29·04
Bankura ...	24·20	32·69	19·58	22·18
Midnapore ...	25·30	31·02	30·85	26·44
Hooghly ...	21·30	35·80	33·02	31·19
Howrah ...	28·08	34·34	26·60	25·63

In rural areas births and deaths were reported at the police-stations by the chaukidars. The system is still defective, and the figures given above cannot be accepted as even approximately accurate. It is reported that in Burdwan the chaukidars were regularly warned on the parade days to report births and deaths. The entries in the birth and death registers were tested by the Sanitary Inspector, the police-officers, including the District Superintendent of Police, and the Magistrate of the district when in the interior. But the figures do not appear to be reliable. The death-rate for Burdwan district as recorded is only 26 in 1893, although 1893 was by no means a healthy year. In Midnapore the police-stations and outposts, which are the registering circles, were inspected several times during the year by the Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police, Inspector and other officers, and the registers kept there for the purpose were examined. But the death-rate shown, 26·44, does not appear to me to be reliable. In Bankura the registration of births and deaths has somewhat improved, and some help was rendered by the vaccination staff in testing the statistics and bringing omissions to light. Still the death-rate shown, 22·18, is not even approximately correct. The figures showing the death-rate in Howrah is reported to be only 25·63. Those for Birbhum and Hooghly, 29·04 and 31·19, come nearer the mark.

There were eight prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 in Burdwan, against three in the previous year. One person was sentenced to ten days' simple imprisonment and the others were fined. Besides 24 persons were warned. In Birbhum 19 persons were prosecuted—one person was warned and 18 persons fined. There were 20 prosecutions during the year in the town of Bankura. In Midnapore 67 persons were prosecuted, and in Hooghly there were 79 prosecutions. The Collector of Hooghly reports that "registration now depends principally on the village chaukidars. Most of these being still under the Regulations, are not amenable to the above-mentioned Act. With care and discipline, however, they can be got to register very fairly."

The statistics as regards the preliminary and final forecast of crops were collected by Sub-Deputy Collectors and kanungos. They also collected the prices-current statistics. Statistics of important industries were collected by these officers and in some cases by the police. Zamindars were also occasionally consulted in the matter. Enquiries regarding import and export traffic were made by Sub-Deputy Collectors and the kanungos or also by nazirs.

## XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

45. Under instructions contained in Government order No. 1T.—G., dated 6th May 1882, and paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 762, dated 24th February 1893, the District Judges were addressed by me to furnish this office with statistics of civil suits in their districts in Forms VI, VII and IX. Burdwan, Birbhum, and Hooghly statistics were received in time, and

those from Bankura reached this office only on the 26th instant. The figures for Midnapore have not yet been received.

There was an increase in the number of disposals of cases in the districts of Birbhum, Bankura, and Hooghly; Burdwan shows a slight decrease.

From an extract from the annual administration report of the Civil Courts in Bankura for 1893, which the Judge has kindly forwarded to me, I learn that there has been a gradual increase in the number of suits during the last decade, and the Munsifs have worked hard to keep pace with the institutions. There has been a similar increase in the miscellaneous judicial business and miscellaneous appeals in this district, and also in criminal work. On account of the rapid accumulation of arrears in appellate business, he has asked the High Court to locate a Subordinate Judge permanently in his district.

The District Judge of Birbhum has made remarks on the administration of civil justice, from which I make the following extracts:—

“The principal feature of the year was the development of litigation. The number of suits instituted rose from 7,428 to 8,101. But the civil staff showed itself equal to the occasion, for no less than 8,247 suits were decided, as against 7,772 in the previous year.

“Another remarkable feature of the year’s civil litigation is the growing tendency of litigants to content themselves with the decisions pronounced by the Court of First Instance. That this backwardness in throwing good money after bad is no fortuitous or exceptional phase will appear from the following table:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Appealable decision in contested suits ...	1,158	1,379	1,300	1,451	1,458	1,337	1,646	1,643
B. Appeal therein ...	297	314	264	456	345	274	319	252
C. Percentage of B to A ...	25·9	22·7	20·3	31·4	23·7	20·4	19·4	15·3

“This is to my mind a highly satisfactory state of things, and the general increase of litigation, in so far as it springs from the same cause, namely, the growth of confidence in our Munsifs’ Courts, is equally satisfactory.”

### XIII.—CRIME.

46. There was some decrease in cognizable crime in Burdwan, notably in serious offences against the person and property. The Magistrate attributes this partly to the evenly distributed rainfall of the year, which afforded the lower classes plenty of field work, and there was less inducement to have recourse to crime. The worst thanas for burglaries are Raniganj and Barakar; large numbers of coolies from Bihar and Chota Nagpur work on the collieries and factories in these thanas, and professional criminals find it easy to take shelter among them in the guise of labourers.

In Birbhum there was a slight increase in cognizable crime, but the number of dacoities was only 5, against 9 of the previous year. Three of these were detected, and 9 persons were convicted. The murder cases, however, were dealt with in a most unsatisfactory manner; eleven out of 12 persons sent up for trial were discharged, and the twelfth prisoner was of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence. The reason alleged for this unsatisfactory result is that the villagers combined to conceal the facts. This, however, is generally the plea put forward by police officers who are wanting in tact and detective ability.

Burglaries also increased in Birbhum, in the north of Rampur Hat subdivision, and the Magistrate reports that the police “seemed powerless to interfere, and were either actually terrorized themselves, or feigned to be.” The Subdivisional Officer, however, prosecuted the local bad characters during the cold weather, and some of the worst of them were imprisoned for three years in default of finding security. The result was a diminution of crime.

In Bankura there was an increase in cognizable crime which the Magistrate attributes partly to high prices which prevailed, and partly to the better reporting of cases. There were 21 dacoities, 10 robberies, and 370 burglaries, against 18, 9 and 279, respectively, of 1892. In nearly one-half of the dacoities

no clue was found, and out of 89 persons sent up in the remaining cases only 19 were convicted. This result is unsatisfactory.

There was a large increase in cognizable crime in Midnapore, and the Magistrate attributes this, I think correctly, to the better reporting of cases. The increase is most marked in offences against property. The Midnapore Police was notorious for suppressing such cases, and Mr. Allen has done much to teach them their duty, and to make them report and enquire into cases as they occur.

There was a slight increase in cognizable crime in Hooghly, but the difference is not much, and does not call for any special comment. In Howrah there was a slight decrease, which likewise calls for no remarks.

47. In Burdwan, out of 146 cases declared false, prosecutions were instituted against the complainants in 20 cases, and 7 persons were convicted. In Birbhum prosecutions were ordered in 13 cases out of 78 declared false, but only one case ended in conviction. In Bankura 77 cases were reported false; prosecutions were instituted in five, and conviction was obtained in one only.

In Midnapore, 196 cases were declared false, and there were 33 prosecutions, and only 7 ended in conviction. Hooghly had 152 false cases, 14 prosecutions and 3 convictions, while in Howrah there were 68 false cases, 5 prosecutions, and 2 convictions.

I have given these figures to show what endeavours were made in each district to repress false cases. The difficulty of obtaining convictions in such cases is well known, but better results might have been secured in most districts with a little more care in selecting cases and initiating proceedings. The Magistrate of Midnapore remarks that the Magistrates of his district were indiscriminate in their selection of cases for prosecution. It is of great importance that a Magistrate should use his discretion very carefully in this matter.

The only general rule which can be laid down is that a prosecution should not be instituted unless the Magistrate is satisfied that the complaint made was substantially and maliciously false, and that there is *prima facie* evidence to prove this. If this rule were carefully observed in selecting cases for prosecution, there would be a greater approach to uniformity in practice, and the result would be more satisfactory.

48. Compensations were paid in 145 cases in 1893, as against 112 cases in the previous year. The number of cases in which a Magistrate is satisfied beyond a doubt that a complaint is false, frivolous and vexatious, is not very large, and compensations therefore cannot be granted in most cases.

49. Attention was paid to the prompt disposal of cases, and, except in Bankura, the proportion of cases which were remanded several times was small. Out of 4,518 cases in the Division only 268, or a little over 5 per cent., were remanded over four times. The proportion of cases remanded over six times varies from 2 per cent. in Midnapore to 5.7 per cent. in Burdwan; while in Bankura it goes up to 15.4 per cent. The reason for this has not been explained.

50. Out of 194 cases committed to sessions 122, or nearly 63 per cent., ended in conviction. The proportion was, however, better in 1892, when 72 per cent. of the cases ended in convictions. Birbhum showed the worst results in the year under review, there being conviction in 14 cases only, against 10 ending in acquittal. Of the persons sent up in this district, 15 were convicted, and no less than 18 acquitted.

51. Enquiry was refused last year in 1,615 cases, against 1,327 in 1892. I think the police do well in refusing enquiry into cases which are of a petty nature, in which the property stolen is of insignificant value and cannot be identified. When such cases, however, multiply in any particular locality, they demand the attention of the police.

52. The number of such cases increased from 187 in 1892 to 337 in 1893. The most marked increase was in Birbhum, for reasons which have been explained before. There

was also a large increase in the number of cases in Midnapore, Bankura, and Howrah; whereas Burdwan showed a decrease.

A great deal depends on a careful selection of the men who should be bound down for good behaviour. When crimes multiply in any locality, when the suspicions of the people point to particular criminals, or notorious gangs, as the authors of those crimes, prosecutions of the ringleaders have the best possible effect. On the other hand, these provisions of the law should never be had recourse to except against such habitual criminals, and even they should be given to understand that they will not be interfered with so long as they choose to keep quite and give no trouble.

It is of the utmost importance to make the police work on these lines. It happens, not unoften, that the police leave alone the real culprits who are preying on society, and send up minor criminals to keep up the average. Society is not protected, and men who are living quietly are harassed because they have old convictions recorded against them. The Magistrate of Birbhum reports that in that district men were often sent up on very insufficient grounds, and Mr. Waller had to pass strict orders to stop the practice. During 1893 the cases sent up by the police showed the worst results in Birbhum, there being 28 discharges against 26 convictions.

On the whole, the proportion of convictions in bad livelihood cases was not unsatisfactory. Two hundred and eight cases ended in conviction, and 109 cases in discharge.

53. Eleven thousand one hundred and three licenses were granted in the year under review, against 10,303 in the previous year. The number is not large considering the population of the Division, and the arms are used generally for self-protection and sometimes for sport. The use of firearms for the purposes of crime or disturbance is unknown.

Arms Act.

Complaints are often made of the trouble and inconvenience felt in getting licenses renewed, and there are proposals under consideration for minimising this inconvenience. On the other hand, the holders of licenses are often very negligent and forgetful in the matter of renewing them, and prosecutions have to be ordered to remind them that the licenses require renewal. There was a large increase in such prosecutions in the Hooghly district; the number of men prosecuted being 100 in 1893, as against 29 only in 1882. It is undesirable to multiply prosecutions, for the Arms Act is an unpopular Act, and a large number of prosecutions under the Act are likely to make it still more unpopular. But the Magistrate of Hooghly explains that the indifference of the people in the matter of renewing licenses had gone so far as to cause serious harassment to the executive in getting licenses renewed, and it was necessary to impress on the public that the law was meant to be obeyed.

#### XIV.—POLICE.

54. The remarks made under the head of *Crime* show that the work of the police during the year has not been altogether satisfactory. They worked with different degrees of success in the different districts.

Mr. Vincent, Magistrate of Burdwan, writes that the police have, on the whole, worked fairly, and have succeeded in repressing dacoity to a great extent.

Mr. Growse, Magistrate of Birbhum, remarks that the police did not work satisfactorily, and were completely demoralized in one outpost where crime prevailed.

Mr. Cornish, Magistrate of Bankura, states that the work at Khatra police-station was very bad, owing to suppression of cases.

Mr. Duke, Magistrate of Hooghly, says that the conduct of the police was on the whole satisfactory during the year. He adds that "there are many lazy, apathetic, or stupid officers, but the general standard is not below the average."

Mr. Collin, Magistrate of Howrah, remarks that the district police worked well during the year, but that the want of a better set of investigating officers is greatly felt.

Mr. Allen, Magistrate of Midnapore, remarks that a decided check has been imposed on the tendency to suppress crime in Midnapore, but it goes on still to some extent.

What Mr. Collin says of Howrah may be said of most districts in Bengal, and the want of a better set of investigating officers is generally felt everywhere. From my experience as a Magistrate, derived in many districts in Bengal, I have found that about one Sub-Inspector in three, or about six or seven in a district with 18 or 20 thanas, are what they all ought to be, *i.e.*, fairly intelligent, tolerably honest, and with a zeal to work well and show good results. With such an officer in a thana, it is possible to successfully cope with crime, to repress burglaries and thefts, and to keep habitual criminals and notorious bad characters in check. The majority of the station officers, however, are more or less apathetic and lazy, or something worse, and it is an uphill work with such officers to deal with crime. I inspected nearly all the thanas of the Burdwan district during the last cold weather, and remarked that in most thanas the police had failed more or less in burglaries and theft cases. It was in exceptional instances that the police honestly and zealously tried to cope with these cases, and I recorded my satisfaction whenever I found evidence of such zealous endeavours having been made.

Two things are necessary to improve the Bengal Police. In the first place, we must allow the Police Sub-Inspector a pay at which it is possible to get educated and intelligent young men, fit for the great powers and responsibilities of thana officers. When we pay less we simply pitchfork inefficient or dishonest men into these responsible posts. In the second place, the police force ought to be handled more intelligently than it is at present. Sub-Inspectors should be treated with greater consideration than they now receive, their good and zealous work should be more carefully noted and rewarded, and their apparently dishonest or inefficient work should be more promptly discouraged than it is at present. They should feel that they are being judged by their work; they should feel a zeal to show good work, a confidence that their good work will be appreciated. A District Magistrate would be more competent, even in addition to his other work, to deal with the police on these lines than District Superintendents of Police generally are. I have not always found District Superintendents able to discriminate between good workers and bad workers, and competent to train subordinates into zealous workers. And yet I feel sure that this could be done, and that by handling the police force with greater intelligence and with more sympathy, it would be possible to inspire them with an emulation and a zeal for doing good work which at present does not generally exist.

55. Progress was made in introducing Act VI in all districts. In Birbhum it was introduced into 320 census villages within the year, and the Magistrate notes it will be further extended during the current year. Some progress was made in Burdwan, and more in Bankura, in this direction, and the latter district has now 1,543 Act VI chaukidars, against 844 Regulation chaukidars. In Hooghly, as in Burdwan, the Regulation chaukidars greatly predominate in number, but the Magistrate remarks that chakran chaukidars are not always appointed now on the occurrence of vacancies, and that a result of this will be to accelerate the introduction of Act VI year after year.

The Magistrate of Midnapore remarks that a good deal of attention has been paid in his district to improve the chaukidari system, and the payment of their salaries is more regular now than it used to be. This is so in other districts also.

As Magistrate of Burdwan, I recorded the following remarks about the work of chaukidars. "On the whole," I stated, "I have no reason to complain of the work done by the chaukidars; they are a useful, willing, and fairly intelligent class of men, and where the thana Sub-Inspectors know how to utilize them, they render excellent service. When thana officers fail in their work, they often seek to shift the blame on the chaukidars."

#### XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

56. The total number of cases tried by the various courts of Magistrates in this Division was 25,166, against 28,024 in 1893. As in previous years, the Benches of Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly assisted

materially; they disposed of 10,573 cases, as against 11,509 cases in the preceding year.

57. Out of 31,775 persons concerned in the above cases, 21,829, or 68·6 per cent., were convicted, against 69 per cent. in the preceding year. The following two statements show the number of cases decided by the stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates in each district and their results:—

DISTRICT.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Percentage of conviction.	WITNESSES EXAMINED.	
						Total number.	Number detained over two days.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.</b>							
Burdwan ... ..	2,474	3,480	1,970	1,490	.....	8,603	380
Birbhum ... ..	1,860	2,374	1,406	878	.....	6,020	199
Bankura ... ..	1,318	2,029	1,294	734	.....	4,707	893
Midnapore ... ..	4,191	5,679	3,267	2,411	.....	12,908	280
Hoochly ... ..	2,836	3,062	1,923	1,139	.....	8,167	216
Howrah ... ..	2,674	3,734	2,895	839	.....	6,980	118
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>14,598</b>	<b>20,358</b>	<b>12,845</b>	<b>7,492</b>	<b>63·</b>	<b>46,637</b>	<b>2,066</b>
<b>HONORARY MAGISTRATES.</b>							
Burdwan ... ..	2,966	3,229	2,643	566	.....	3,028	101
Birbhum ... ..	231	271	107	164	.....	383	6
Bankura ... ..	174	186	66	120	...	332	60
Midnapore ... ..	1,371	1,511	911	600	.....	2,304	143
Hoochly ... ..	1,754	1,974	1,411	563	.....	3,034	217
Howrah ... ..	4,047	4,240	3,786	454	.....	4,313	124
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>10,573</b>	<b>11,417</b>	<b>8,964</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>78·6</b>	<b>13,474</b>	<b>651</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>25,166</b>	<b>31,775</b>	<b>21,829</b>	<b>9,908</b>	<b>68·6</b>	<b>63,111</b>	<b>2,717</b>

It will be seen from the above figures that the Benches dealt with more than 42 per cent. of the total number of cases. They tried mostly cases of petty offences and breaches of Municipal Act and rules. The percentage of persons convicted by the Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, was higher than the percentage in cases tried by stipendiary Magistrates. Except in Burdwan and Midnapore, the percentage of convictions in cases tried by stipendiary Magistrates exceeded 60 per cent. in all districts. I joined at Burdwan as Magistrate towards the close of the calendar year, and am unable therefore to account for the small percentage of convictions in that district. The bad result of cases decided by the Bankura Bench is attributed to many cases having been compounded in and out of court.

58. Out of 63,111 witnesses examined, 2,717, or 4·3 per cent., were detained over two days; the stipendiary Magistrates detained 4·1 per cent., while the Honorary Magistrates 4·8 per cent. This shows an improvement as compared with 1892, when the percentage of witnesses detained over two days was 5·6.

It is evident from the figures given above that Magistrates now do their best to dispose of the cases as quickly as is compatible with the efficient discharge of their judicial duties. The pressure of work of different kinds, revenue and executive, often interferes, however, with the prompt disposal of criminal cases, and often leads to judicial work being hurriedly and perfunctorily done.

59. Appendices XI and XII show the criminal work done by the stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates during the year. The Magistrates have not furnished separate figures for Benches sitting daily as distinguished from those which sit at longer intervals, as directed in Government order No. 2643J., dated 30th May 1893. They have been asked to submit figures as soon as possible.

60. As noticed under head "Administrative changes," the Municipal Benches at Burdwan, Raniganj, Kalna, Katwa, and Dainhat were amalgamated with the Independent Benches at those places under Government orders contained in their circular No. 2643J., dated 30th May 1893. The total number of Honorary Magistrates

in this Division on the 1st April 1894 was 366. Three of them exercised first-class powers, 50 exercised second-class, and the rest third-class powers. A large number of Honorary Magistrates in Burdwan and Howrah, viz., 18 in each district, have second-class powers. The three who exercise first-class powers are of Hooghly.

61. The following statement shows the attendance of Honorary Magistrates in this Division during the year:—

DISTRICT.	Number of Honorary Magistrate.	Number of times asked to attend.	Number of times actually attended.	NUMBER OF ABSENCES—		
				With leave or notice.	Without leave or notice.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ... ..	157	3,252	1,985	194	1,073	1,267
Birbhum ... ..	26	343	266	32	45	77
Bankura ... ..	34	649	376	48	225	273
Midnapore ... ..	103	2,529	1,654	410	445	875
Hooghly ... ..	102	2,301	1,789	305	217	522
Howrah ... ..	70	1,770	1,191*	128	476	604
Total ... ..	498	10,904	7,261	1,117	2,501	3,618

\* Including voluntary attendance.

There was some improvement in the attendance of Honorary Magistrates in all the districts except Bankura and Howrah.

62. From what I have seen of the different Benches in Burdwan, their judicial work seems on the whole to be satisfactory.

Working of Benches.

I have had occasion, however, to complain of the irregular attendance of some Honorary Magistrates, and the dilatoriness of others in the disposal of cases. Since the abolition of the Municipal Benches and the strengthening of the Independent Benches, I have insisted on the more punctual attendance of Honorary Magistrates, and I believe there has been a great improvement in this respect in Burdwan.

63. The Magistrate of Birbhum writes that there is a tendency in that district to discourage rather than to encourage Benches, possibly because the work is generally light, and the stipendiaries have not found much difficulty in getting through their files.

64. The Magistrate of Hooghly reports that the Honorary Magistrates have afforded material assistance to the stipendiary Magistrates in the administration of criminal justice, so far as regards petty cases capable of being very summarily disposed of. He does not think it possible, however, to entrust important police cases to Benches, and he rightly finds fault with these tribunals for the frequent adjournments granted by them for very inadequate reasons.

65. The Magistrate of Howrah reports that the Benches in his district have worked well and have rendered great assistance to the Magistrates of the district. He writes:—"I beg especially to bring to the notice of the Commissioner the good work done by the Howrah Bench in the disposal of the numerous petty cases which would otherwise have greatly pressed the work of the Deputy Magistrates."

66. The Magistrates of Bankura and Midnapore have not made any special remarks on the working of the Benches in their districts.

67. The absence of public prosecutors in important cases tried by Magistrates is greatly felt. The Court Sub-Inspector is incompetent to prosecute, and Magistrates who sit as Judges often fail to do the duties of a prosecutor at the same time. It is of importance in the interests of justice to appoint Junior Government Pleaders to prosecute all important cases before subordinate Magistrates. They will be expected to study police papers, to consult the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, if necessary, and to place before the court all the evidence for the prosecution in the manner in which it should be placed. In the absence of such a trained prosecutor, the trying Magistrate often fails to grasp the weight of the evidence for the prosecution, specially when the ablest members of the local bar are

ranged for the defence. Failure of justice in important cases is often the result.

68. Rupees 96,025 was imposed during the year, and the outstanding balance at the close of the preceding year was Rs. 32,819. Therefore the total amount for realization was Rs. 1,28,843. Rupees 83,538 was collected and Rs. 11,037 remitted on appeal or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,268 at the close of the year. Midnapore has the largest balance, viz. Rs. 14,218. The attention of Magistrates was drawn from time to time to the realization of the outstanding fines. In Bankura unduly heavy fines were imposed in excise cases. They will have to be remitted, as the defaulters are generally poor Bauries or Sonthals on whom, the Magistrate says, the heavy fines were recklessly imposed by some of the subordinate Magistrates.

#### XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

69. The following table shows the number of deeds registered, the total amount of receipts, expenditure and surplus credited to Government during the year 1893-94 in the several districts in this Division:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of deeds registered.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus credited to Government.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	34,599	41,162	24,661	16,501
Birbhum ...	17,014	18,764	10,568	8,196
Bankura ...	23,889	24,835	15,454	9,381
Midnapore ...	65,422	62,061	35,883	26,178
Hooghly ...	26,276	29,712	18,653	11,059
Howrah ...	17,987	22,905	11,091	11,814
Total ...	185,187	1,99,439	1,16,310	83,129

The number of documents registered shows a steady increase in the last four years. The increase in the year under report was shared by all the districts except Hooghly and Howrah, which show a nominal decrease. The increase is attributed to the following causes:—

1890-91	...	137,897 deeds.	
1891-92	...	152,922 "	
1892-93	...	178,747 "	
1893-94	...	185,187 "	

- (1) Settlement of incumbrances created during the previous year of scarcity.
- (2) Growing tendency of the people in general to acquire lands for agricultural purposes in consequence of the high price of the food-grains.
- (3) Appreciation of the value of registration.

The decrease in Hooghly is attributed to the rich harvest throughout the district during the past year coming after two bad years. The decrease in Howrah is less than two per cent., and calls for no remarks.

The total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,99,439, against Rs. 2,11,212 in the previous year; thus they fell by Rs. 11,773. This fall was shared by all the districts, and is due chiefly to the reduction of *ad valorem* fees from 12 annas to 8 annas for deeds the consideration of which does not exceed Rs. 50.

The expenditure was however greater, viz. Rs. 1,16,310, against Rs. 1,05,555 in the previous year. The opening of new offices in Burdwan, Midnapore, and Hooghly, the allowances of the newly-appointed Special Sub-Registrar at Bankura, and the increase in the pay of the Special Sub-Registrar of Midnapore, the increase in the establishment allowances of the Sub-Registrars, and the payment



of extra establishments introduced by Circular No. 22 of 1893, and lastly, the cost of fitting up new iron racks in the Midnapore office, contributed towards the increase.

Three new offices were opened in the district of Burdwan, as also a joint sub-registry office, as stated before in paragraph 43 of this report.

The system of taking finger prints to secure the identification of the executants was formally introduced into the Sadar office under the order of the Government of Bengal.

Finger prints.

The system has also been introduced into the sub-registry offices lying within the jurisdiction of the Jahanabad subdivision, where cases of false personation are very common. It is now under contemplation to introduce the system into the mufassal offices.

On the 10th March 1894, the Inspector-General held a class of instruction.

Class of instruction.

All the Sub-Registrars of the district were present at the meeting, in which the following subjects were discussed: (a) finger prints, (b) new mode of indexing, (c) searching fees under headings H (a) and H (b) of the table of fees, and some other minor points.

Three cases of false personation were instituted during the year under report, and in all of them convictions were obtained at the Sessions Court at Hooghly.

Prosecutions.

No complaint was made during the year against the conduct of the Sub-Registrars in any of the districts of this Division.

The prescribed statement No. XVII of registration of deeds for the year under report is annexed herewith.

#### XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

70. There was no change in the system of administration of land revenue. The total number of estates exceeded that of the previous year by 44. The increase is chiefly due to the addition of a number of estates in class I in the district of Burdwan. These estates, it is said, were actually on the roll before, but were not shown in the former returns. The number now reported is said to have been ascertained by actual counting. A further report on the subject has been called for.

71. Of the total demand of Rs. 85,56,394, Rs. 81,46,268 was collected and Rs. 6,141 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,03,985. The percentage of total collections on total demand fell from 96·3 to 95·2. In Birbhum the collection was nearly cent. per cent., in Burdwan it was over 99, in Bankura nearly 99, and in Hooghly 97. Midnapore, as usual, comes last with 86·8 per cent., the small collections being ascribed chiefly to bad crops in low lands on account of floods in this district.

72. The sale law was administered with due leniency and moderation. Recourse to actual sale was had in only 136 cases out of 1,772 defaults, and exemptions were granted even at the last moment.

73. The cess demand increased from Rs. 10,54,533 to Rs. 10,59,814. The increase was the highest in Bankura, where the revaluation was given effect to in certain estates during the year. Raiyati holdings have been treated as tenures in numerous cases for the purpose of this revaluation in Bankura, and this, I think, is wrong. There was some improvement in collection, and the percentage of balance was reduced from 22·3 to 19·21. The improvement was perceptible in all districts except Bankura, where as usual the high percentage is ascribed to the difficulty in the realization of cess from ghatwals.

74. There was some confusion in the administration of the zamindari dak cess owing to the conflict between the rules and orders on the subject. The question whether the transactions should be according to the calendar or the financial year is still under the consideration of the Board. The collections were fairly good, being 93·7 per cent.

Settlement.

75. No important settlement of Government estates was effected during the year. Police thanadari lands, roadside and chur lands, and jalpai lands in Midnapore were settled. The settlement of D schedule embankment lands in the district of Midnapore is at a standstill. The raiyats are hesitating to execute kabuliyats

in consequence of some of the talukdars of Chetua and Ghatal circuit embankments having obtained civil court decrees against Government tenants. Some of the suits instituted by Government against tenants have been decided against Government by the lower courts. Appeals were preferred, but the lower courts' decisions were upheld. No further appeal was recommended by the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. The settlement of the 18 temporarily-settled estates of Potaspur under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act is in progress.

76. The number of certificates pending from 1892-93 was 28,585, the number filed during the year was 30,711. The disposals exceeded the institutions by over 4,683, or 15·2 per cent. There was some improvement in the working of the department. Out of 35,394 cases disposed of, payments were made in 30,594, or in over 86 per cent., before recourse to sales. Sales took place in only 477, against 1,442 in the previous year.

The defects which come most frequently to notice in the working of the Certificate Department spring mainly from two causes. The extreme ease with which a certificate may be filed makes it at the same time very open to abuse. A tahsildar in a Government or Ward's estate sends in a long list of defaulting raiyats, or a muharrir in the Road Cess Department prepares a similar list of defaulting cess-payers. It is not the usual practice to examine such lists with the scrutiny which would be necessary if we were to go to a civil court to obtain decrees for the amounts which we claim. The result is that certificates are generally made as a matter of routine, and numerous mistakes creep in, entailing hardship on those against whom certificates are filed. I myself think it would be a great improvement, both in principle and in practice, if we had to go to a civil court with our lists, and if we had to prove them by some sort of declaration or evidence before obtaining certificates. This would make our officers and subordinates more careful, and the obtaining of decrees would not be a mere matter of routine as it is now. The procedure indicated would not cause delay in realization, as the Collector might keep in his hands the power to execute such certificates, as he does now, under the present law. It is only in the matter of making the decree or the certificate that I would transfer the power now exercised by a subordinate of the Collector (who is virtually the plaintiff) to a Court specially appointed for the purpose.

Another matter which gives rise to complaints is that our processes are not properly served. It is notorious that processes entrusted to a collectorate peon are not as safe as letters entrusted to a postal peon for delivery. Letters posted seldom miscarry, while the vague reports of collectorate peons about the absence of the parties on whom processes should have been served personally, afford just grounds for suspicion that the peons are extremely careless in the performance of their work. When peons are suspended for frequent reports of this nature, their successors generally manage to find the parties at home and serve the processes personally. Recourse to the post-office for service of such notices and processes as can be conveniently served through that channel, would be a move in the right direction.

Land acquisition. 77. The new Act I of 1894 had effect from March 1894.

Proceedings for the acquisition of 196 acres of land under Act X of 1870 were confirmed by the Board of Revenue during 1894. The following are the important projects the proceedings of which were confirmed by the Board:—

		Rs.
1.	Foreshore road at Howrah ...	35,000
2.	For water-supply at Howrah ...	8,000
3.	Volunteer rifle range at Leluah ...	2,289
4.	Drain from Serampore to Konnagore ...	5,761
5.	Cholera camp for Midnapore Jail ...	1,078
6.	Balighai Branch Canal, Midnapore... ..	3,161
7.	Jheria extension of the East Indian Railway ...	18,426
8.	Loco. quarters at Asansol ...	10,023

The total cost of acquisition was Rs. 92,025. Abatement of revenue to the extent of Rs. 82 was allowed on account of land acquired for Government, and an abatement of rent in khas mahals to the extent of Rs. 29 for land taken up for

municipalities. The average cost per acre was Rs. 470, against Rs. 312 in the preceding year. The higher cost paid during the year was due to lands acquired in towns. In one single case in Howrah Rs. 35,000 had to be paid for nine poles of land.

Partition.

78. Only two cases of partition are pending in Hooghly. There were no such cases in other

districts.

79. The percentage of mutations effected on initial registration fell in Burdwan from 15·8 to 14·6, in Birbhum it rose from 5·8 to 7·8, and in Bankura from 27·2 to 48·7. In

Land registration.

Midnapore there was a falling off from 4·2 to 3·9, and in Hooghly from 4·9 to 4·2. The recent ruling of the High Court, that unless a proprietor's name is registered he is not entitled to sue for rent, is likely to have some beneficial effect.

80. The Act appears to have worked smoothly. The District Judge of Birbhum says that the general result of the Act may be regarded as favourable to the tenants; the selling

Bengal Tenancy Act.

value of rights of occupancy has risen very greatly since 1885.

In my last cold-weather tour as Collector of Burdwan I was impressed with the necessity of a revision of the Act so as to give protection to the raiyats with regard to their homestead lands. A raiyat acquires the right of occupancy with regard to his cultivated land, but acquires no such right with regard to his homestead. I was informed that zamindars are beginning to take advantage of this, and when they are unable to oust a raiyat from his field, they sometimes secure their object by turning him out from his homestead. The matter is one which deserves serious attention, and I think some protection should be afforded to the raiyat in respect to his homestead.

81. No work of importance was undertaken last year in any of the districts of this Division. In Bankura the embankment

Embankment.

constructed for the protection of Government estates Pithampur and Rajabari at a cost of Rs. 2,725, having proved useless, has been ordered to be abandoned. In Midnapore the embankments are maintained under the contract system. The Government demand for maintaining them was Rs. 75,648. Of this sum Rs. 56,892 was realized, Rs. 1,728 is due from Government and wards' estates, and the remainder, Rs. 17,028, is under realization under the certificate procedure.

82. There are four drainage works in this Division, all in the district of Hooghly, viz., Dankuni, Howrah, Rajapur, and

Drainage.

Ampta. The first three have been completed, and

the last is still in the hands of the Public Works Department.

The original cost of the Dankuni project has been realised. The maintenance charge has been capitalised for Rs. 65,344, of which Rs. 45,058 was collected between January 1892 and March 1894; out of the balance, Rs. 3,228 is due from Government, which will be adjusted by transfer, and the remainder Rs. 17,018 is likely to be realised in four years.

The assessment of the land benefited and the apportionment of cost of the Howrah scheme have been completed. The capitalisation of both the original cost and maintenance charge has been sanctioned by Government in March 1894 for Rs. 5,24,924. Out of this sum Rs. 4,37,149 represents principal and Rs. 87,775 interest.

The cadastral survey and kharanpuri of the Rajapur scheme are expected to be completed before the rains, but not the final attestation. This, however, is being pushed on rapidly. The cost of the scheme up to December 1894 amounted to Rs. 9,39,366.

The Ampta scheme, as already stated, is still in the hands of the Public Works Department. The necessity for carrying it out was demonstrated by the last year's rains. In the absence of proper drainage, crops here are safe only in years of exceptional drought; in other years they are flooded and destroyed.

83. A sum of Rs. 38,500 was allotted to this Division, but only Rs. 25,434 was advanced. As the year was one of good

Advances under Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Act.

harvest, the number of applications was comparatively small, and several had to be rejected owing

to insufficiency of the security offered. The Collector of Burdwan thinks that "loans are granted very much too often here." He therefore intends to restrict these loans considerably, only granting them in cases of need, where, for special reasons, the borrower cannot get money from the local mahajans. Looking, however, at the amount advanced in Burdwan, viz. Rs. 2,075, I hardly think it can be said that loans have been granted in Burdwan too often, and I scarcely think it is the intention of the Act to restrict the loans to the cases to which the Collector wishes to restrict them.

The realisation of former advances was poor in Bankura; out of Rs. 30,736, which fell due under both the Acts, Rs. 12,286 only was realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,450. The short collections are attributed to the bad harvests of the two preceding years, the debtors were in straitened circumstances, and the last year's crop, though a good one, did not leave sufficient margin to pay the Government demand after satisfying landlords and local creditors. Certificates have been filed for the realisation of Government demands.

#### XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES AND WARDS' ESTATES.

84. The number of estates under the management of the Revenue authorities during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz. 11. Two estates were released from the Court's management and two were added; one of them, Jalamuta, has been attached for non-payment of Government revenue due from an estate which has been released.

85. The most important estate under the management of the Court of Wards in this Division is the Burdwan Raj estate. Raja Bun Behary Kapur continued to be the sole manager of the Burdwan Raj. He managed the estate with the help of two assistant managers, who are in charge of separate departments. His management shows signs of gradual improvement, although there is room for further improvements in some of the departments. The new system of account-keeping introduced is now appreciated by the Raj.

As is usual with zamindars, the Raj is averse to write off the rents that are irrecoverable through the death and desertion of raiyats, or even those barred by limitation. During the year under report a special officer was appointed in addition to the circle officer to help in squaring these accounts and to expedite the submission of remission statements. Rupees 1,24,079 was remitted, against Rs. 71,973 in the previous year, for the entire estate. The percentage of collections on the current demand was 102·09, against 99·7 in the preceding year. This result is satisfactory and is creditable to the management.

The audit of the Raj was, as before, conducted by a Deputy Collector. The examination of the accounts down to February 1894 was completed during the year. The progress in the disposal of objections was not, however, satisfactory owing, it is said, to the manager's inability to furnish prompt explanations. Only one case of fraud or over-charge in the bills in connection with law suits came to light. In addition to the monthly audit conducted by the Deputy Collector, the accounts for 1892-93 were audited by the Local Auditor, Babu Ashutosh Singh. His report is not yet to hand.

The public institutions maintained by the Raj continued to be well managed. The state of the Raj College was found to be satisfactory by Dr. C. A. Martin, the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, by whom it was inspected within the year. The Officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals also visited the Raj Charitable Dispensary at Burdwan, and was pleased with the manner in which this dispensary is conducted under the able management of the Assistant Surgeon, Babu Mohendra Lal Gupta.

The Raj office building is still under construction by Messrs. Burn and Company under the supervision of the District Engineer. It is hoped that it will be completed shortly.

The Maharaj Kumar is taught English by Babu Ram Narain Dutt, and Sanskrit and Bengali by two pandits. The progress made by him during the year was satisfactory, and I was pleased with his progress when I examined him lately. Arrangements are being made for the appointment of an English companion to the Kumar.

The Burdwan Raj khas mahals, which were under settlement during the year, are situated in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly. In these districts

105 villages with an area of 54,762 acres had to be settled. Up to the close of the year attestation was completed in 78 villages with an area of 42,777 acres. Draft records of rights were published in 68 villages with an area of 37,256, and final records were published in 51 villages with an area of 22,849 acres.

The case work done during the year in completing the records for draft publication consisted of 4,322 objections, which were summarily disposed of at the time of attestation; 1,104 objections were heard under section 105, while 25 disputes were tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The cost of settlement during the year amounted to Rs. 10,837, and the total cost from the commencement of the work in Burdwan and Hooghly down to 31st March 1894, came to Rs. 22,816. An increase of Rs. 1,872 in rental has been obtained in the two districts mentioned above with an aggregate present rental of Rs. 59,100. The increase has resulted entirely from amicable settlement. *Solehnamahs* or agreements were filed by tenants through the exertion of the Raj officials. Credit is due to Mr. Srinath Dutt, Assistant Manager, for this satisfactory result.

The settlement of the Sujamuta estate was completed in the previous year, but some of the settlement appeals made to the High Court by the Mudhakhali raiyats are still pending final settlement.

86. There were nine estates under the Court of Wards in Midnapore district at the commencement of the year, excluding Sujamuta, which is a part of the Burdwan Raj estate. Of these nine estates, Basudebpur and Pathra were released within the year. On the other hand, Jalamuta was attached for revenue due from Basudebpur, and a new estate, Jamboni, was brought under our administration, so that the number of estates remained the same as before. The estates Basudebpur, Berabaria, Nayagram, and Belki were involved in debts contracted before they came under the Court of Wards. Basudebpur was released just before the close of the year in an insolvent state, a portion of the Government revenue remained unpaid, and for this the estate of Jalamuta has been attached. Berabaria is hopelessly insolvent, and is about to be released in that state. The unpaid balance of the debts due by the Nayagram estate are being paid year by year, and are expected to be paid off in five or six years more. The debts due by the Belki estate were reduced from Rs. 2,505 to Rs. 1,817 during the year, and the balance will be paid off by the sale of some of the properties belonging to the estate.

Among the solvent estates in Midnapore, Malighati and Turka are large, and each of these is managed by a separate manager. Moheshpur was managed by the manager of Basudebpur, and Barattarhingly is managed by the manager of Nayagram.

The percentage of total collections on total demand in Midnapore during the year was 35·7, against 39·4 in the previous year. This poor result is partly due to the damage caused by floods in Midnapore district, partly to the laxity and inefficiency of the managers.

The settlement of some of the mahals of the Turka and Malighati estates was undertaken during the latter end of the year. The work is in progress.

87. The Maliara estate in the district of Bankura does not call for any special remarks; it was brought under our administration in January 1893.

Howrah has one estate under the Court of Wards, viz., Sankurpur managed from the Rajshahi Division. Hooghly and Birbhum have none.

The accompanying statement No. XXVII will show the demand, collections, remissions, balances, and expenditure of the several wards' estates in this Division during the year under report.

88. From what has been stated in paragraph 86, it will appear that the administration of wards' estates in the Midnapore district has not been as satisfactory as might be expected. In taking involved estates under our administration we hope to improve their condition and to make them over in a solvent state. We have not done this either in respect of Basudebpur or in respect of Berabaria, which were in our hands for years. And the condition of some other estates which were released within the past few years was quite as bad at the time of release. It is to be hoped that we shall succeed better in future, and that all the estates in Midnapore now under the Court of Wards will improve by our administration.

## XIX.—EXCISE.

89. During the last year 2,930 shops were opened in this Division, as against 2,827 and 2,946 in the two preceding years. Tari shops are no longer settled by auction. They were settled generally with their former holders on their submitting a schedule of trees to be tapped. The tree-tax system has not worked well in the districts of Burdwan and Midnapore; but the increase in tari revenue in Howrah is attributed to this new system of regulating the fees, as well as to the poorer classes resorting more to tari owing to the rise in the price of country liquor. I am not in a position yet to give any opinion on the tree-tax system.

The total revenue amounted to Rs. 11,72,190, against Rs. 11,55,147 in the preceding year. The revenue derived from country spirit shows a decrease, while there is increase under all other heads. The miscellaneous revenue shows a slight falling off.

The decrease in the country spirit revenue from Rs. 3,33,172 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,10,984 in the last year, was shared by all the districts except Birbhum. It is attributed to the high price of rice that prevailed in the earlier part of the year as well as to other causes; but I think the main reason is that the poorer classes are taking to cheaper liquor like pachwai. I consider this change an unmixed blessing, for pachwai is food, and it does not demoralise the lower classes of people to the same extent as distilled liquor. In Midnapore the decrease is also attributed to the larger consumption of rum and imported liquor. Considering the very inferior and almost obnoxious imported liquor sold at cheap prices in the mufassal, the increase in its sale is to be regretted.

The Collector of Hooghly reports on the difficulty of transport of country liquor from Hooghly to Jahanabad, and has made proposals to reduce both the rate of duty and license fees in Jahanabad. The difficulty will disappear when Jahanabad is connected with Burdwan by a continuous line of pukka road.

The steady expansion of the pachwai revenue received a check last year owing to the dearness of the price of rice. The revenue decreased in all districts except in Birbhum, where the revenue increased from Rs. 95,323 to Rs. 1,12,619, and the gain in this district more than compensated the loss in the other districts. The total pachwai revenue in this Division rose from Rs. 2,22,699 to Rs. 2,35,082.

There was again an increase in the ganja revenue, which amounted to Rs. 1,69,106 last year, as against Rs. 1,57,089 in the previous year. It is satisfactory, however, that this increase was obtained, even though the consumption was less. The increase was due to the raising of the duty on ganja and to the settlement of shops at increased rates.

Several cases of illicit manufacture of madak were detected, and many new shops for its sale have been sanctioned for the current year. The fee fixed, Rs. 50, for the domestic use of this article is very high for the class of people who generally use it. The Collector of Midnapore writes:—"The fee fixed is so high that not a single license was taken out." Rupees 12 perhaps would be adequately high fee for the poorer consumers.

Hooghly shows a marked inactivity in prosecuting cases; there were only 73 cases last year, as against 136 in the previous year. No reason is given for this falling off. Bankura also shows some decrease. The figures for the other districts call for no remark.

## XX.—STAMPS.

90. The total revenue from the sale of stamps during the year under review amounted to Rs. 19,61,616, against Rs. 18,82,919 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 78,697. In the two preceding years also there was increase, and the revenue is steadily expanding. As compared with the preceding year, all classes of stamps show an increase, except notarial stamps.

The annexed table exhibits the revenue derived from the sales of the different descriptions of stamps in the districts of this Division during the year:—

*Statement showing Stamp revenue during the year 1893-94.*

DISTRICT.	Court fees.	Copies.	Non-judicial adhesive.	Receipt.	Non-judicial impressed.	General.	Court paper.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	3,02,796	19,088	10	5,601	72,895	4,268	6,307	4,10,855	
Birbhum ...	1,38,812	8,370	...	2,192	34,718	1,395	3,570	1,89,057	
Bankura ...	1,69,427	13,133	1	1,263	39,422	1,643	3,667	2,28,556	
Midnapore ...	4,24,473	26,479	...	4,316	1,13,669	3,575	10,875	5,82,386	
Hooghly ...	2,84,303	18,937	12	3,526	47,676	4,212	5,115	3,67,781	
Howrah ...	1,31,361	7,127	1	4,015	35,495	1,735	3,757	1,83,481	
Divisional total for 1893-94.	14,55,161	92,134	24	20,313	3,43,865	16,828	33,291	19,61,616	
Divisional total for 1892-93.	13,91,383	89,992	34	19,577	3,32,036	16,332	33,565	18,82,919	

As in the previous year, the increase mainly occurred in court-fees, and the increase is observable in all districts except Howrah. The increase in the number of civil suits, and in the number of certificates for the recovery of cesses is alleged to account for this increase.

91. The increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps is attributed to the registration of a larger number of deeds and to the increase in the number of loan transactions, consequent on the poor harvests of the preceding two years.

The increase in the sale of one-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, is ascribed to the better observance of the provisions of law by all classes of the people.

92. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by Civil Courts fell from 181 to 159, while those in which Collectors levied the duty and penalty rose from 415 to 435. Rupees 1,049 was levied as duty and penalty by civil courts, and Rs. 3,144 by Collectors, making a total of Rs. 4,193, against Rs. 4,297 in the preceding year. The fluctuations are small and require no explanation.

93. The number of prosecutions instituted during the year for various breaches of the provisions of the stamp law was 42, against 44 in the preceding year, viz., 10 in Burdwan, 7 in Birbhum, 2 in Bankura, 6 in Midnapore, 14 in Hooghly, and 3 in Howrah. Of the 42 persons brought to trial, 20 only were convicted. The fines imposed and rewards paid were Rs. 169 and Rs. 2-8, against Rs. 423 and Rs. 5, respectively, in the preceding year. All the District Officers of the Division have been reminded that activity in the detection of evasion of the law must to a great extent depend on the encouragement afforded by a liberal distribution of rewards.

#### XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

94. The final demand on account of tax was Rs. 2,12,262 on 9,343 persons, against Rs. 2,03,357 on 9,063 persons in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 8,905 and of 280 persons. As in the previous year, there was increase both in the demand and in the number of assesses in all the districts of the Division except in Howrah, where there was again a small decrease of Rs. 36 and 14 assesses. The increased demand is due to the revision of assessments in towns and in important trade centres.



The decrease in Howrah is attributed to exemptions granted in the lower classes on objection. The collection amounted to Rs. 2,07,230, and the balance on the 31st March amounted to Rs. 5,032 only, and the percentage of collection on the final demand was thus 97·6. Of this balance, Rs. 4,539 is reported to be good and under realisation. One thousand and thirty-three objections were filed, against 982 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the assessment of new persons, and also to the enhancement of tax in some cases on revision. Judging from the appeals which come before me for hearing, I cannot say that the assessments and enhancements have always been carefully made, or that the assessors tried to obtain any clear data for coming to their findings. Assessment in most cases must be guess work only, but even this guess work was often very perfunctorily done. The attention of Deputy Collectors has been directed to making careful enquiries when objections are preferred.

As the tax does not touch the large class of cultivators and labourers in the country, it cannot be said to be widely unpopular. It is far less unpopular than the Road Cess.

The prescribed statement is appended. The districts of Hooghly and Howrah were amalgamated for the purpose of income-tax, and the same Deputy Collector and assessor managed the work of both the districts.

One assessor also worked in the districts of Bankura and Birbhum. I do not think the amalgamation of districts under the same officers has produced good results.

#### XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

95. Currency notes to the value of Rs. 77,23,615 were received and to the value of Rs. 74,73,295 were issued in the treasuries of the Division, against Rs. 72,61,770 and Rs. 73,68,885 respectively in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 4,61,645 in receipts and Rs. 1,04,410 in issues. The fluctuations are ascribed to the increasing appreciation by the public of the use of notes for making remittances. The introduction of the enlarged money-order system has not apparently yet affected the transactions in notes; as it is cheaper to send money by currency notes than by money-order.

96. Some of the district officers having failed to give the total number of money-orders of all descriptions issued, I have to confine my remarks to money-orders issued for the payment of land revenue and rent.

Land revenue money-orders numbered 36,775 covering Rs. 2,45,493, against 31,915 and Rs. 2,36,156, showing an increase both in the number of orders and in the amount remitted. The increase was mainly contributed by the advanced districts of Burdwan and Hooghly, and this shows that the facilities afforded by the system are most appreciated in the more advanced parts of the Division. In Midnapore there was a large increase in the number of money-orders sent, although there was a decrease in the amount; while in Birbhum the number of orders was less, but the amount remitted was larger. The backward district of Bankura shows a decrease in both.

The system of payment of rent by money-orders seems to be rapidly growing in popularity. There was increase both in the number of money-orders and in the amount covered by them. It has, however, not found much favour with the landlords, for the percentage of refusals continues to be on the increase. All the districts show an increase in the number of refusals except Bankura, where there was a slight decrease.

The Collector of Burdwan thinks that the inability of the amla to exact undue payment from the raiyats is frequently the cause of refusals. The Collector of Midnapore thinks that the landlords are still under the impression that by accepting the amount sent by money-orders they might be held to admit the jama entered in the money-orders by their tenants. There is much force in both these reasons assigned for the refusal of money-orders.

97. The Post Office Savings Bank, as already reported, has proved beneficial to the middle classes, specially to the poorer Government servants. The districts of Midnapore and Hooghly have not furnished any figures under this head; the other districts, except Howrah, show a decrease in the amount deposited. The withdrawals increased in all districts. The Collectors of Birbhum and Bankura attribute it to high prices of food and costly living.



The interest on deposits has, since the close of the year, been reduced from  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. per annum, and this must necessarily cause a reduction in the amount of deposit.

## XXIII.—RAILWAY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

98. The construction of the Tarakeswar-Mugra Steam Tramway could not be completed within the time sanctioned, and a further extension of time has been recommended. The Collector hopes that the line will open for traffic in the beginning of the next year. The Taposi line, the construction of which commenced in 1892-93, has lately been opened for traffic. The portion of Jheria line lying within the district of Burdwan has also been finished.

The East Coast Railway between Bezwada on the Krisna and Cuttack on the Mahanadi, which is under construction, is proposed to be extended to Calcutta *via* Midnapore. There is also a proposal for constructing a cross country line from Midnapore to Sini on the Bengal-Nagpur line. Detailed surveys with estimate of cost have been made for the Cuttack-Calcutta extension, but the construction of the line has not yet been sanctioned by the Government of India. A draft agreement deed between the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah and the promoters of the Howrah-Ampta Tramway for the working of the line, has been submitted to Government for approval.

The following table shows the number of accidents and obstructions in the railway line. There was a considerable increase in the number of accidents:—

DISTRICT.	PERSONS.				TRAINS.				REMARKS.
	Killed.		Wounded.		Accidents.		Obstructions.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burdwan ...	28	31	8	21	9	46	6	...	* Including obstructions.
Birbhum ...	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	
Hooghly ...	3	3	1	7	5	10	...	...	
Howrah ...	3	...	10	...	6*	...	...	...	
Total ...	37	37	21	28	20	56	7	1	

Two accidents in Burdwan and one in Hooghly deserve notice. A cart with three passengers was struck on the permanent-way by a goods train and was dragged about 25 yards ahead. The gate was open, and the occupants of the cart were asleep. One of the passengers was killed and one injured. The gateman was criminally prosecuted, and was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The second accident took place at the Damoda railway station of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line; a shunter was killed while getting out from between a couple of waggons, owing to negligence of the rules for shunting. The third accident occurred at the Mugra railway station. A down passenger train on entering the Mugra station collided with five trucks which had been driven by a severe storm out of the goods shed siding to the down line. All the coaching vehicles of the train were more or less damaged, and one third-class carriage had the entire side torn off, and two passengers were injured. The station-master, who was to blame for the accident, was prosecuted under section 101 of the Railway Act and sentenced to simple imprisonment for two weeks and to pay a fine of Rs. 50; in default to two weeks' further imprisonment.

## XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

99. As remarked last year, the districts of this Division are fairly provided with means of communication. The division is traversed by rail, river, and water-courses. The steamer service connects 10 out of the 17 district and sub-divisional head-quarters. The East Indian Railway passes through six district and sub-divisional head-quarters. The head-quarters of Bankura, Vishnupur, and Jahanabad are the three outlying stations. Bankura town is situated at a distance of 30 miles from the nearest railway station at Raniganj. There is a metalled road from Raniganj to Midnapore passing through the towns of Bankura and Vishnupur, and hackney carriages ply regularly between Raniganj and Bankura, but in the rainy season the crossing of river Damodar gives trouble. The subdivision of Jahanabad is the worst off in respect of communication. Though a subdivision of Hooghly, Jahanabad is reached more easily from Burdwan, and a portion of the Burdwan-Jahanabad road is pukka. Since taking charge of the Division I have suggested to the District Boards of Burdwan and Hooghly the necessity of metalling the remainder of this road, and my suggestion has been accepted.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Tarakeswar Railway have greatly facilitated communication.

The funds of District Boards are exhausted in maintaining the existing roads and do not permit the opening out of new roads. The Magistrate of Burdwan remarks that "this is a serious matter, as it means that there is no probability of communications being improved materially for many years to come unless some funds are available."

The condition of the roads in Birbhum and of some roads in Midnapore is unfavourably reported on. The condition of the Birbhum roads is said to be worse than it was some years ago, and this is a fact which does not reflect credit on the District Engineer. In Midnapore, the Provincial roads, 114 miles in length, are not kept in such good repair as those in the Puri district; the cost of maintenance and repair exceeded Rs. 445 per mile, and the Magistrate writes that an additional grant is urgently necessary, which he thinks may be obtained by a deduction from the grant for the Puri roads. The roads in Howrah, which suffered much under the late supervisor in charge, have been greatly improved by the new District Engineer, though much has yet to be done.

Among the important public works undertaken or executed during the year were—(1) the completion of a feeder road one mile in length from the 87th mile of the Grand Trunk Road to the Galsi station on the East Indian Railway; (2) communication of the Victoria bridge on the 9th mile of Burdwan to Katwa road; (3) completion of a road from Bagnapara to Kalua, three miles in length; and (4) proceedings to acquire land for a feeder road, three miles in length, from Devipur railway station, at the expense of a zamindar, which were in progress. All these are in Burdwan. The construction of a road in Bankura, which was first taken in hand some eight years ago, was brought to a completion. The other works were the construction of culverts, wooden bridges, embanking and metalling roads, and repairing roads and bridges.

The subjoined table shows the amount expended in the several districts on original works and repairs and on village roads:—

DISTRICTS.	Original works.		Repairs.		Village roads.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ... ..	29,252	25,787	1,53,782	1,26,932	5,761	7,193
Birbhum ... ..	7,117	2,047	27,864	24,307	3,310	4,284
Bankura ... ..	6,830	1,905	31,107	34,218	1,322	2,345
Midnapore ... ..	15,670	9,021	77,986	77,316	13,252	16,334
Hooghly ... ..	10,255	4,809	91,008	85,621	1,483	3,879
Howrah ... ..	17,209	9,583	5,360	20,269	2,016	4,500
Total ... ..	86,413	51,152	3,87,057	3,68,663	27,144	37,544

100. The amounts noted in the margin were expended on planting trees on roadsides and maintaining them. The Magistrate of Midnapore has not furnished information on the subject. The District Boards of Burdwan and Hooghly appear to have paid attention to arboriculture.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	1,256	2,092
Birbhum ...	938	483
Bankura ...	...	38
Midnapore ...	...	...
Hooghly ...	255	1,381
Howrah ...	17	470

#### XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

101. There has been no change in the operation of this Act, which was in force in this Division in Garhbeta and Dantan in Midnapore district and in Ulubaria in Howrah district.

The lodging-houses in Garhbeta are little used by pilgrims: the pilgrims generally prefer to camp under trees. Litigants or applicants for registration generally occupy the lodging-houses. The total income of this town including the balance was Rs. 531, of which Rs. 87 was expended on conservancy and Rs. 14 was paid to the Health Officer. A balance of Rs. 428 was left at the close of the year. The tendency on the part of the Committee to spend the fund on charitable relief has been checked.

At Dantan there were 38 lodging-houses. The total income, including balance of previous year, amounted to Rs. 957, of which Rs. 100 was spent towards the construction of an in-door hospital for invalid pilgrims, Rs. 63 on medicine, Rs. 84 as allowance to the Health Officer, and Rs. 61 only on conservancy, and there was a surplus balance of Rs. 614 at the close of the year. The tendency to spend the fund on charitable relief has been checked.

Ulubaria had 33 lodging-houses. The total receipts including balance were Rs. 610, of which Rs. 216 was expended on conservancy, and there was a balance of Rs. 221 at the close of the year. The town, being the head-quarters of a subdivision, was well looked after. Cholera once broke out in an epidemic form, but early measures were taken to arrest its progress. The disease is generally spread there by the pilgrims. To prevent this the Sub-divisional Officer has arranged with Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company to take the pilgrims to Calcutta without landing them in the town.

New bye laws have been framed for all these towns.

#### XXVI.—EDUCATION.

102. There was an increase in the number of schools and patshalas, from 10,883 to 10,944, but the number of pupils attending them diminished from 300,400 to 299,187; the decrease was, I believe, due to the unhealthiness of the last months of the year.

The decrease in the number of pupils was shared by all the districts except Birbhum and Bankura, which are comparatively healthy, and in both of which there was an increase.

103. The total expenditure on education in this Division amounted to Rs. 11,35,578, as compared with Rs. 11,17,132, showing an increase of Rs. 18,446. The expenditure from Provincial revenues rose from Rs. 80,415 to Rs. 81,252, and that from public sources, including district and municipal funds, rose from Rs. 10,36,717 to Rs. 10,54,326, or by Rs. 17,609. The high schools cost Rs. 2,91,990, the middle schools Rs. 2,42,117, primary schools Rs. 5,74,289, and special schools Rs. 27,182.

The allotments to high schools have decreased; the allotments to the middle and primary schools have much increased. The municipalities have increased their allotments to primary education.

104. There was a loss of two high schools during the year, and the total number of pupils receiving high education fell from 14,652 to 14,055. The Magistrate of Hooghly, where the decrease was most marked, attributes it to high prices, which compelled the poorer class of people to withdraw their boys from schools, and also to the general prevalence of fever, which greatly reduced the attendance. In Midnapore the loss was due to the year being exceptionally unhealthy.

The results of both the F.A. and the University Entrance Examination contrast very unfavourably with that in the preceding year.

In Burdwan, out of 88 boys who appeared at the F.A. Examination, only 26 were successful, against 34 out of 87 in 1892-93; in Midnapore only 9 passed out of 25, against 12 out of 30. The result of Hooghly is not known.

The following table exhibits the result of the University Entrance Examination as compared with that of the preceding year:—

DISTRICTS.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number of competitors.	Number of successful students.	Number of competitors.	Number of successful students.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	194	113	139	57
Birbhum ...	33	31	30	14
Bankura ...	81	36	67	15
Midnapore ...	25	25	23	15
Hooghly ...	233	155	210	100
Howrah ...	143	81	97	44
Total ...	709	441	566	245

The result, which was generally unsatisfactory, is believed by some of the Magistrates to be due to more difficult questions having been set at the last examination. The number of competitors was also much fewer in Burdwan and Howrah.

105. The number of middle English and vernacular schools in the Division increased by 6 only, and the number of pupils attending them by 189. The result of middle scholarship examination was also bad. The subjoined table compares the result of the last two years:—

DISTRICTS.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	412	253	401	185
Birbhum ...	97	63	112	75
Bankura ...	264	121	255	93
Midnapore ...	259	153	256	120
Hooghly ...	219	139	214	122
Howrah ...	121	97	117	72
Total ...	1,372	832	1,355	667

The Magistrate of Birbhum ascribes the bad result to the fact that English is more or less indifferently taught in these schools, but this reason cannot specially affect the result of the year under report, as compared with the previous year. The Magistrate of Midnapore attributes the bad result to the examination being held in the most unhealthy season of the year.

106. The number of primary schools increased from 10,365 to 10,425 or by 60, but there was a loss of 823 pupils sustained by all the districts except Birbhum and Bankura, where there was an increase. The Magistrate of Midnapore attributes this to the prevalence of cholera and influenza towards the end of the year.

Except Howrah, of which the figures have not been furnished, the results of both the upper and lower primary examinations were satisfactory. The number of pupils who competed and passed at these examinations are given below:—

DISTRICTS.	UPPER PRIMARY.				LOWER PRIMARY.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	477	238	521	261	1,310	478	1,159	680
Birbhum ...	224	159	242	178	679	283	747	392
Bankura ...	365	187	433	206	1,599	598	1,959	953
Midnapore ...	463	260	562	316	2,833	1,285	2,830	1,873
Hooghly ...	206	92	207	146	1,489	586	1,190	734
Howrah ...	99	75	109	64	509	90	476	278
Total ...	1,834	1,011	2,074	1,171	8,419	3,320	8,361	4,910

The rule of payment by result was largely given effect to in Birbhum and Bankura.

107. Education among the females, it appears, made some advance. There were 407 schools attended by 8,116 girls, against 370 schools and 8,024 girls in 1892-93; besides 9,267 girls attended boys' schools. The increase was contributed to by all the districts. Fifty-seven girls from Burdwan, 20 from Birbhum, 87 from Midnapore, and 36 from Hooghly appeared at the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha scholarship examination; the result is not known.

108. There was a decrease in the number of Muhammadan pupils attending the various classes of schools, from 30,883 to 29,120. The decrease occurred in all the districts except Birbhum, which shows an increase. The decrease in Midnapore is said to be due to the year being unhealthy; no explanation has been given by other Magistrates.

The following statement shows the extent to which Muhammadan education has made progress in this Division:—

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF MUHAMMADAN PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOLS.		RATIO OF MUHAMMADAN PUPILS PASSED TO TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS.	
	Total.	Muhammadan.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	1,391,880	267,224	46,947	46,326	6,747	6,482	14	13
Birbhum ...	797,833	169,752	24,043	25,060	4,638	5,348	19	21
Bankura ...	1,069,668	45,312	38,512	40,667	1,568	661	4	1
Midnapore ...	2,631,516	171,412	107,340	106,865	6,109	5,786	5	5
Hooghly ...	1,076,710	192,685	53,731	49,465	8,147	7,509	15	15
Howrah ...	721,211	152,806	32,922	31,304	3,674	3,334	11	10
Total	7,688,818	999,191	308,495	299,187	30,883	29,120	10	9

Roughly speaking, while the proportion of Muhammadans is 1 to 8 in this Division, the proportion of Muhammadan boys in schools is 1 to 11. But the proportion is much less in the middle and higher schools than in the primary schools, because, as stated elsewhere in this report, the Muhammadans of this Division are mostly agriculturists, labourers and traders.

The results of the several departmental examinations in which the Muhammadans competed last year were not satisfactory. In Burdwan one passed

the Entrance and five passed the middle scholarship examination, while 80 boys passed the primary scholarship examination. In Birbhum 64 boys received high education, and one passed the Entrance examination. Out of 266 pupils in the middle schools only two passed, while in primary schools there were 4,864 pupils, of whom 74 only competed successfully. In Bankura the result of the several examinations in which they appeared is reported to be poor.

In Midnapore, out of 108 boys in the high schools, four passed the Entrance examination, and out of 175 boys in the middle schools only one passed. Steps are being taken for the improvement of Midnapore Madrassa, the only middle class school specially maintained for Muhammadans in that district.

The Magistrates of Hooghly and Howrah have not specially reported on the progress made by the Muhammadans in their districts.

It is clear from the above figures that the number of Muhammadan pupils receiving high education is comparatively small, and of the large number of pupils receiving primary education a very few care to continue their studies further. The reasons for this have been explained before.

109. There are eight schools at Raniganj, as in the preceding year, for the education of miners' children. The number of pupils attending them fell from 202 to 189, and of these 108 were aborigines and 80 low-caste Hindus and Muhammadans. The pupils receive free tuition, and a monthly stipend of Rs. 8 is paid by Government to each guru.

Some of the managers of collieries have provided the patshalas with thatched houses. Mr. Agabeg, Manager of the Barakar Coal Company, continued to subscribe Rs. 3 a month for the support of a patshala and to take the same interest for it as in previous years.

The number of schools for the education of aboriginal races in Birbhum was the same as in the previous year, namely, 13. The number of pupils rose from 228 to 311. Thirty-one aboriginal candidates from 10 schools competed at the reward examinations and 22 passed. Eleven Sonthal pupils competed at the lower primary examination and 3 passed, and 2 of them obtained the scholarship reserved for Sonthals. Two Sonthals passed creditably at the upper primary examination. The rate of stipends has been increased from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 a month.

The number of aboriginal pupils in Bankura increased from 979 to 1,179 during the year. The aboriginal races form 9·7 per cent. of the entire population; and the proportion of aboriginal pupils is 2·8 per cent. to the total number of pupils at school. The Wesleyan Mission is said to be doing its best for the furtherance of Sonthal education. There is a training school established with the express object of turning out trained Sonthal teachers. The results of the several departmental examinations were more satisfactory than in the previous year; one passed the upper and 23 the lower primary examination. In Midnapore the number of scholars belonging to the aboriginal tribes fell from 2,045 to 1,886; 10 of them competed successfully at the different scholarship examinations. In Hooghly, 52 pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes known as Koras attended schools.

110. A technical school was opened in Burdwan during the year; carpentry and blacksmith's work are the subjects taught in this school. It has made a fair start with 38 students in the workshop classes and 46 in the ordinary classes. A survey class was also opened in November last attended by 46 students. The school is maintained by the District Board, assisted by the Burdwan Municipality. There are 9 mak-tabs in this district for teaching Persian and Urdu to Muhammadan pupils.

In Birbhum there are four training classes for training pathshala gurus as teachers of primary schools. An attempt is being made in this district for opening a technical school.

In Bankura the four guru-training classes attached to middle schools and the muktari school opened in the preceding year have ceased to exist.

In Midnapore the number of training and industrial schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 5, and the number of pupils attending them rose from 207 to 224. An improved system of technical education is proposed to be soon introduced by the District Board into the Mahishadal Raja's technical school in the town of Midnapore.

In Hooghly there are 7 special schools, 29 maktabas teaching a little Arabic and Persian, 3 teaching Koran, 97 Sanskrit tols.

In Howrah the number of pupils attending schools teaching Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit rose from 291 to 321; the number of schools remained the same.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

111. The following additions to the number of dispensaries and hospitals existing in 1892-93 were made in the year under review:—Dhaniakhali, Haripal, Khanakul, and Mondlya dispensaries were started in the district of Hooghly; and two Irrigation dispensaries were established at Contai and at Panskura in Midnapore. The dispensaries at Dhaniakhali, Haripal, and Khanakul were opened by the District Board to afford relief in the unhealthy season of the year. The Mondlya Dispensary, which was established under Government order, in the Municipal Department, No. 240 T.M., dated 22nd September 1891, is maintained from the proceeds of the Trust Fund created by the will of the late Dr. Bhola Nath Bose of Barrackpore. Its management will devolve on the District Board. This institution is at present located in a portion of the village school house and will remain there till the dispensary building is constructed. The Irrigation dispensaries at Contai and Panskura are supported from the Provincial revenue; 349 and 280 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 769 and Rs. 589 in Contai and Panskura, respectively.

The total number of patients under treatment in the Division (both in-patients and out-patients) fell from 256,263 in the preceding year to 241,484 in the year under report. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,01,508 to Rs. 1,11,830. Government contributed Rs. 11,178 against 10,142, the rest being obtained from local sources. It is satisfactory to note that the amount of contribution in the shape of private subscriptions and endowments rose from Rs. 53,281 to Rs. 56,005.

To the Burdwan Dispensary a separate female ward has been attached with an intelligent lady doctor of the Civil Hospital Assistant class, on Rs. 50 a month, in charge of it.

Though the Railway Company has discontinued their subscription to the dispensary, still it continues to send passengers, especially those suffering from infectious and contagious diseases, to it. The unfairness of this arrangement has been pointed out to the Railway authorities. As reported last year, the Mankur Dispensary continues to be largely in arrears as regards realization of subscriptions. While inspecting the dispensary during my last cold-weather tour as Magistrate of Burdwan, I made some arrangements for the proper accommodation of the dispensary and raised subscriptions. The record of work done by the Burdwan Raj dispensaries at Burdwan and Kalna is good. The Chakdighi Dispensary is also well looked after. A temporary dispensary was opened at Dainhat by the local municipality for treatment of the malaria-stricken people of the neighbourhood. Three Municipal Commissioners, who are medical men, offered their services gratis.

The record of work done by the Suri Dispensary is pronounced by the Magistrate to be excellent. Regarding the Rampur Hát Dispensary building, correspondence is still going on with the Railway authorities. The District Board has recently increased its grant to this dispensary which, as reported last year, continues to suffer from want of funds. Besides these two, there are private dispensaries at Hetampur and Kundala maintained by local magnates. The establishment of two dispensaries at Bolepur and Murarui, at the extreme south and extreme north of the district, is in contemplation.

The Dufferin Female Hospital at Bankura was started this year. Caste prejudices prevent people from largely resorting to it for the present. It is hoped that this will die appear in course of time.

The most noticeable circumstance in respect of the dispensaries in the Hooghly district was the large increase in the number of out-door patients, from 40,410 to 52,734. This is owing to the prevalence of malarial fevers in the district.

The Howrah General Hospital continues to keep up its reputation of being a useful institution, and is highly prized by the European community. A proposal for placing its funds in the hands of the Treasurer under the Charitable Endowments Act is under consideration. The financial condition of the Ulubaria Dispensary is satisfactory. A cholera ward has been newly constructed and attached to the hospital.

The establishment of two new dispensaries in this district has already been noticed. There was no noticeable change in the management of the other dispensaries in the district.

* Burdwan	...	7	Generally the dispensaries in this Division serve a very useful purpose. The people have faith in them, and flock to them in much larger numbers than they do in East Bengal. And as the whole Division suffers more or less from malarial fevers, the 44 dispensaries* of the Division supply a real want.
Birbhum	...	2	
Bankura	...	4	
Midnapore	...	15	
Hooghly	...	13	
Howrah	...	8	
Total	...	44	

#### XXVIII—LIBRARIES.

112. There is nothing new to write under this head. No new library was started during the year. There are no public libraries in the two backward districts of this Division—Birbhum and Bankura. In the four other districts there are 24 libraries, but most of them are small.

Nothing has yet been done to examine the old correspondence at Midnapore. Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Platel, has promised to take up the work.

#### XXIX—MUSEUMS.

113. There are no museums in this Division.

#### XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

114. I recorded the following remarks as Magistrate of Burdwan on the District Board of that district:—

District Boards. "The members of the Burdwan District Board have taken a laudable interest in their work, and I have received much help from their advice and opinion. I have not unoften changed my own view of a question after a friendly discussion with members of the Board in meeting. A great deal of useful work is unostentatiously done by the different committees of the District Board. Non-official gentlemen give us their time and services in these committees and help our work. And it is a still greater gain to the cause of administration that these non-official gentlemen are thus becoming familiar with administrative work, are taking a share in it, and are practically disposing of the proceeds of the road cess for the improvement of their native district."

Mr. Growse, Magistrate of Birbhum, remarks:—

"The District Board seems to have done its work smoothly and well during the year, but there is no doubt that it is difficult to get up any enthusiasm when the district funds are barely sufficient to keep existing roads in decent repair, and too small to allow of any new work of interest being undertaken."

Mr. Barrow, late Magistrate of Bankura, has left the following remarks:—

"Several members of the Board have taken an active interest in its affairs, and the public is especially indebted to the late Vice-Chairman, Babu Kuloda Prasad Mukherjee, and the present Vice-Chairman, Babu Mohesh Chandra Banerjee. Both these gentlemen have been unsparing in their exertions, and I consider that both are eminently fitted to hold such a post. In both road and educational affairs the district officer receives the greatest help from the members of the Board. Local self-government is so far a success, a stability and continuity being obtained which would be otherwise impossible."



Mr. Duke, Magistrate of Hooghly, cites a number of useful and important works done by the District Board within the year, and adds:—

“Attendance at the Board’s meetings is sometimes rather deficient, but on the whole the members cannot be accused of want of interest. After the annual budget has been settled, the Board’s functions are in a great measure formal, so far as regards its main heads of expenditure, and the petty matters of administrative detail which come before it from time to time are hardly such as to interest the majority of members.”

Mr. Grierson, late Magistrate of Howrah, says that “the District Board did good work during the year,” and Mr. Allen, Magistrate of Midnapore, remarks that “there was a fair attendance of members at the meetings of the District and Local Boards.”

I have nothing to add to these remarks. Local self-government has been a success, and it is, as I have said before, a distinct gain in the cause of good administration to secure the co-operation of representative non-official gentlemen in our administrative work.

115. I remarked, as Magistrate of Burdwan, that “Local Boards have not much work made over to them yet,” and that “no sanitary improvement of villages is possible unless more money is provided.”

Local Boards.

Mr. Barrow made much the same remark of Bankura, and said, “the two Local Boards of Bankura and Vishnupur are not given much opportunity to make themselves useful, still they are of some help, and as time goes on, and funds are placed at their disposal, I am sure they will prove themselves useful adjuncts to the general administration.”

Mr. Growse would abolish the Local Boards because they are of little use, but Mr. Duke writes that “the Local Boards carried on their duties successfully as far as their funds allowed.” All these remarks show that the utility of Local Boards is limited by the poverty of their funds, and the limited scope of their work. When we begin the work of village sanitation, as we must do sooner or later, the services of Local Boards will be more marked, and indeed indispensable. And this brings me to the subject of Village Unions or Union Committees.

116. Mr. Growse would introduce Union Committees in villages, and would have nothing between these Committees and District Boards.

Union Committees.

Mr. Duke, of Hooghly, makes some thoughtful remarks about beginning work from the village, and the remarks are worth quoting. “The Local Boards exhibit local self-government in this country from its weakest side as a tree without roots. We have cut the branch in full growth—leaves, flowers and fruits—and have stuck it in the ground with the expectation that it will put out roots for itself. But if it is ever to succeed, the propagation must begin in the village, or at any rate in a much smaller area than that of the subdivision.”

The action which I took as Chairman of the Burdwan District Board to create smaller areas of administration than a subdivision, will appear from the following remarks which I recorded on the subject, and which the present Magistrate of Burdwan has embodied in his Administration Report:—

“In a recent resolution on Local Self-Government, the Government of Bengal has expressed its intention of creating village unions experimentally in some places. With a view to making this possible, I have encouraged the villagers in three selected thanas (Burdwan, Kalna, and Katwa) to form themselves into committees. They are not ‘unions’ yet, and do not possess the legal powers which can be conferred on unions by the Government. They have not legally the power of reserving a tank for drinking purposes, or effecting other improvements which the chapter on village unions provides for. The committees have formed themselves merely with the object of becoming familiar with their village works and taking an interest in them. In course of time they may become fit to be entrusted with the powers contemplated by the Act. The villages of Burdwan thana have been grouped into six such village committees, those of Kalna into 15, and those of Katwa into 11 committees.”

“If we desire to effect sanitary improvements in villages, to reserve tanks for drinking purposes, or to remove obstructions to drainage in villages, we

can only effect this through such village committees or village unions, acting under the direction of Local Boards. The villages within the limits of an average thana can be grouped into about ten unions; each subdivision will thus have thirty or forty such unions, and they can be conveniently managed by the Local Board of the subdivision with the help of an executive sanitary officer. Funds must be provided for the pay of such an officer under each Local Board, and also for sanitary improvements in each union; and it will be possible then to insist on improvements in each village under the powers which unions will possess under the law. The vast work of improving the sanitary condition of the Bengal villages lies before us, and we can only make a beginning in the work under the system indicated above. And until we adopt the system, provide funds for sanitary improvements, and create unions with the powers contemplated by the law, it is idle to talk of the inefficiency of the District Boards or the apathy of villagers."

117. Birbhum has only one municipality,—at Suri, the district headquarters. The Magistrate writes that the Commissioners took interest in their work, that the assessment was revised, the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner partly carried out, and a tank for drinking purposes was reserved. "Altogether," the Magistrate writes, "I think I can discern efforts towards what is right and an appreciation of duty by many of the Commissioners."

The Magistrate of Bankura reports that the municipalities of Bankura, Vishnupur, and Sonamukhi have all done fairly well.

The Magistrate of Hooghly makes detailed remarks about the several municipalities in his district. The town of Hooghly and Chinsura has been well administered, but its sanitary condition cannot be improved until the Commissioners consent to levy the full rate of taxation. In Serampore, the drainage scheme has been completed so far as the main channel is concerned, but the balance of the loan taken, which should have been applied to complete the internal drainage, was spent in other directions. In Uttarpara faction spirit runs high. Generally speaking, assessments in nearly all the municipalities in the district are, the Magistrate thinks, inadequate, and progress is therefore impeded.

The Magistrate of Howrah reports that sanitation in Howrah is deplorable. But the Commissioners have lately raised the latrine-tax, and have applied for a loan of Rs. 50,000 for sanitary improvements.

The Magistrate of Midnapore says there are signs of improvement in his district. An energetic Chairman has been elected in Midnapore. Ghatal and Kharar have invested in iron latrines, and Tamluk has improved, as witnessed by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who visited the place.

In Burdwan, I inspected all the municipalities during the last cold season and found them on the whole as well and creditably managed as our Government offices and departments. The slow progress in sanitary improvements is considered the weak point in municipal administration; but officers who were District Magistrates ten or twelve years ago, know that the progress was not quicker when we were Chairmen. Dirty tanks are private properties, and cannot be filled up or cleaned without a great deal of difficulty, and schemes of drainage require time to prepare and money to carry out. Sometimes the schemes prepared locally are rejected by the Sanitary Board, and at other times schemes approved by the Sanitary Board are so elaborate that it is impossible to carry them out. Dainhat is a small municipality in Burdwan district, and cannot spare more than Rs. 500 a year for drainage improvements; but the scheme which has been prepared for the town would require an expenditure of over Rs. 20,000.

It is necessary that we should constantly direct the attention of Municipal Commissioners to effect sanitary improvements, and that we should insist on these improvements being effected. But often, when we blame Municipal Commissioners, it is in fact their poverty and not their will that consents to the existing state of things. It is my experience that when we make reasonable and practicable suggestions, and indicate the way in which improvements should be effected, Municipal Commissioners show an anxious and sincere desire to accept and act on our advice. And an important

circular of the Bengal Government, No. 10T.M., dated 1st July 1893, imposes upon us this duty of helping municipal administration, and removing its defects, as senior inspecting officers help us in removing the defects of our offices.

### XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

118. I have nothing to add to what was reported by Mr. Power last year under this head.

Mr. Vincent, the Officiating Magistrate of Burdwan, writes:—"Unless Muhammadans take more interest in education, the posts they will obtain must decrease; the education returns of the district show that the number of Muhammadan boys at the various schools is decreasing."

Mr. Cornish, Magistrate of Bankura, is of opinion that "as the Muhammadans form only 4·2 per cent. of the total population" in his district, "they clearly get more than their share of Government service."

Mr. Growse, of Birbhum, reports "many apprentices have been admitted into the office during the year, but a single Muhammadan candidate appeared among them. Amongst the menials the number of Muhammadans, however, is disproportionately large."

Mr. Duke, of Hooghly, writes that the Government order on the subject of considering the claims of Muhammadans when vacancies occur, are duly observed. But the majority of the Muhammadans in the district belong to agricultural or trading classes, and even the small number of Muhammadans who hold Government appointments in his district are, with very few exceptions, residents of other districts. In Howrah, the Magistrate writes, there is no demand among them for education. In fact the Muhammadans in this Division are mostly cultivators, labourers and traders.

### XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

119. There was nothing noticeable in the working of the Post Office and Telegraph during the year. Three cases of embezzlement of postal money occurred. A postman of the Sakulipur Post Office in Birbhum misappropriated the money entrusted to him for payment of money-order: he was convicted and sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment at the Sessions. A sub-postmaster in Bankura was charged with misappropriation of a large sum of money invested in the Savings Bank: he was convicted by the Sessions Judge, but was acquitted by the High Court on appeal; the third case was that of a patshala guru in charge of a branch office in Midnapore, who misappropriated the value of a money-order and some Savings Bank deposits; he was convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge: the amount embezzled has been recovered from his sureties.

No complaint against the postal administration was heard during the year.

Nothing has been done to remove the inconvenience felt at Suri, owing to the telegraph office being kept closed from 9 P.M. to 9 A.M. on week-days and on Sundays.

The Magistrate of Hooghly notices the want of a telegraphic communication with the Jahanabad subdivision. It would be desirable to have a line constructed from Tarakeswar, but the people of Jahanabad refused to give any guarantee for opening the office.

The telegraphic line between Suri and Sainthia in Birbhum was interrupted on four different days, but the cause could not be ascertained.

### XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DAK, FAIRS AND POUNDS.

120. The confusion resulting from the transfer of the work of collection of the zamindari dak cess to Collectors, and the change of account keeping from the basis of the

Zamindari Dak.

official to that of the calendar year, reported in paragraph 108 of the previous year's report, was brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue during the year. I have been informed in reply that Mr. Slack is considering the matter.

The accompanying statement B shows the demand, collection and balances, as also the cost on account of the zamindari dák of the six districts in this Division. The total demand for the year was Rs. 47,892 and the collections Rs. 44,847. The percentage of total collections on the total demand of the Division was 93·7. The percentages were above 95 only in the districts of Howrah and Birbhum; in the other districts they fell below 95; in Bankura it was less than 90, being 89·3.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 41,778; the balance left at the end of the year was Rs. 35,334.

The Magistrates of Burdwan and Birbhum report that the zamindari dák service was well managed during the year. No inconvenience or difficulty has been represented by any of the district officers regarding the dák service.

121. The important fairs in the district of Burdwan were those held at Agradip, Bairagitala, Dadnia, and Uddhanpur, in the Katwa subdivision; 15 to 20 thousand people assembled on the occasion of the mēlas. Proper sanitary and police arrangements were made in these mēlas, and there was no outbreak of any disease or disturbance.

The principal gatherings in the districts of Bankura and Midnapore were those at Debar and Hatnagar in the subdivisions of Vishnupur and Contai, respectively. These were free from any epidemic diseases, and the cost of sanitary arrangements at Hatnagar was paid by the District Board. There was no regular fair in the district of Howrah.

The Bakresvar, Kenduli, and Tarapur fairs in Birbhum, and those at Tarakeswar, Mahes, and Tribeni in the district of Hooghly, were the most important in the Division. The District Board of Birbhum took precautions against the spread of disease, and the police there kept order at the fairs. Temporary wells were sunk for drinking-water in the fair at Bakresvar. The Magistrate, who visited this mēla with the District Superintendent of Police and the medical officer, remarks that perfect sanitary arrangements are only possible, if the provisions of section 34 of Act V of 1861 be extended, and a proper staff of mehters entertained to look after the trenches.

At Tarakeswar, in the district of Hooghly, about 100,000 pilgrims assembled at the Siva Gajan and about 20,000 at the Siva Katri. At the instance of one of the rival claimants after the death of mahant Madhavgiri, Mr. Gordon Leith was this year appointed Receiver by the High Court for the purpose of collecting the offerings made at the shrine. The sanitary arrangements made there were supervised by the Civil Medical Officer and the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore. There was no breach of the peace, nor any criminal cases in these fairs.

The Rath Jatra festival at Mahes and Ballabhpur in Serampore was held on 15th and 22nd July 1893. The mēla lasted for a fortnight, and about 50,000 people assembled. The ground was very heavy owing to excessive rain, and there was great difficulty in pulling the cars. The ceremony, which usually requires only an hour or so, was protracted over many days. An untoward accident also occurred. One of the cars is of novel construction, the wheels and framework being of iron made by an English firm. When once started, it runs with less friction, and consequently more momentum than an ordinary wooden car. It was pulled out of a slough after a great struggle, and having acquired an unusual impetus, ran down a slight incline, where it got beyond control, and overtook and upset the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Thompson, and ran over him. He fortunately fell between the wheels and escaped with slight injuries.

The Uttarayan and Baruni fairs were held at Tribeni. The gathering at each of them numbered from 25,000 to 30,000. The sanitary and police arrangements on these occasions were carried out by the Municipal Commissioners of Banberia and the District Superintendent of Police.

122. The cattle-pounds remained under the administration of the District Boards and Municipalities during the year. The subjoined statement will show the number of pounds and collections made in the last two years:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of pounds in—		Collections in—	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ... ..	197	200	Rs. 15,818	Rs. 14,074
Birbhum ... ..	69	71	7,743	7,946
Bankura ... ..	34	31	2,057	2,227
Midnapore ... ..	114	125	9,172	12,286
Hooghly ... ..	90	93	9,080	10,250
Howrah ... ..	37	38	2,978	2,486
Total ... ..	541	561	48,338	49,249

Some of the pounds in the district of Burdwan were inspected by the Magistrate and Subdivisional Officers when on tour, and a Pound Inspector was employed in the Sadar subdivision. In Birbhum the Pound Inspector was employed to see that the impounded cattle were properly housed and fed, and Sub-Inspectors of Schools also visited the pounds.

The increase in the number of pounds in Midnapore is due to branch pounds having been separately settled during the year as so many main pounds. The large increase in collection in the district was due to the fact that a considerable amount of outstanding balance of previous years was realized during the year. The Collector of Hooghly writes:—

“A far stricter supervision and control should be exercised over the izardars of pounds, who have the reputation of overcharging the owners of impounded cattle, although no definite complaint was made. The old system of accounts was faulty, and provided very slight means of check. The forms which have just been introduced will provide greater facilities for check and control.”

There was increase in revenue in all districts except in Burdwan and Howrah, where there was decrease.

#### XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

123. Besides the *Hitakari Sabha* of Uttarpara, which continues to help in the spread of female education, there are rate-payers' and other local associations in Hooghly, Serampore, Uttarpara, Konnagar, and Baidyabati. They do not generally concern themselves with politics, but occupy themselves with criticising local institutions like the municipalities. The Magistrate of Hooghly remarks that they require to be educated before they can hope to guide Municipal Commissioners.

The Hooghly National Muhammadan Association devotes itself to advancing the interests of Muhammadans.

There are many Hari Sabhas—Hindu religious institutions—in Burdwan and other districts. Similarly, there are Brahmo Somajas in all districts.

The Indian Association has its branches in Midnapore and other places. These branches convene meetings only when there is some special work to do—either to send a delegate to the National Congress or express the public feeling on questions which excite interest. The agitation is confined to the educated classes.

The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals continues to do useful work, and is said to have worked well during the last year.

124. In Burdwan a Hindu married girl of ten years was baptised without the knowledge of her husband. The latter applied to the Judge to be declared guardian of his wife, and while the case was pending, the girl was carried away by her husband's party. The case caused considerable excitement in the public feeling and the public press.

town, and the men who used force were convicted by the District Magistrate and fined.

No other local matters of any interest have been reported. The agitation against cow-killing shows no signs of having actively extended to this Division, but Mr. Duke, Magistrate of Hooghly, reports:—"There are, however, numerous small indications of unrest between Hindus and Musalmans. Whereas until a few years ago they lived side by side with little or no feeling about each other, it is now apparent that their relations are less cordial than they were, and the more bigoted Hindus influence their co-religionists to restrict their dealings with Muhammadans in all relations of life. On the other hand, there are signs that the Musalmans are becoming exceedingly touchy and ready to construe everything that happens into an affront to their religion, and an attempt to lower their status."

I do not think this want of cordiality has spread in villages among the masses, or that it is observable anywhere except among a very limited class in one or two towns. But nevertheless, in so far as it exists, it is a matter for regret. It is needless to enquire how this feeling has been created within the memory of the present generation—I may almost say within the last ten or twelve years. But it should be the object of our administration to heal this difference and division. The widening of the difference will not be beneficial either to the Hindus or the Muhammadans, and may lead to consequences which we cannot now foresee. Those who foster this difference and division are adding to the difficulties of the administrative work in India.

In regard to other matters, the educated classes in districts receive their opinions from Calcutta. The subjects which excited interest and were discussed within the year were—(1) the Mufassal Municipal Bill, (2) the financial crises of Government and the grant of exchange compensation to European officials, (3) exclusion of cotton duties from the Tariff Act. With regard to the Opium Commission, educated men know well enough that it will effect no change in our excise policy.

The *Burdwan Sanjibani*, published in Burdwan, has a small circulation. It is edited by a pleader, and is moderate in its tone. The *Bankura Darpan*, published in Bankura, has some circulation in that district, owing to the official information it conveys. Two papers—one a weekly, the *Ulubaria Darpan*, and the other a fortnightly—are issued from Ulubaria subdivision, but their circulation is very small and they are not of importance.

The great majority of the educated people of this Division read the Calcutta papers, and my predecessor, Mr. Power, in his annual report for the year 1891-92, quoted with approval some remarks which I made about these Calcutta papers. I reproduce those remarks here:—

"The educated classes read the *Statesman*, the *Bengali*, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Indian Mirror*, and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and other Calcutta journals. The majority of these papers write in a temperate style, and with a desire to criticise public measures with fairness and justice, and when their criticism is unfair and violent, it often proceeds from an ignorance of facts and from mistaken views of the scope of administrative measures. An improvement in the tone of criticism is observable year by year, and the improvement will go on as the people obtain an increasing share in the work of administration, and understand its scope and its difficulties. The Press Association, which has been newly established, will do much good if it can secure correct information on matters which excite the public mind from time to time. And if a similar Association were formed among the European journals of this country, with a view to moderate and improve their tone with respect to the people of the country, and to work in harmony with the Indian journals and their Association, much good might be effected and much angry writing on both sides avoided."

I still hold, as I held two years ago, that the tone of the Native Indian press is likely to improve if the tone of the Anglo-Indian press is improved. The Native Indian press is a borrowed institution, and Native Indian journalists unconsciously imitate the tone of their Anglo-Indian brethren. It is unfortunate that the latter indulge in ridicule and contempt when writing of the people and their aspirations. And it is unfortunate that the former reply in an angry and immoderate tone.

Differences of opinion there will always be. In the matter of administration, the Native press will always plead for obtaining an increasing share for the people of the country, and the Anglo-Indian press will always write on the unwisdom of allowing them that share. This roughly speaking is the main difference in opinion, and represents the two sides of nearly every important question that is discussed. Discussions will therefore continue, but it is possible to continue them without the bitterness which characterizes them now. Every journal which adds to the bitterness of these discussions, adds to the difficulties of administrative work in India.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

125. The statement showing the character of officers is herewith submitted. I have quoted the remarks left by Mr. Power, and I have nothing to add to them, as he consulted me when he noted the remarks. Mr. Power also desired me to bring to the notice of the Government the excellent work done during the year by the following officers:—

Among District Officers—

Mr. G. A. Grierson.

Mr. F. W. Duke.

Mr. D. B. Allen.

Mr. J. Windsor.

Among Suidivisional Officers—

Mr. J. E. Webster, Raniganj. | Babu Jaga Bandhu Bhattacharjee, Contai.

Babu Bhupati Chakraverti, Ulubaria.

Mr. Power also desired to bring to notice the excellent services of Babu Pran Kumar Das, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Burdwan, and of Babu Mohananda Gupta, who is specially employed on "drainage" work.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

126. The conduct of zamindars continues to be generally satisfactory in all the districts of the Division. The following facts deserve special mention.

The administration of the Burdwan Raj estate by the able manager, Raja Bun Bohari Kapur, under the Court of Wards, has been satisfactory during the year under report, and no complaints were received from the tenants in any part of the Raj estates.

The district officer of Birbhum makes favourable mention of Raja Ran Ranjan Chakrabarti, Bahadur, of Hetampur, the largest resident zamindar of the district. He is in good terms with his tenantry and is a loyal and peaceful gentleman. On the other hand, a few petty cases of disagreement between raiyats and zamindars are reported from this district.

Bankura.

There was nothing special to report.

The Uttarpara zamindars are said to exert the rights which they claim over their raiyats without coming to Courts of Justice.

Hooghly and Howrah.

In Howrah district there were a few riots in the early part of the year. "The cause of this disturbance," writes Mr. Duke, Collector of Hooghly, "lies in the reclamation of land by the Rajapur drainage scheme. The Uttarpara zamindars wish to raise the rents of raiyats who have been benefited by the reclamation without going through the proper course of law."

With regard to the strained relations reported in the previous year between

Midnapore.

Messrs. Watson and Company and their raiyats, Mr. Allen writes:—"A settlement was at last come to

in January, soon after my return to the district. We trust it will be permanent." But there has been no improvement in the relations between zamindar Narahari Jana of Changichak and his tenants. The zamindar's naib was murdered, and the tenants who were sent up for trial were acquitted. The principal cause of dispute was, as usual, the rate of enhancement, and the police had been deputed by Mr. Allen's predecessor to help the zamindar to enforce his decrees and getting his dues. The question of enhancement has since been referred by the Judge to arbitration, and Mr. Allen adds:—"Meanwhile I have declined to give the landlord again the assistance of the local police. In such cases they generally do more harm than good."



Kumar Narendra Lall Khan of Narajole in Midnapore has offered Rs. 30,000 for a bridge on the road connecting his village with Midnapore town.

#### XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

127. As I have joined this Division since the expiry of the year, I have very few general remarks to make. The year was one of good crops, and cultivators reaped a good harvest all over the Division (except in some parts of Midnapore) after one or two years of bad crops. The excessive rainfall was followed by malarial fevers which raged badly in the winter months.

I have noted above that the work of the police requires improvement; that the certificate procedure admits of improvement; that sanitary measures are required in towns and villages; and that the local self-government system requires extension so as to make sanitary improvements possible.

Municipal elections took place all over the Division during the year, and the people manifested a great deal of genuine interest in the elections. On the other hand, many of the electioneering tricks known in other countries were adopted in some places,—specially in the Hooghly district, and notably in Uttarpara town.

The number of khas mahals is very large in Hooghly, and imposes a great deal of work on the Collector. But the largest khas mahals are in Midnapore, which is the heaviest district in the Division. The number of estates under the Court of Wards is also large in Midnapore, and our administration of some of the estates which we have managed within the last eight or ten years has not been altogether successful. Measures are adopted along the coast line in Midnapore to prevent the manufacture of illicit salt, but not with uniform success.

The tauzi accounts have been found to be in disorder in Burdwan and Hooghly, and special establishments have been sanctioned to adjust the accounts. Some court-fee stamps sent to Bankura about the close of the year were lost, and a special enquiry has been made on the subject in the current year.

The Tenancy Act is appreciated. The khas mahals belonging to the Burdwan Raj estate are under survey, and many private parties, zamindars and cultivators are filing applications for survey and record of rights, specially in Midnapore. The occupancy raiyat, whose right to his lands is now sufficiently protected, is not adequately protected, so far as his homestead is concerned, and some legislation in this direction seems to be necessary.



# RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. 2173Marino.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Calcutta, the 26th September 1894.*

## RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1893-94.

The following table shows the receipts of the ports as compared with those of the previous year:—

PARTICULARS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port-dues on vessels ... ..	3,392	2,095	.....	1,297
Ditto mail steamers ... ..	10,157	11,914	1,757	.....
Miscellaneous ... ..	71	115	84	.....
Total receipts ... ..	13,620	14,124	504	.....

The increase was due principally to the increased receipts from port-dues on steamers trading with False Point. The tonnage of the steamers visiting that port was greater than that of last year, and hence the increase in the amount of dues collected.

2. The disbursements of the year under report, as compared with those of the previous year, are summarized in the following table:—

PARTICULARS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ... ..	9,301	10,971	1,670	.....
Light-house establishment ... ..	3,381	3,209	.....	172
Vessels and boats establishment ... ..	2,524	2,480	.....	44
Dockyard services and supplies ... ..	6,510	6,958	448	.....
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,015	1,878	863	.....
Other charges ... ..	226	302	76	.....
Total disbursements ... ..	22,957	25,798	2,841	.....

The increase is due mainly to the establishment charges at False Point being in excess of those of the previous year, to the increased expenditure incurred at that port on account of dockyard services and supplies, and to increased miscellaneous charges at the port of Balasore. The increase in establishment charges at Balasore was due to the payment of furlough and exchange compensation allowances to the Port Officer, while that under the head "Dockyard services and supplies" was caused by the supply of new buoys instead of old ones, which have been condemned.

3. The following table shows the number and the tonnage of the vessels that entered and cleared during the year as compared with those of 1892-93:—

Year.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
False Point	1892-93	56	74,559	55	74,552
	1893-94	51	79,843	51	78,368
Balasore	1892-93	339	82,019	339	81,556
	1893-94	313	82,133	320	80,584
Puri	1892-93	20	26,603	20	26,603
	1893-94	16	20,447	16	20,447

Altogether 380 vessels entered the ports during the year, and out of these 295 were steamers, all of which were engaged in the coasting trade. Of the 85 sailing vessels, 4 were engaged in the foreign trade and 81 in the coasting trade.

Though there was a decrease in the number of vessels that entered into and cleared from the port of False Point, their tonnage was greater than that of the vessels which entered and cleared in 1892-93.

There was also a decrease in the number of vessels that entered into and cleared from the port of Balasore. There was, however, very little difference in the tonnage.

4. The following statement shows the value of the trade of the ports during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :—

		PRIVATE TRADE.		GOVERNMENT STORES.		Total.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports ...	...	76,95,191	62,97,625	364	5,890	67,95,415	63,03,515
Imports ...	...	65,95,496	49,50,125	2,01,328	2,31,412	67,96,824	51,81,537
Total	...	1,42,90,587	1,12,47,750	2,01,692	2,37,302	1,44,92,279	1,14,85,052

The decrease in the private trade is attributed to the poor local crop of rice and to diminution in the stocks sent down the Mahanadi for export, in consequence of their diversion in the Bombay direction through the competition of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway.

5. A weekly steamer service was maintained throughout the year between Calcutta and Chandbally by the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company. The steamer *Pilot* belonging to Babu Badya Nath Sahia, which was plying between Calcutta and Chandbally, ceased to run to the latter port since April 1893. The *Seagull* and the *Oorya* made regular weekly trips from Calcutta to Chandbally. The *Curlew* and the *Bassein*, belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company, also occasionally visited the latter port. During the pilgrim season of July and August 1893, other steamers, viz., the *Kasara*, the *Kisna*, and the *Kotoria*, visited the port, and Chandbally-trading vessels made double trips weekly to Calcutta with pilgrims. The steamer service between Calcutta and Balasore was kept up by the *Bassein* only.

Communication between Cuttack and Chandbally was kept up throughout the year by the canal steamers and cargo-boats of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company. A bi-weekly canal service was carried on by the former Company between Cuttack and Balasore in conjunction with the coast canal service from Calcutta.

6. There was no accident to the tower and subsidiary lights of Shortt's Island. The Balasore light at Chandipur is visible at a distance of ten miles, and is in good order.

7. The channel buoys of Chandbally were all intact, and were overhauled; those of Balasore were painted and overhauled.

8. The channels of the Brahmini and Byturni rivers gave rise to no inconvenience. There has been no improvement in the channels of the Burabalong river; they can be used by vessels of light draught only during high tide.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. ODLING,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG  
FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.**

No. 2181 Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Calcutta, the 27th September 1894.*

**RESOLUTION.**

**READ—**

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong for the year 1893-94.

THE financial position of the Chittagong Port Fund on the 31st March 1894, is shown in the following statement:—

		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance on the 1st April 1893	...	38,223	12	11	Expenditure during the year 1893-94	...	60,516	3	8
Receipts during the year	...	77,584	1	4	Balance on the 31st March 1894	...	55,291	10	7
Total	...	1,15,807	14	3	Total	...	1,15,807	14	3

2. The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the port during the year, as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—
- Shipping.

		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
European vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered	40	41,348	26	39,926	17	30,272
	Cleared	34	45,409	27	41,028	15	26,694
Native vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered	1	89	11	1,824	17	2,572
	Cleared	2	225	2	187	.....	.....
Vessels trading with home ports.	Entered	717	204,629	734	211,362	626	202,030
	Cleared	734	202,086	762	213,357	617	208,885

Of the 15 vessels which cleared for foreign ports during the year under review, 10 were bound for the United Kingdom, three for Mauritius, one for Trinidad, and one for Port Said.

3. The total value of the foreign trade during the year was Rs. 90,14,997, of which Rs. 24,10,148 were under imports. The nature of the trade will appear from the following
- Foreign trade.

statement, which shows an increase, compared with the previous year, of Rs. 1,83,608 :—

	1893-93.		1893-94.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Exports.</b>								
Rice ... .. Cwts.	172,321	Rs. 9,08,830	97,926	Rs. 5,09,521	.....	Rs. ....	74,395	Rs. 3,99,318
Jute ... .. lbs.	950,903	74,37,097	675,236	58,51,168	.....	.....	275,757	15,86,409
Tea ... .. "	103,368	52,443	460,807	2,38,830	357,439	186,387	.....	.....
Tobacco ... .. "	10,168	1,482	4,140	1,040	.....	.....	6,028	442
All other articles of merchandise ... ..	.....	1,179	.....	4,270	.....	3,091	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	84,01,540	.....	6,04,840	.....	1,69,478	.....	19,88,189
<b>Imports.</b>								
Oil ... .. Tons.	.....	1,08,001	.....	4,71,042	.....	3,65,041	.....	.....
Salt ... .. "	14,205	1,81,130	13,301	3,46,455	.....	62,325	.....	.....
All other articles ... ..	.....	8,718	.....	15,91,651	.....	15,52,933	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	4,26,819	.....	24,10,148	.....	19,80,299	.....	.....
Total foreign trade ... ..	.....	88,31,359	.....	90,14,997	.....	1,83,608	.....	.....

4. In the coasting trade, both the exports and imports increased. The total trade was valued at Rs. 1,47,73,960 against Rs. 1,35,29,721 of last year, the increase amounting to Rs. 12,44,249. This is wholly accounted for by an increase of Rs. 14,32,848 under the head "Treasure," probably mainly required for expenditure on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Coasting trade.

5. The quantity of jute shipped at Chittagong during the year under review was 33,762 tons, against 47,549 tons in the previous year.

Jute trade.

6. The quantity of grain, including rice, exported during the year, amounted to 8,455 tons, showing a decrease of 10,244 tons, as compared with that of the previous year. This was due to the price of grain in the local market having been very high, which restricted shipments. Of the quantity exported, 3,552 tons went to home ports, and 4,903 tons to foreign ports. The grain exported to home ports consisted chiefly of paddy and rice. The average value of rice exported to foreign ports was Rs. 5-2 per cwt.

Grain trade.

7. The total quantity of tea exported amounted to 1,119,426 lbs., being 40,969 lbs. greater than that of the previous year. The amount exported to foreign ports was 460,807 lbs. showing an increase of 357,439 lbs. as compared with that of last year.

Tea trade.

8. The quantity of salt imported during the year was 13,301 tons, showing a decrease of 904 tons as compared with that of the previous year. This was due to a large stock remaining in hand at the beginning of the past year. The value, however, of the quantity imported shows an increase of Rs. 62,325 owing to enhanced rates, presumably due to the fall in exchange.

Salt trade.

9. The imports of oil from foreign ports increased in value by Rs. 3,65,041, and those from home ports by Rs. 35,111. The total value of oil imported was Rs. 6,30,861, while the value of the exports amounted to Rs. 60,363 only. The total value of mineral oil imported was Rs. 4,72,042.

Oils.

10. The value of piece-goods imported from home ports shows an increase of Rs. 4,12,291. The value of jute sent down from Narayanguge decreased by Rs. 2,50,637. Cotton shows a decrease of Rs. 2,80,698, which was due probably to the quantity obtained from the Hill Tracts for exportation having been less than that of the previous year.

Piece-goods and other articles.

11. The appliances of the port and the lighthouses at Norman's Point and Kutubdea are reported to have been kept in good order during the year. The depth of water in Track No. I decreased by one foot, and that in Track No. II by 2 feet

Port appliances.

9 inches, while the depths in Track No. III, Track No. IV, and Track No. V remained the same.

12. The earnings of the steam-tug *Gekko*, maintained by the port, amounted to Rs. 7,046 only, whilst the expenditure on maintaining that vessel, exclusive of Rs. 27,750 for interest and sinking fund, aggregated Rs. 15,541. There was, however, a set off to the extent of Rs. 5,000, being the estimated value of services performed for the port for which no charge was made.

13. The health of the shipping was good compared with that of the previous year. Thirty seamen were admitted into hospital against 37 in the year before. Of this number 25 were discharged, three died of cholera, one of fracture of the skull, and one of aneurism. There were no cases of scurvy or disease arising from bad or insufficient food.

Working of the Pilot Service.

14. The state of the Pilotage Fund is shown in the subjoined table:—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on the 1st April 1893 ..	3,962	7	6½	Disbursements during the year 1893-94	11,463	7	6
Receipts during the year 1893-94	14,842	11	3	Balance on the 31st March 1894	7,341	11	3½
Total ..	18,805	2	9½	Total ...	18,805	2	9½

The working of the Pilot Service is stated to have been satisfactory, no accidents having occurred to ships in pilotage charge.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. ODLING,

*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY CONSTRUCTED DURING THE  
YEAR 1893 FROM PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS.

No. 4865M.P.I.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mis. Pub. Impts.

*Dated Calcutta, the 3rd October 1894.*

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Statement of works of public utility constructed by private individuals in the several districts in Bengal during the year 1893, and statement of similar works constructed during the year 1892 and the Resolution thereon.

REMARKS.—The cost of works of public utility constructed during the year 1893 amounted to Rs. 3,95,620-6, of which the following is a distribution:—

		No. of works.		Cost.			
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
I.—Works costing Rs. 500 each and upwards.	Public buildings	...	4	74,750	0 0		
	Roads	...	5	4,980	0 0		
	Bridges	...	4	8,040	0 0		
	Embankments or bunds	...	1	1,500	0 0		
	Ghats	...	3	5,000	0 0		
	Tanks	...	172	1,67,792	0 0		
	Wells	...	11	11,400	0 0		
	Irrigation channels	...	3	13,000	0 0		
						2,86,462	0 0
II.—Works costing less than Rs. 500 each		...	.....	1,09,158	6 0	1,09,158	6 0
Total		...	203	.....		3,95,620	6 0

2. The following statement compares the two classes of works under reference done in 1893, with those of the two previous years, with the result that the outlay in 1893 is less than that of 1892 by Rs. 45,786-11-9, but exceeds that of 1891 by Rs. 1,31,135-5-9:—

CLASS OF WORK.	1893.	1892.	1891.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	1,09,158 6 0	1,27,242 5 6	81,840 0 3
II. Works costing Rs. 500 each and upwards.	2,86,462 0 0	3,14,164 12 3	1,82,645 0 0

3. The following works deserve special notice:—

*Public Buildings.*—Under this head the contributions amount to Rs. 74,750, and show a considerable increase over the figures of last year. Of this sum

Babu Sewbux Bogla of Cotton Street, Calcutta, and Sir Dinshaw Manikji Petit of Bombay, respectively, contributed Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 25,000 towards the cost of the veterinary school and institution at Belgachia; Babu Behari Lall Pandit of Cuttack gave Rs. 15,000 for a dharamsala at Puri; Gopal Khan gave Rs. 2,000 for a pukka mosque at Basirhat.

*Roads.*—The contribution for roads stand at Rs. 4,980, thus :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar Rs. 2,480 for the maintenance of the emigration road from the 23rd to the 32nd mile, and for a cross-road from Patgram to Bhutan, Jalpaiguri district; Babu Dwarika Nath Dutta and others of Batajore Rs. 1,500 for a road from Batajore to Soloki, Backergunge district; Kumar Promotha Nath Roy Rs. 500 for a road from Hagoodia to the Godai river, Rajshahi district; Jogendra Kumar Chaudhri Rs. 500 for a road at Panchbia, Dinajpur district.

*Bridges.*—The total expenditure of Rs. 8,040 on bridges was met by the following donations :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar, Rs. 5,040 for two pukka bridges at Patgram, Jalpaiguri district; Babu Raj Kumar Poddar, Rs. 1,500 for a timber bridge of 25 feet span on the Jamna near Haringhatta, Nadia district; Brajeshari Baisnabi Rs. 1,500 for a pukka bridge at Nalchiti Bandar, Backergunge district.

*Embankments or bunds.*—An embankment near Chapra in the Nadia district was carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,500 from funds given by Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdry.

*Ghats.*—Chunni Mal Khetri contributed Rs. 1,800 for a pukka ghat on the Hooghly river at Bellur; Kasum Kumari Dasi of Calcutta Rs. 1,700 for a Chandni ghat on the banks of the Churni, at Aranghatta, and Khirode Prosad Pal Rs. 1,500 for a pukka ghat on the Hooghly river at Telkul ghat, Howrah.

*Tanks.*—The expenditure on tanks is Rs. 1,67,792, which was met by the following donations principally :—

Babu Nakur Lal Chowdhri, Monghyr district, Rs. 10,000; the Maharaja of Hatwa, Shahabad district, Rs. 9,100; Maharaja Lachmeshar Singh of Darbhanga Rs. 7,000; Babu Kala Chand Biswas, Nadia district, Rs. 4,000; Babu Mohendra Singh, Saran district, Rs. 4,000; Gatinath Mozumdar, Pabna district, Rs. 3,000; Babu Ashutosh Nath Rai, Tippera district, Rs. 2,500; Soshi Mohan Saha, Patna district, Rs. 2,000; Babus Bhogoban Chandra Rai Chaudhri, Bhairab Chandra Rai Chaudhri and others, Dacca district, Rs. 2,000; the widow of Babu Laderi Mohan Rai, Dacca district, Rs. 2,000; Babus Hansraj Jha and Madhan Jha, Darbhanga district, Rs. 2,000 each; Haradhan Sheik and Indra Kumar Banerji, Burdwan district, Rs. 2,000 each.

*Wells.*—Rupees 11,400 was expended on wells, thus :—

Hanuman Kaya of Calcutta Rs. 5,000 for a well at the Matigara Bazar; Sasiman Thakurain of Loha, Rs. 900 for a well at Sahaspur, Darbhanga district; Rs. 500 were contributed for a well in the Dinajpur district; Rs. 500 for a well in the Rangpur district; Rs. 500 for a well in the Gaya district; Rs. 500 for a pukka well in Shahabad district; Rs. 500 for a well in the Darbhanga district; Rs. 1,000 for two pukka wells in the Monghyr district; Rs. 500 for a well in the Bhagalpur district; Rs. 500 for a well in the Palamau district.

*Irrigation channels.*—Maharaja Durga Churn Law, C.I.E., of Calcutta, gave Rs. 12,000 for a khal in the Khulna district; Babu Girindra Nath Mukerji and others Rs. 500 for a drainage in the Nadia district; and the villagers of Purbahag, Tippera district, Rs. 500 for a khal.

**RESOLUTION.**—The total cost of works of public utility constructed during the year under review shows a slight falling off, as compared with 1892, it is hoped there will be an improvement during 1894. To those who have displayed their liberality and public spirit, more especially Babu Sewbux Bogla and Sir Dinshaw Manikji Petit, who have respectively given the handsome gifts of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 25,000, His Honour tenders his acknowledgments, and hopes that the good example set by them will be followed by others who can afford to contribute towards works of utility for the benefit of the poorer classes.

Formal letters of acknowledgment will be forwarded by the Government to those who have constructed works, costing Rs. 500 each and upwards. The usual acknowledgment will be conveyed to the others from the Commissioner or Magistrate of the Division.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the statement be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and to all Commissioners of Divisions; to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur; to all Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles in Bengal; and to the Inspectors of Works, Eastern Circle and Bihar Division, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution and of the statement be forwarded to the Revenue and Judicial Departments of this Government for information.

Ordered also that this Resolution and the statement be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. J. JOHNSTONE,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*



## Statement of Works of Public Utility constructed by private individuals during the year 1893.

Dist.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total of Division.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DIVISION	Burdwan ...	Haradhan Sheik ...	Excavation of a tank	On the east of Raniganj town.	Rs. A. P. 2,000 0 0	5,200 0 0	30,527 0 0	
		Sarada Prosad Hazrah ...	Ditto ...	Khewar, police-station Monteswar.	500 0 0			
		Surja Kumar Chakravarti ...	Ditto ...	Gangatikuri, police-station Ketugran.	2,000 0 0			
		Indra Kumar Banerji ...	Ditto ...	.....	700 0 0			
	Birbhum ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	.....	.....		7,334 0 0
		Indra Chandra Paik ...	Reclaiming an old tank.	Bolepur, police-station ...	550 0 0			
		Poran Mondal ...	Ditto ...	Bandgorah, police-station Bolepur.	750 0 0			
		Annyakali Debye ...	Ditto ...	Belashpore, police-station Nalhati.	1,100 0 0			
		Protap Chundra Gorain ...	Ditto ...	Mitrapalsa, police-station Mowreswar.	909 0 0			
		Raja Ban Behari Kapur ...	Ditto ...	Burdiha, police-station Shakulipore.	860 0 0			
	Bankura ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	.....	3,225 0 0		3,518 0 0
		Jagadananda Hazra ...	Excavation of a tank	Patrosahre in Sonamukhi, police-station.	1,100 0 0			
		Babu Nabakumar Mukerjee ...	Ditto ...	Potashpur in Sonamukhi	945 0 0			
		„ Narain Ghosh ...	Ditto ...	Dhagaria, police-station Sonamukhi.	1,043 0 0			
	Midnapore ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	.....	430 0 0		10,075 0 0
		Babu Ramkalpa Gangooly ...	Excavation of a tank	Jogardanga, police-station Garhbeta.	500 0 0			
		„ Dharma Das Kuudu ...	Ditto ...	Bagdoba, police-station Garhbeta.	600 0 0			
		„ Doyal Ghosh ...	Ditto ...	Mohanpore, police-station Garhbeta.	800 0 0			
		„ Tarini Charan Roy ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	800 0 0			
		„ Auando Khambroi ...	Ditto ...	Lokhyatapal, police-station Garhbeta.	700 0 0			
		„ Mohesh Chundra Hazra ...	Ditto ...	Mooray, police-station Salbani.	500 0 0			
		Shoobal Chandra Chauda ...	Ditto ...	Khatna Bar, police-station Patashpore.	700 0 0			
		Pitambar Maity ...	Ditto ...	Baidyanath Chuk, police-station Maisadal.	1,000 0 0			
		Guru Proshad Nath ...	Ditto ...	Debhage, police-station Butahatta.	825 0 0			
		Beni Madhab Das ...	Excavation of a tank and construction of a pucca ghat.	Rashikauj, police-station Daspore.	1,000 0 0			
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	.....	2,650 0 0		
	Hooghly ...	Babu Sriram Chandra Sarkar ...	Excavation of a tank	Kodalia ...	500 0 0	1,100 0 0		
		„ Kedar Nath Biswas ...	Ditto ...	Aima ...	600 0 0			
	Howrah ...	Chunni Mal Khettri ...	A pucca ghat ...	On the Hooghly at Belur.	1,800 0 0	3,300 0 0		
		Khironde Prosad Pal ...	Ditto ...	On the Hooghly at Telkalghat.	1,500 0 0			
	GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ..		.....	.....	.....	.....		
INDIVIDUAL	24-Parganas ...	Gopal Khan ...	Construction of a pucca mosque.	Basirhat, police-station Basirhat.	2,000 0 0	57,700 0 0		
		Rabu Saubux Bogla of Cotton Street.	Contribution towards the construction of the Government Civil Veterinary Hospital and School.	Belgachia road in the Suburbs of Calcutta.	30,000 0 0			
		Sir Dineshaw Manikji Petit of Bombay.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25,000 0 0			
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	700 0 0			

Division.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				Brought forward ...	.....	57,700 0 0	
		Mahatab Biswas of Sultanpur, Kumarkhally.	Excavation of a tank	Sultanpur	500 0 0		
		Kusum Kumari Dasi of Calcutta	Erection of a Chandi-ghat on the bank of the Churni.	Araughatta	1,700 0 0		
		Hariish Chandra Mondal of Gholah Chardah.	Tank	Gholah	900 0 0		
		Mohadeb Khan of Bhimpur Haringhatta.	Excavation of a tank	Bhimpur	600 0 0		
		Babu Upendra Nath Tewari of Soontia Jibannagar.	Ditto	Soontia	1,000 0 0		
		" Girindra Nath Mukerjee and others of Kasipur, Jibannagar.	Construction of a drainage.	Naikunda	500 0 0		
		" Raj Kumar Poddar of Subarnapur Haringhatta.	Construction of a timber bridge of 26 feet span.	On the Jumna near Haringhatta.	1,500 0 0		
		" Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdhry of Latudaha.	Construction of an embankment as well as a road.	Near Cuapra	1,500 0 0		
		" Kala Chand Biswas	Excavation of a tank	Kola, thana Meherpore	4,000 0 0		
		" Rameswar Rai of Alumdanga.	Re-excavation of a tank.	Barabpur	1,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	2,383 0 0	16,083 0 0	
		Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.	Re-excavation of a tank.	Ramna	1,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	400 0 0	1,400 0 0	
		Uma Charan Banerjee of Tarasi, police-station Narail.	Tank	Tarasi	700 0 0		
		Kali Nath Mukerjee of Tarasi, police-station Narail.	Do.	Do.	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	50 0 0	1,250 0 0	
		Raj Kishore Chatterjee of Ghatbhag, police-station Khulna.	Excavation of a tank	Ghatbhag	500 0 0		
		Moharaja Durga Churan Law, C.E.S., of Calcutta.	Digging of a khal	Saralia, police-station Morrelgunge.	12,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	1,175 0 0	13,675 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,108 0 0
		Vodu Pramanik	Tank	Khashbhag	1,742 0 0		
		Muhammad Kudratulla Mondal	Do.	Choonispara	1,000 0 0		
		Badan Mondal	Do.	Doubail	525 0 0		
		Amoolla Molla	Do.	Narainpur	800 0 0		
		Birman Mridha	Do.	Bihanal	600 0 0		
		Michu Shahs	Do.	Koleganj	1,000 0 0		
		Kumar Promoda Nath Roy, Dighepatia estate.	Do.	Talipara	1,500 0 0		
		Ditto ditto	A new road	Between Hagoodia to Godai river.	500 0 0		
		Kalu Pramanik	Tank	Shadnagar	1,300 0 0		
		Sib Charan Khan	Do.	Pirganj	1,500 0 0		
		Kaloo Pramanik	Do.	Durloypur	1,000 0 0		
		Barada Govinda Sen	Do.	Madhabpur	1,100 0 0		
		Estate of Dighepatia Raj	Do.	Bijoypur	1,485 0 0		
		Godai Pramanik	Do.	Begoonia	1,600 0 0		
		Kalam Mandal	Do.	Hoolhoolia	1,100 0 0		
		Atoo Sardar	Do.	Ditto	800 0 0		
		Haki Pramanik	Do.	Bojra	700 0 0		
		Mania Pramanik	Do.	Do.	800 0 0		
		Jomir Pramanik	Do.	Nandigram	800 0 0		
		Ashina Pramanik	Do.	Hatlat	1,100 0 0		
		Masatulla Pramanik	Do.	Vatra	1,100 0 0		
		Goodra Pramanik	Do.	Mothurapur	1,000 0 0		
		Guru Charan Mojumdar	Do.	Fatehpur	1,000 0 0		
		Krishna Gopal Mozumdar	Do.	Ditto	500 0 0		
		Nabin Miotri	Do.	Dariapur	500 0 0		
		Shama Sundari Chaudhurani,	Do.	Nowgang bazar	500 0 0		
		Uma Sondari Chaudhurani.	Do.	Vabani	800 0 0		
		Jinda Pramanik	Do.	Dangpara	800 0 0		
		Doolay Pramanik	Do.	Bilutrail	800 0 0		
		Amar Dhawa	Do.	Mamompur	500 0 0		
		Udu Sardar	Do.	Ditto	500 0 0		
		Kamal Mondal	Do.	Nakoli	600 0 0		
		Kedai Shahs	Do.	Bagdanga	600 0 0		
		Sharulla Mondal	Tank	Mohamadpur	1,000 0 0		
		Adam Pramanik	Do.	.....	4,936 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	.....	88,168 0 0	

PRES-  
IDENCY—  
concl'd.

RAJSHAHI...

Nadia

Murshidabad

Jessore

Khulna

Rajshahi

1894.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total of Division.
					6		
				Brought forward	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					30,188 0 0		
		Jogendra Kumar Chaudhri of Panchbia (police-station Hemtabad).	Road	Panchbia	500 0 0		
		Amantulla Dafadar of Dhuarai (police-station Hemtabad).	Tank	Dhuarai	500 0 0		
		Bhogu Mia of Nitpur (police-station Porsha).	Iodara (a large well).	Nitpur	500 0 0		
		Jogenarain Shaha of Satagram (police-station Irganj).	Tank	Satagram	1,000 0 0		
	Dinajpur	Budhu Mondal of Dabra (police-station Patiram).	Do.	Dabra	500 0 0		
		Nibhorai Mondal of Malakarpura (police-station Patiram).	Do.	Malakarpura	500 0 0		
		Sridhar Kanya of Dighira (police-station Patiram).	Do.	Dighira	500 0 0		
		Budha Poli of Chakboram (police-station Patiram).	Do.	Chakboram	700 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.			1,000 0 0	5,900 0 0	
		His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar, through His Highness' Public Works Department.	1. Constructing two pukka bridges—	Patgram	5,040 0 0		
			One on the 24th mile, one span 12 feet; one on the 26th mile, six spans 120.				
	Jalpaiguri	His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar, through His Highness' Public Works Department.	2. Maintaining emigration road from 27rd to 32nd mile = 5 miles.	Patgram	1,200 0 0		
			Cross road from Patgram to Bhutan—Reconstructing No. 1 to 2 bridges.	Ditto	1,380 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.			302 0 0	7,822 0 0	
	Asiatic	Banuman Kaya of Calcutta	Well	Matigarah Bazar	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	
		Kristodas Patwari	Tank	Chandrapur, police-station Kaligunj.	800 0 0		
		Rangpur Municipality	Well	Radhaballav Lalbag, police-station Kotowali.	500 0 0		
	Rangpur	Saroda Kanto Rai	Tank	Sener Khamar, police-station Nageswari.	500 0 0		
		Hari Mohan Ker	Do.	Dhariaur, police-station Gaibandha.	900 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.			1,800 0 0	4,400 0 0	
		Kitaldi Pramanik	Tank	Kharuapara, police-station Sibganj.	700 0 0		
		Madar Mondol	Do.	Chandipur, police-station Adamdighi.	900 0 0		
		Mata Pramanik	Do.	Ditto ditto	900 0 0		
		Chandra Kanta Chakravarti	Do.	Talson, ditto	500 0 0		
		Budha Shaha	Do.	Do, ditto	500 0 0		
		Poisha Dhawa	Do.	Chatui, ditto	800 0 0		
		Khat Mondol	Do.	Gwenmara, ditto	700 0 0		
		Noima Shah	Do.	Khidirpur ditto	500 0 0		
		Amir Fakir	Do.	Benoi, ditto	800 0 0		
		Nawai Sardar	Do.	Kundagram	1,000 0 0		
	Bogra	Charan Kaibatra	Do.	Kolahat, police-station Nowabganj.	1,000 0 0		
		Nanda Lal Mohanta	Do.	Belgharia, police-station ditto.	700 0 0		
		Kanchiram Mondol	Tank	Kulla, police-station Nawabganj.	700 0 0		
		Pira Pramanik	Do.	Bhati, police-station Panchbibi.	500 0 0		
		Hara Kumar Sarkar	Do.	Hatil, police-station Panchbibi.	510 0 0		
		Nawai Mondol	Do.	Kaytapara, police-station Panchbibi.	800 0 0		
		Ataula Mondol	Do.	Rashidpur, police-station Panchbibi.	578 0 0		
		Piru Mondol	Do.	Jaipurhat, police-station Panchbibi.	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.			1,700 0		

Division.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				Brought forward ...	.....	73,778 0 0	
RAJSHAHI— concl'd.	Pabna ...	Gatinath Majumdar, Naldaha (station Pabna).	Tank	Naldaha ...	3,000 0 0		
		Bharashul a Mollah Bishara, (outpost Handjol).	Do.	Bisharob ...	1,000 0 0		
		Sashimohan Shaha, Chandpore (outpost Chowhali).	Do.	Garirpara ...	2,000 0 0		
		Charu Mal, Demra, outpost Tarash	Do.	Demra ...	900 0 0		
		Boodai Pramanik, Kusumdi, outpost Tarash.	Do.	Kusumdi ...	900 0 0		
		Kaloo Mundle, Rostampore, outpost Tarash.	Do.	Rostampore...	500 0 0		
						8,300 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,078 0 0
		CLASS IV(a).					
		Babu Bhogoban Chandra Rai Chaudhri.					
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	„ Bhairab Chandra Rai Chaudhri.					
		„ Sharat Chandra Rai Chaudhri.					
		„ Protap Chandra Rai Chaudhri.	Tank	Manikganj ...	2,000 0 0		
		„ Rai Mohon Rai Chaudhri					
		„ Revati Mohan Rai Chaudhri.					
		„ Shadhu Charan Rai Chaudhri, of Baliati, East House.					
		„ Laderi Mohan Rai's widow	Do.	Dullah in Manikganj ...	2,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
		Kali Bhairab Jotedar ...	Tank	Bangala, police-station, Netrokona.	700 0 0		
		Jeloo Mandal ...	Do.	Dhupihari, police-station Jamalpur.	500 0 0		
Dacca ...	Mymensingh ...	Shamoddar ...	Do.	Nandina, police-station Bazitpur.	500 0 0		
		Amjad Sheikh ...	Do.	Bazpara, police-station Bazitpur.	500 0 0		
		Rajdhar Sheikh ...	Do.	Purnigao, police-station Bazitpur.	500 0 0		
		Mahmud Isaf Sheikh ...	Do.	Digirpar, police-station Bazitpur.	700 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	11,527 0 0		
						14,927 0 0	
		Kumkumali Chaukidar ...	Tank	Shaltba ...	800 0 0		
		Basiruddi Sheik ...	Do.	Fukra ...	500 0 0		
		Ram Charan De ...	Do.	Gangamagar...	800 0 0		
Dacca ...	Faridpur ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	1,460 0 0		
						3,560 0 0	
		CLASS I(b).					
		Brajeswari Baisnabi ...	Pucka bridge	Nalchiti Bandar ...	1,500 0 0		
		CLASS I(a).					
		Babu Dwarika Nath Dutta and others of Butajore, &c.	Roads	Batajore to Soloki ...	1,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	270 0 0	8,270 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,747 0 0
CHITTAGONG	Tippera ...	Babu Asutosh Nath Rai, Zamindar of Sarail estate.	Tank	Shenda ...			
			Do.				
			Do.	Sultampur ...			
			Do.	Atta ...			
			Do.	Budhasati ...			
		Gadu Kaiberta ...	Do.	Shulpur ...			
		Villagers of Furbabhabg ...	Khal	Jethagas ...	500 0 0		
				Furbabhabg ...	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	3,894 11 0		
						6,894 11 0	

DIVISION.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				Brought forward ..	.....	6,894 11 0	
	Noakhali ...	Kisore Manjhi ... .. Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	Tank .....	Horni ... ..	500 0 0 200 0 0	700 0 0	
	Chittagong ...	Rai Abhaya Charan Mittra Bahadur.	Construction of a pucca (masonry) shelter in the Chittagong town cremation ground with barbed iron fencing.	Chittagong Municipality	2,750 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	820 0 0	3,570 0 0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,239 11 0
	Patna ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	850 0 0	850 0 0	
	Gaya ...	Manager, Tikari Estate ... .. Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	Well ... ..	Tondua ... ..	500 0 0 5,051 11 0	5,551 11 0	
	Shahabad ...	Babu Ramdwar Das of Dhakaich Kalan, thana Dooarsan. ... .. Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	1 pucca well .....	Dhakaich Kalan ... ..	500 0 0 3,480 0 0	3,980 0 0	
	Saran ...	Babu Mahendra Singh of Bangra Maharajah of Huthwa ... .. Ditto ... .. Ditto ... .. Ditto ... .. Ditto ... .. Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	1 tank ... .. Do. ... .. Do. ... .. Do. ... .. Do. ... .. Do. ... ..	Kail ... .. Mauza Thaway ... .. Ditto ... .. Mauza Mirganj ... .. „ Kusandi ... .. „ Huthwa ... ..	4,000 0 0 2,500 0 0 800 0 0 2,800 0 0 2,500 0 0 1,000 0 0 6,152 0 0	19,262 0 0	
	Champaran ...	Mr. E. Thorp, Manager, Motihari Factory. ... .. Babu Lajihari Sahu ... .. „ Sunder Ojha ... .. Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	Pond ... .. Do. ... .. Do. ... .. .....	Surajpore ... .. Kaurihar ... .. Burwa ... .. .....	1,050 0 0 850 0 0 1,500 0 0 7,980 0 0	11,080 0 0	
	Muzaffarpur ...	Babu Mohan Lall Khutry ... .. „ Nursing Tewaree ... .. „ Tufani Muhton ... .. „ Mukhan Kumar ... .. Maulvi Rahiman Mian ... .. Babu Goodar Jha ... .. „ Chhatarhari Missir ... .. Musamat Sakalman ... .. Works costing less than Rs. 50 each.	Tank ... .. Do. ... .. 1 tank, large ... .. Ditto ... .. Ditto ... .. Ditto ... .. 1 tank ... .. Do. ... .. .....	Husaypur ... .. Rojpur ... .. Jainagar ... .. Gburghora ... .. Bella ... .. Madheera ... .. Bazar Jhunjheat ... .. Bheeta ... .. .....	500 0 0 1,100 0 0 700 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,600 0 0 1,000 0 0 9,276 0 0	16,176 0 0	
	Darbhanga ...	Babu Hanaraj Jha of Dekuli ... .. „ Bikan Sahu Teli of Larika ... .. Maharaja Lachmeshwar Singh of Darbhanga. ... .. Babu Madan Jha of Kamalpur ... .. „ Siri Patwa of Madhupur ... .. „ Jhumak Panjar of Madar-chak. ... .. „ Sasiman Thakurain of Loha ... .. „ Musai of Khirhar ... .. Babu Thakur Singh ... .. „ Anand Pauda ... .. „ Ganeshdatt Singh of Baghopur. ... .. Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga	1 tank ... .. Do. ... .. Do. ... .. Do. ... .. Do. ... .. 1 well ... .. Do. ... .. 1 tank ... .. Do. ... .. Do. ... .. Do. ... .. Do. ... .. Tank (reclaiming) ... ..	Dekuli, police-station Darbhanga. ... .. Larika ... .. Saramthanpur, police-station Darbhanga. ... .. Dularpur, pargana Loom Madhupur ... .. Madar Chak ... .. Sahaspur, cheuti Jala ... .. Madhupur in police-station Ruserah. ... .. Tola Singhia, police-station Singhia. ... .. Malthour, police-station Bahera. ... .. Nagun, police-station Bahera. ... .. Madhubani Municipality	2,000 0 0 800 0 0 4,000 0 0 2,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 500 0 0 900 0 0 1,700 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 3,000 0 0		
				Carried over ...	17,200 0 0	56,889 11 0	

CHITTAGONG  
—concl.

PATNA ...

DIVISION.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				Brought forward ...	17,200 0 0	56,889 11 0	
PATNA— concd.	Dubbhanga— concd.	Babu Abadli Bihari Jha ...	Tank ...	Chanwaria ...	500 0 0		
		" Bachu Mandar ...	Do. ...	Nahsas ...	700 0 0		
		" Dubri Lal Kourna ...	Do. ...	Kourna ...	700 0 0		
		" Ram Koeri ...	Do. ...	Khajura ...	500 0 0		
		" Bacha Gope of Narahia ...	Do. ...	Narahia ...	600 0 0		
		" Bakhtour Singh, Kakur- dabh. ...	Do. ...	Kakurdabh ...	600 0 0		
		" Girdhari Mandar of Nara- hia. ...	Do. ...	Narahia ...	600 0 0		
		" Gagar Gope, Mahthour ...	Do. ...	Mahthour ...	550 0 0		
		" Santokhi Kunhar, Basu- ari. ...	Do. ...	Basuari ...	600 0 0		
		" Bitu Raut of Basuari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	550 0 0		
		" Manorath of Rajoura ...	Do. ...	Rajoura ...	600 0 0		
		" Bacha Mandar, Dumarbani ...	Do. ...	Dumarbani ...	700 0 0		
		" Phetu Gope of Barhumtar Jokahi. ...	Do. ...	Barhumtar Jokahi ...	500 0 0		
		" Jhumak Dhanuk of Bishen- pur. ...	Do. ...	Bishenpur ...	500 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each. ....	.....	.....	7,485 0 0	32,685 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,574 11 0
		CLASS IV(a).					
BHAGAL- PUR.	Monghyr ...	Bodha Koiri ...	Tank ...	Parua ...	500 0 0		
		Mohant Narsing Das ...	Do. ...	Suja ...	500 0 0		
		Garju Mandal ...	Do. ...	Belcora ...	600 0 0		
		Babu Nakur Lal Chaudhry ...	Tank with masonry ghat. ...	Tarapur ...	10,000 0 0	11,800 0 0	
		CLASS IV(b).					
		Pachu Gouri ...	Pucka well ...	Fatehpur ...	500 0 0		
		Babu Ram Gope ...	Ditto ...	Siraiah ...	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each. ....	.....	.....	16,982 0 0	16,382 0 0	
		CLASS IV(a).					
		Lakh Mandar ...	Tank ...	Pair ...	1,100 0 0		
		Rangi Koiri ...	Do. ...	Pipra ...	500 0 0		
		Bhagbat Gope ...	Do. ...	Dharara ...	600 0 0		
		CLASS IV(b).					
		Hiralal Chowdhry ...	Well ...	Barahat ...	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each. ....	.....	.....	3,529 0 0	6,229 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each. ....	.....	.....	983 0 0	983 0 0	
		CLASS IV(a).					
ORISSA ...	Bhagalpur ...	Gagan Mandal ...	Tank ...	Nizampur ...	700 0 0		
		Tarini Mandal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	550 0 0		
		Tufani Mandal ...	Do. ...	Saktapur ...	600 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each. ....	.....	.....	850 0 0	2,800 0 0	
		CLASS IV(a).					
		Raja Sita Chandra Panday ...	Tank ...	Pakur ...	1,100 0 0		
		Tilait Ram Chandra Singh ...	Do. ...	Pathrole ...	600 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each. ....	.....	.....	3,115 0 0	4,715 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,609 0 0
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each. ....	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	
		Udia Bawa of Brahmanigan, police- station Bhadrak. ...	One tank ...	Lokenathpur, police-sta- tion Bhadrak. ...	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each. ....	.....	.....	3,355 0 0	3,755 0 0	
		Babu Behari Lal Pandit of Cut- tack. ...	Dharammalla ...	Puri town ...	15,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each. ....	.....	.....	380 0 0	15,380 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,385 0 0

DIVISION.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	Rs. A. P. 475 0 0	Rs. A. P. 475 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4,552 0 0
	Lohardaga ...	Nil ... ..	Nil ... ..	Nil ... ..	Nil. 500 0 0		
	Palamanu ...	Roy Bhagwat Dayal Singh of Chainpur.	A well ... ..	Daltonganj ... ..	500 0 0		
		Thakuraji Govind Prasad Singh of Ranka.			500 0 0		
		Babu Kishon Bux Roy of Nawa Jampur.			500 0 0	1,500 0 0	
	Manbhum ...	Nofor Bhat ... ..	A tank ... ..	Chorda, thana Bagmundi	500 0 0	500 0 0	
	Singbhum ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	2,077 0 0	2,077 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	

## SUMMARY.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Burdwan	Division	...	...	30,527	0	0
Presidency	do.	...	...	90,108	0	0
Rajshahi	do.	...	...	82,078	0	0
Dacca	do.	...	...	25,747	0	0
Chittagong	do.	...	...	11,239	11	0
Patna	do.	...	...	89,574	11	0
Bhagalpur	do.	...	...	42,509	0	0
Orissa	do.	...	...	19,285	0	0
Chota Nagpur	do.	...	...	4,552	0	0
Total		...	...	3,95,620	6	0

**LIBERALITY OF BABU ISWARA CHANDRA HAZRA OF AMRAGORI,  
IN THE DISTRICT OF HOWRAH.**

No. 466T.M. dated Darjeeling, the 4th October 1894.

From—C. W. BOLTON, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,  
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, dated the 18th September 1894, and previous correspondence, in which you report that Babu Iswara Chandra Hazra of Amragori, in the district of Howrah, has made over to the Magistrate of that district Government Promissory notes of the value of Rs. 12,000 for the purpose of establishing a charitable dispensary in his native village, and is bearing in addition the cost of erecting a suitable building.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donor the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his public spirit and liberality. This letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.



## REPORT ON THE BHADOI CROPS, 1894.

THE following is published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

*Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.*

REVENUE DEPT.,  
The 8th October 1894.

## DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

*First forecast of the bhadoi crops in Bengal, 1894.*

*Explanatory.*—Under orders of Government contained in their letter No. 1557, dated 16th March 1894, the present *bhadoi* forecast furnishes statistics for whole districts instead of for each sub-division, as has hitherto been the arrangement. A change has been made in the classification of crops with special reference to the compilation of the Agricultural Statistics for the Province. The headings adopted in the appended returns are intended to give a conspectus of all the *bhadoi* or rain crops. The most important *bhadoi* food crops are *bhadoi* paddy, Indian-corn, and millets. The cultivation of *bhadoi* paddy prevails chiefly in Bengal Proper and Orissa, where the area under maize and millets is limited. The latter crops occupy large areas in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The chief millets are *jowar*, *bajra*, and *mandua*, all of which have been shown separately in the returns. The less important millets and *bhadoi* pulses have been included under the head "Other cereals and pulses." Among *bhadoi* non-food crops, the most important are jute, indigo, and cotton. Special reports are published by this Department for the jute and cotton crops: in the present return, these two crops have been grouped with other non-food crops.

2. *Character of the season.*—The outturn of the *bhadoi* crops is determined by the rainfall from April to September. The season up to the end of May was characterized in South-West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur by deficient rainfall, which is reported to have led to a contraction of the area under cultivation in these parts. In North and East Bengal the rainfall was heavier, and more evenly distributed. In June, the rainfall in North Bengal and in the Presidency Division was short of the normal, while there was an excessive fall in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Elsewhere the rainfall in this month was either normal or slightly in excess of the normal. During July, the rainfall throughout these Provinces, except in the Rajshahi Division, was generally above the normal. This deficiency in North Bengal was compensated by heavy rainfall in August. The rainfall of this month was generally above the normal throughout these Provinces, except in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. In the first half of September, the rainfall has been below the normal.

3. *Area sown.*—The total area sown with *bhadoi* crops during the current year appears from the returns attached to this note to amount to 15,545,600 acres against 15,607,200 acres in the preceding season. Taking these Provinces as a whole, the decrease is inappreciable. A falling off in the

area in consequence of the want of rain at the time of sowing has been reported from nine\*  
 Bankura, Midnapore, Bogra, districts. The total cultivated  
 Champaran, Darbhanga, Malda, area of these Provinces being  
 Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri. estimated in these returns at  
 57,229,900 acres, it will be seen that roughly a little more  
 than one-fourth of this area is estimated by the District  
 Officers to have been cultivated with *bhadoi* or rain crops.  
 Comparing now the areas under *bhadoi* food and non-food  
 crops, with the total area sown with all *bhadoi* crops, the  
 district estimates of the current year show that the food-  
 crops occupy in round numbers about 76 per cent., and  
 the non-food crops about 24 per cent. of the total *bhadoi* area.  
*Bhadoi* paddy, which is the most important *bhadoi* crop,  
 occupies about 45 per cent. of the total *bhadoi* area.

The above estimates will be understood to be merely approximate, as they are not based on measurements.

4. *Character of the crops.*—The present season has been favourable to *bhadoi* crops. From the appended statement, it will be seen that out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, two districts, viz., Tippera and Noakhali, report an outturn above the average, 29 districts including all the districts of the Dacca and Bhagalpur Divisions, and the four North Ganges districts of the Patna Division report an outturn of from 12 to 16 annas, 12 districts an outturn between 8 and 12 annas, and in the case of only 2 districts, viz., Palamau and Manbhum, is the yield estimated to be less than eight annas. Floods are reported to have caused damage in six districts, viz. Murshidabad, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Malda, Cuttack, and Balasore, but the damage done does not seem to have been very considerable. The yield of all *bhadoi* crops for the Province is estimated by this Department, after allowance for the tendency to understate the outturn, and looking to the fact that the prospects of the *bhadoi* crops are admittedly much better this year than last year, to be not less than 15 annas, and it may reach the average of 16 annas.

N. N. BANERJEE,

*Assistant Director of the Dept. of Land  
 Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

Countersigned.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of the Dept. of Land Records  
 and Agriculture, Bengal.*

*The 24th September 1894.*

Preliminary Forecast of Bhadoi Crops to the end of August 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of bhadoi crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified bhadoi crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified bhadoi crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified bhadoi crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan	1,720,000	1,381,000	Bhadoi paddy Indian corn (maize), Other cereals and pulses, Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables), Indigo Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecast.	172,700 2,000 8,100 700 6,000 19,200	171,500 2,000 7,400 800 4,200 15,400	172,700 3,000 7,700 600 5,800 15,800	Annas. 13½ 14 13½ 13½ 13 11½	Annas. 13½ 14 13½ 13½ 13 11½	Owing to early rains there has been an increase in the estimate of outturn and of area over that cultivated last year. The outturn of the present year is expected to be better, owing to timely rains.	
			Total	210,700	205,000	208,600	13½	13½		
Birbhum	1,124,023	900,000	Bhadoi paddy Indian corn (maize), Other cereals and pulses, Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables), Indigo	159,000 2,000 ..... 1,500 .....	163,000 2,200 ..... 2,000 .....	150,000 2,400 ..... 1,500 .....	16 18	16	Sowing began generally late, owing to want of rain in May. After the monsoon set in, rainfall was capricious some parts of the district getting a good and other parts deficient rainfall. The late rain in August was, however, general, and I think the average area is under sown this year.	The district area as now given (1,124,023 acres) differs from that shown in the Agricultural Statistics for 1892-93, viz. 1,121,990 acres. The Collector states that the present figure has been

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of <i>bhadoi</i> crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified <i>bhadoi</i> crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified <i>bhadoi</i> crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified <i>bhadoi</i> crop in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Birbhum— <i>concd.</i>	.....	.....	Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	2,500	2,500	2,500	Annas. ....	Annas. ....		obtained from survey papers. The area estimated to be under cultivation has been raised by the Collector from 459,000 acres as shown in last year's final <i>bhadoi</i> crop report and from 455,500 shown in the Agricultural Statistics for 1892-93 to 500,000 acres as now shown in column 3.
Bankura	1,677,440	649,860	Total ..  <i>Bhadoi</i> paddy .. Indian corn (maize) .. Other cereals and pulses .. Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables). Indigo .. Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	44,300 300 5,000 500 2,900 3,500	41,970 300 5,000 500 2,900 3,500	43,300 300 5,000 300 2,700 3,000	14 11 13 13 12½ 13	18 16	There was some decrease of cultivation under most of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops, owing to the scanty rainfall in March, April and May, when fields were prepared for these crops. In subsequent months the rainfall in some parts of the district was rather excessive, which has injured the outturn of crops to a certain extent.	
			Total ..	56,900	57,240	57,140	13	16		

Midnapore	3,292,800	2,111,500	Bhadol paddy	...	...	100,900	110,900	11	The whole of the normal area could not be brought under cultivation for want of rain at sowing time. The prospects are at present very favourable in the Sadar and Tamuluk. In Contai and Ghatal the crops have suffered from excessive rainfall. Last year these crops suffered from excessive rainfall before they were harvested, and especially in low lands they were submerged. The normal area under these crops shows an increase over last year, which has been arrived at by latest calculation. N.B.—The figures in column 2 have been taken from the census figures excluding the river beds.	The district area was shown in the Agricultural Statistics for 1892-93 to be 3,19,040 acres. The Collector states that the district area now given by him (3,292,800 acres) has been taken from the census figures and is exclusive of river beds. The whole area of the district should be shown in future returns. The Collector has furnished no estimate of the area and outturn under <i>dehra</i> and <i>mandua</i> last year, though he has given figures for these crops for this year. The figures for this year have been accordingly shown against the above named crops in column 6.
			Jowar	...	...	6,000	6,000	11		
			Bajra	...	...	1,800	1,800	11		
			Mandua	...	...	21,000	21,000	11		
Hooghly	1,086,050	762,200	Indian corn (maize)	...	...	94,000	94,000	11	The area under <i>Bhadol</i> paddy given in column 6 (45,000 acres) does not agree with the corresponding figure (50,270 acres) shown in the Final <i>Bhadol</i> Report for 1893. An explanation should have been given of the change of figures.	The figure in column 7 against "other cereals" and "other food-crops" have been inserted against these two cross-headings in column 6 in the absence of figures supplied by the Collector.
			Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	343,800	343,800	11		
			Other food-crops ( <i>e.g.</i> , vegetables).	...	...	8,700	23,500	10		
			Indigo	...	...	35,300	40,600	10		
24 Parganas	1,671,628	1,225,800	Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special fore-casts.	...	...	47,500	43,200	11	The increase in area is only in Serampore. This is owing to the timely rain in that subdivision. The outturn is expected to be almost the same as that of the previous year.	Insufficient rain is the cause of the unfavourable outturn.
			Total	...	...	343,800	294,700	11		
			Bhadol paddy	...	...	48,000	51,500	11		
			Jowar	...	...	...	...	11		
24 Parganas	1,671,628	1,225,800	Bajra	...	...	...	...	11	This year's outturn is expected to be better than that of last year owing to seasonable rainfall.	The figure in column 7 against "other cereals" and "other food-crops" have been inserted against these two cross-headings in column 6 in the absence of figures supplied by the Collector.
			Mandua	...	...	...	...	11		
			Indian corn (maize)	...	...	100	50	10		
			Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	2,300	1,850	10		
24 Parganas	1,671,628	1,225,800	Other food-crops ( <i>e.g.</i> , vegetables).	...	...	4,900	4,000	13	Insufficient rain is the cause of the unfavourable outturn.	The figure in column 7 against "other cereals" and "other food-crops" have been inserted against these two cross-headings in column 6 in the absence of figures supplied by the Collector.
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special fore-casts.	...	...	25,700	24,000	8		
			Total	...	...	141,100	81,000	10		
			Bhadol paddy	...	...	108,700	107,200	8		
24 Parganas	1,671,628	1,225,800	Jowar	...	...	3,000	700	...	This year's outturn is expected to be better than that of last year owing to seasonable rainfall.	The figure in column 7 against "other cereals" and "other food-crops" have been inserted against these two cross-headings in column 6 in the absence of figures supplied by the Collector.
			Bajra	...	...	4,900	4,600	...		
			Mandua	...	...	43,600	41,200	8		
			Indian corn (maize)	...	...	43,600	35,400	13		
24 Parganas	1,671,628	1,225,800	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	164,200	147,900	8	Insufficient rain is the cause of the unfavourable outturn.	The figure in column 7 against "other cereals" and "other food-crops" have been inserted against these two cross-headings in column 6 in the absence of figures supplied by the Collector.
			Other food-crops ( <i>e.g.</i> , vegetables).	...	...	43,600	41,200	8		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special fore-casts.	...	...	43,600	35,400	13		
			Total	...	...	164,200	147,900	8		

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and 80 on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of the crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified bhadoi crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified bhadoi crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified bhadoi crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agri. culture, Bengal.
Nadia ...	1,788,160	1,303,000	Bhadoi paddy Indian corn (maize) Other cereals and pulses. Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables). Indigo non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	201,600 1,000 40,200 30,500 32,100 47,000	229,500 1,000 44,800 16,900 48,300 46,700	290,600 1,000 40,200 20,500 22,100 47,000	Annas. 11 14 ..... 14 10 14 10 14 5 14 9 14	Annas. 14 14 12 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	The increase in the area sown this year is due to timely and normal rainfall during the ploughing and sowing seasons.  The increase in the expected outturn is also due to the normal rainfall and to the late rise of the rivers.	The blank in column 6 against Indian corn for which no figure was furnished by Collector, has been supplied by inserting the same figure as is given against the crop in column 7.
Murshidabad...	1,572,160	983,600	Bhadoi paddy Indian corn (maize) Other cereals and pulses. Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables). Indigo Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	283,800 283,800 5,300 12,700 59,200 31,700	258,700 400 5,200 10,400 59,700 30,300	251,400 200 5,100 9,600 58,800 22,500	Annas. 9 13 10 10 10 10 12 11 10 10 11 11	Annas. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	The outturn is estimated below normal in consequence of the early and sudden rise of the river Bhagirathi.	
			Total	302,100	343,300	347,600	134	103		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of <i>bhadai</i> crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified <i>bhadai</i> crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified <i>bhadai</i> crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified <i>bhadai</i> crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Jalpaiguri ..	1,995,881	985,300	<i>Bhadai</i> paddy ... Indian corn (maize) ... Other cereals and pulses. Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables). Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecast. Total ..	186,704 2,000 4,500 5,200 85,400 283,800	191,400 1,000 1,500 5,200 88,400 2-2,509	186,200 2,000 4,500 5,200 85,600 283,500	Annas. 13 10 10 .. 13 12	Annas. 13 10 10 .. 12 13	The increase in area in column 3 is due to increase of cultivation in the Duars. The difference between the figures shown in columns 5 and 6 and those shown in last year's return are owing to insertion of new headings in the forecast, and also to alteration made in last year's figures. The decrease in area cultivated this year with <i>bhadai</i> paddy is due to increase in cultivation of jute.	Estimates of area and out-turn for last year against "other food-crops," which were not furnished by Deputy Commissioner, have been supplied by inserting the corresponding figures of the current year.
Darjeeling ..	744,980	189,400	<i>Bhadai</i> paddy ... Maize Indian corn (maize) ... Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecast. Total ..	32,300 7,700 17,700 15,300 73,000	33,500 5,300 22,300 15,300 76,300	33,500 5,300 22,300 15,300 76,300	13 14 14 14 14	13 14 14 14 12	Want of seasonable rainfall accounts for the decrease in outturn this year.	
Rangpur ..	2,331,040	1,002,700	<i>Bhadai</i> paddy Indian corn (maize) ... Other cereals and pulses.	275,400 100 91,000	285,400 100 91,000	275,400 100 91,000	16 16 13	10 16 16	Owing to the comparatively dry season of this year, the outturn of <i>bhadai</i> paddy has been less than that of the previous year.	



Bogra	...	921,600	421,000	Bhadai paddy	...	140,000	175,000	105,000	10	8	13	16	In the final forecast of Bhadoi crops of 1893, the outturn of jute was entered as 18 annas instead of 13½ annas through a clerical mistake.
Pabna	...	1,176,000	882,500	Bhadai paddy	...	125,200	123,500	124,000	10	11	10	11	The decrease in the area sown this year is due to the heavy rainfall at the time of sowing. The low estimate of outturn is due to the delay done to the plants by the continued drought which immediately followed the sowing. As far as in the final forecast of jute, the heavy rainfall of June and July did not allow the plants to grow healthy. The subsequent showers, specially those that fell during the current month, have greatly benefited the lowland plants, and an outturn of two annas below normal is expected.
Dacca	...	1,790,000	907,700	Bhadai paddy	...	174,300	162,500	165,500	7½	15	9	15	The poor outturn of jute last year owing to heavy rainfall led the raiyats to grow jute this year on a smaller area in the Sadar sub-division. Want of rain was felt in the beginning of the sowing season; but it having rained afterwards, and the river rising later than usual, the Bhadoi crops do not appear to have been damaged to any great extent. In the Siraganj sub-division, the prospect would have been better had there been seasonable rainfall. The decrease in the area of other cereals and pulses is due to the increase in the area under paddy, jute and other food-crops. Owing to timely rainfall the outturn of paddy and jute is better than last year. Owing to better outturn of jute and paddy, less care was taken of rice, and the outturn is a little worse than that of last year.

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in division in acres.	Names of <i>bhadol</i> crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Mymensingh ..	4,052,480	2,405,700	<i>Bhadol</i> paddy and other cereals and pulses. Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables, &c.). Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecast.	350,400 58,900 41,500 572,300	553,600 58,900 36,500 514,900	553,600 58,900 36,500 509,600	12	14	This year's outturn will be better than last year's owing to the better distribution of rain. The cultivable waste has increased owing to the favourable weather. There is a slight alteration in the figure in column 8, as approximate figures have been shown. The figures in columns 5 and 6 have been changed on reference to the final forecast of jute for 1894, the previous estimate being found incorrect.	
			Total ..	1,053,100	983,900	1,049,500	12	14		
Faizpur ..	1,450,880	1,007,500	<i>Bhadol</i> paddy and other cereals and pulses. Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables, &c.). Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecast.	343,500 10 500 1,000 82,500	240,400 100 500 1,000 80,100	235,300 700 500 1,000 85,300	6 8 4 5 7	16 16 16 16 16	Both the sowing and the growing seasons were favourable; hence the increase in area sown, and better outturn than previous year.	
			Total ..	4,80,100	510,800	502,200	6	16		

Backergunge...	2,336,360	1,343,900	Bhadol paddy	...	283,500	265,500	283,500	5	14	The area yielding harvests will be larger than last year when much of the cultivable area was flooded. Owing to seasonable and moderate rainfall, the outturn this year is expected to be far better than that of last year.
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	...	6,400	6,400	6,400	8	13	
			Total	...	289,900	272,000	289,900	64	134	
Tippers	1,664,240	1,167,300	Bhadol paddy	...	241,100	241,100	302,000	7	20	The increase in the area under heads Bhadol paddy and pulses, and the decrease under head Other non-food crops, &c., is due to the fact that owing to distress and high price of rice during last year, many jute lands have been sown with early crops and pulses. The outturn under the head Other cereals and pulses is probably under-estimated, but the area is so small that I cannot speak from personal observation.
			Other cereals and pulses.	...	300	300	13,500	9	15	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	...	95,200	251,600	229,300	94	18	
Noakhali	1,050,240	818,800	Total	...	336,800	503,000	544,500	84	174	The increase in the area under head Other non-food-crops, &c., as compared with the normal area is attributable to the gradual increase of area under cultivation under head Jute, &c. The increase in the outturn is chiefly due to timely rainfall. In the Brahmanbaria sub-division, where the floods did much damage last year, the deposit of silt left by the floods has done much to increase the fertility of the soil. This year's outturn is better than that of last year owing to a better distribution of rain-fall.
			Bhadol paddy	...	206,800	157,000	206,000	74	18	
			Other cereals and pulses.	...	2,000	2,900	2,600	6	8	
Noakhali	1,050,240	818,800	Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	...	11,000	10,500	11,000	74	10	The increase in the area under heads Bhadol paddy and pulses, and the decrease under head Other non-food crops, &c., is due to the fact that owing to distress and high price of rice during last year, many jute lands have been sown with early crops and pulses. The outturn under the head Other cereals and pulses is probably under-estimated, but the area is so small that I cannot speak from personal observation.
			Total	...	220,200	201,000	220,200	74	174	
			Bhadol paddy	...	206,800	157,000	206,000	74	18	

N.B. - Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 18 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of <i>bhadol</i> crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under specified <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Chittagong ...	1,504,541	615,600	<i>Bhadol</i> paddy ... Other cereals and pulses ... Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables). Indigo ... Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	99,900 3,000 17,900 12,800	77,900 2,600 16,800 11,200	78,000 2,500 16,800 11,200	9 13 11 11	15 10 10 10	The increase in area under <i>bhadol</i> paddy is due in a great measure to the higher price of the now demanded in the markets, and the increase in outturn is due to the copious and timely rainfall during the months of May and June. The figures for Indian corn have been omitted, as the area sown is very trifling. (a) These figures are practically those shown in Table A(1) of Agricultural Statistics for 1893-94 against cross-seasons 5, 12.	
Palna ...	1,350,560	983,500	<i>Bhadol</i> paddy ... Jowar ... Rajra ... Mandua ... Indian corn (maize) ... Other cereals and pulses. Other food crops (e.g., vegetables). Indigo ... Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	107,700 10,700 10,400 80,100 22,000 4,200 9,000 300 6,000	107,800 9,500 9,600 60,500 88,700 3,200 5,900 117 6,200	108,500 10,100 10,100 68,500 108,000 4,300 9,000 300 5,000	10½ 8 7 7 6 6 6 8 6	13 10 7 10 9 9 10 10 10	Owing to seasonable rainfall a larger area was sown with <i>bhadol</i> crops than in the previous year.	
			Total ...	153,400	180,900	297,900	64	94		

Cngs ...	5,015,680	2,207,500	Bhadol paddy ...	18,800	20,600	18,800	14	9	Although the normal area is estimated to have been sown, the outturn is estimated to be much below 10 annas owing to excessive rainfall.
			Jowar ...	19,500	20,000	19,500	9	9	
			Mandua ...	77,000	78,000	77,000	9	9	
			Indian corn (maize) ...	63,100	63,100	63,100	7	9	
			Other cereals and pulses.	30,400	31,000	30,400	7	9	
Etahabed	2,800,000	1,712,500	Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables).	3,300	4,500	3,300	11	12	The increase in the area sown this year, as compared with the figures of last year, returned for crops marked with asterisks is due to favourable and timely rainfall in the beginning of the season when the agriculturists were encouraged to bring more lands under cultivation.
			Indigo ...	100	300	100	11	16	
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	400	400	400	16	16	
			Total ...	213,600	219,800	213,600	84	9	
			Bhadol paddy ...	74,500	78,200	74,500	84	114	
Baran	1,078,083	1,302,200	Jowar ...	30,400	30,400	30,400	84	114	The increase of 300 in the normal area is due to vegetables not having been previously included under <i>Bhadol</i> crops in one subdivision. This year's outturn is expected to be better owing to the rain being more evenly distributed.
			Bajra ...	35,800	40,100	35,800	134	144	
			Mandua ...	15,900	15,900	15,900	134	144	
			Indian corn (maize) ...	13,500	19,700	13,500	134	144	
			Other cereals and pulses.	500	500	500	134	144	
Baran	1,078,083	1,302,200	Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables).	27,600	27,600	27,600	134	144	Nineteen-thousand seven-hundred acres, i.e., the figure for this year, have been shown as the area under "other food-crops" last year, in the absence of any estimate from the Collector.
			Indigo ...	40,100	40,100	40,100	134	144	
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	30,000	30,000	30,000	134	144	
			Total ...	182,500	182,500	182,500	134	144	
			Bhadol paddy ...	40,100	40,100	40,100	134	144	

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 13 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of <i>bhadol</i> crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Champarna ..	2,259,540	1,452,000	<i>Bhadol</i> paddy .. Maize .. Indian corn (maize) .. Other cereals and pulses .. Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables). Indigo .. Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the "special fore-casts."	442,000 (a) 1,000 169,000 4,000 28,900 54,000 (b) 4,100	442,000 1,000 169,000 4,460 28,900 54,000 4,100	415,000 1,000 169,000 4,000 28,900 54,000 4,100	Annas. 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	Annas. 14 15 17 18 16 19 16	Owing to a break in the rains, the planting out of <i>bhadol</i> paddy was stopped in some places, and when the rains again fell, it was too late for planting out the <i>bhadol</i> , and <i>aglast</i> rice was planted out instead, hence a reduction of the area for the current year. The reduction is purely a temporary one. (a and b) <i>mandua</i> and <i>jute</i> , were included in miscellaneous crop last year.	<i>7½</i> was included by the Collector under "other food-crops." The area under this crop has been transferred to "other non-food-crops."
Muzaffarpur ..	1,931,320	1,446,000	Total .. <i>Bhadol</i> paddy .. Jowar .. Bajra .. Maize .. Indian corn (maize) .. Other cereals and pulses .. Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables). Indigo ..	703,000 130,000 7,000 ..... 33,000 110,000 13,000 97,000 137,000	703,000 120,000 7,000 ..... 32,000 110,000 12,000 97,000 137,000	670,000 120,000 7,000 ..... 32,000 110,000 12,000 97,000 137,000	14 ..... 6 ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	13 ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	The crops in the Hajipur subdivision were damaged to some extent by excessive rain and flood, and in the Sadar and Sitamarhi subdivisions for want of rain in the early part of the season; hence the outturn is estimated.	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of <i>bhadol</i> crops.	Approximate normal area under each <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Bhagalpur ..	2,765,920	2,097,000	<i>Bhadol</i> paddy .. Jowar .. .. Baajra .. .. Bajinda .. .. Indian corn (maize) .. Other cereals and pulses .. Other food-crops (e.g., .. Indigo .. .. Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts. .. Total ..	317,000 22,000 133,100 133,100 248,600 45,700 2,800 13,000 40,000 803,400	316,400 22,000 133,100 133,100 248,600 45,700 2,800 13,000 40,000 802,900	316,700 22,000 133,100 133,100 248,600 45,700 2,000 13,000 40,000 803,100	Annas. 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 15½	Annas. 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 15½	The prospects early in the season were not good as the rains were rather late, but since they fell in they have been very favorable and prospects are now good. Sub-divisional officers are very unwilling to return any crop as more than 16 annas.	The district area shown in the Agricultural Statistics for 1892-93 is 3,186,580 acres. The difference should have been explained.
Patna ..	2,180,835	1,755,000	<i>Bhadol</i> paddy .. Indian corn (maize) .. Other cereals and pulses .. Indigo .. .. Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts. .. Total ..	549,400 3,500 2,500 97,100 67,500 680,000	551,900 4,500 2,500 98,100 67,800 685,800	401,900 4,000 3,000 88,100 75,500 519,900	14 15 16 12 15½ 15½	14 15 16 12 15 15½	The decrease in the area sown under <i>bhadol</i> paddy is due to the increase of the area sown with jute. The drought of May and June, and the insufficient rainfall of July, damaged <i>bhadol</i> paddy, and consequently the outturn has fallen short of that of last year.	The district area shown in the Agricultural Statistics for 1892-93 is 3,186,580 acres. The difference should have been explained.



Malda	1,216,640	511,500	100,000 1,000 4,000 25,000 25,000 90,000 6,000 20,000 45,000	150,000 5,000 25,000 90,000 5,000 20,000 31,500	13,000 1,000 4,000 20,000 90,000 5,000 20,000 35,500	16 12 12 10 12 15 14 13	14 12 13 12 12 16 13 16	Owing to deficiency in rainfall at the time of sowing, the whole of last year's area under <i>Bhadol</i> paddy could not be utilized. The prospect of the crop was at first favourable and an average outturn was expected. The recent flood has caused damage to the extent of about 2 annas, reducing the yield to 14 annas.
<i>Bhadol</i> paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There was a better distribution of rain this year than last year; the outturn is expected to be more than that of last year.
Jowar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indian corn (maize)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other food crops (e.g., vegetables).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>Bhadol</i> paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The rainfall was scanty at the time of ploughing and sowing, and hence a smaller area was sown this year under <i>Bhadol</i> crops. The outturn of the crops has been seriously affected by the unusually high floods during the year.
Jowar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indian corn (maize)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other food crops (e.g., vegetables).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and 90 on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of <i>bhadol</i> crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified <i>bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Balassore	1,322,404	837,100	<i>Bhadol</i> paddy ... *Other cereals and pulses. *Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables). Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts. Total ...	89,600 1,500 1,000 6,700 94,800	87,900 800 400 5,100 94,200	87,900 800 500 5,100 94,900	Annas. 131 13 11 13 124	Annas. 12 13 13 10 12	The decrease in area as compared with the normal is due to want of rain at the time of sowing. The decrease in the outturn is due to floods in the south of the district. • There were no particular beatings for these crops last year. Further, they are not grown to an appreciable extent; hence they were not shown in last year's return. The decrease in area and outturn is due to excessive rains and floods.	
Anarul and Khondmah.	1,008,900	802,900	<i>Bhadol</i> paddy ... Jowar ... Baajra ... Indian corn (maize) ... Other cereals and pulses. Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables). Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts. Total ...	14,600 ..... 6,000 8,000 8,200 1,000 30,100 62,900	13,500 ..... 6,000 3,000 8,200 1,000 35,100 61,800	(a) 11,000 ..... 6,350 2,000 (c) 18,200 1,000 (d) 30,100 55,800	..... ..... 13 16 44 8 10 101	..... ..... 10 6 124 8 101	The difference between the approximate normal area and the area estimated for this year, marked a, b, c, and d in column 7, is due to continual rainfall from June to the end of July, which was not favourable to the sowing of <i>bajra</i> and <i>maize</i> . The low outturn of <i>bajra</i> is due to the low level and <i>maize</i> crops is anticipated owing to excessive rain at the time of sowing.	The district area and the total area under cultivation shown in the Agricultural Statistics for 1892-93 are 1,053,840 acres and 142,300 acres respectively. The differences should have been explained.

Purl	...	1,612,929	723,100	Bhadai paddy	...	86,109	83,500	84,000	12	11	The increase of area under paddy with reference to last year is very slight, and calls for no explanation. The difference with reference to the normal area under paddy and <i>mandus</i> is due to the late rainfall, which did not begin till June, and the continuous and heavy rainfall afterwards which retarded the sowing of <i>beut</i> paddy and <i>mandus</i> . The increase in area under other non-food-crops is due to the addition of the area under <i>hemp</i> this year, which was not added last year. The outturn has been less on account of the continuous rainfall.	
				Mandus	...	46,300	20,100	23,000	13	11		
				Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	...	11,200	8,500	13,000	16	11		
				Total	...	137,600	121,500	130,000	12½	13		
				Bhadai paddy	...	43,200	43,500	43,200	12	16		
				Mandus	...	121,200	105,100	105,100	6	12		
				Indian corn (maize)	...	227,200	217,200	217,200	3	8		
				Other cereals and pulses.	...	131,300	131,300	131,300	6	13		
				Other food-crops (e.g., vegetables).	...	1,200	1,200	1,200	16	16		
				Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	...	75,100	75,100	75,100	6	14		
				Total	...	599,300	573,200	573,200	8	13		
				Bhadai paddy	...	842,900	842,900	842,900				
				Jowar	...	...	...	...				
				Bajra	...	8,000	8,000	8,000				
				Mandus	...	9,000	9,000	9,000				
				Indian corn (maize)	...	8,000	8,000	8,000				
				Other cereals and pulses.	...	83,600	80,000	89,000	12	12		
				Other food crops (e.g., vegetables).	...	...	...	...				
				Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	...	221,500	221,500	221,500				
				Total	...	1,178,400	1,178,400	1,178,400	12	12		

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

The area under jute should have been included in column 6 against the cross-heading "Other non-food crops."

Areas for *oil* and *hemp* should not have been omitted by Deputy Commissioner. The area returned under these crops in the final report on *Bhadai* crop for 1893 have been added (by this office) to the area shown against "other non-food crops, &c." in columns 5, 6 and 7.

The difference in the total area in columns 5 to 7 with that of the final forecast for 1893 is due to the exclusion of areas under *oil* and *hemp* and to the inclusion of fresh figures for vegetables. All the crops, except *Bhadai* paddy and vegetables, suffered more or less owing to heavy rains. The rainfall, though heavy, was not so continuous as was the case last year: hence the outturn is expected to be better than that of last year.

The area cultivated and the estimated outturn remains the same as last year. No better outturn can be expected owing to excessive rainfall.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area of district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of <i>bhadol</i> crops	Approximate normal area under each <i>applied bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each <i>applied bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each <i>applied bhadol</i> crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Revenue and Agriculture, Bengal.
Palamu	3,139,200	768,000	<i>Bhadol</i> paddy ... Jowar ... Rajra ... Mandua ... Indian corn (maize) ... Other cereals and pulses. Other food-crops ( <i>c.g.</i> , vegetables). Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	40,000 ... 2,000 35,000 83,000 20,000 12,000 45,000	22,700 ... 800 19,800 27,800 10,800 1,100 37,000	19,000 ... 460 9,000 13,900 11,400 1,100 3,900	Annas. 9 ... 5 6 5 ... 6 5	Annas. 7 ... 5 5 5 ... 6 5	The low outturn this year is due to heavy continuous rain.	The Deputy Commissioner gives 1,00 acres as the area under "other food crops." The same figure has been inserted by this office in column 9 against other food crops.
Manbhum	2,654,080	935,590	<i>Bhadol</i> paddy ... Jowar ... Rajra ... Mandua ... Indian corn (maize) ... Other cereals and pulses, &c. Other food-crops ( <i>c.g.</i> , vegetables).	4,000 ... 22,000 22,000 22,400 ... ... ...	4,000 22,000 22,000 22,400 ... ... ...	4,000 22,000 22,000 22,400 ... ... ...	9 4 3 5 ... ...	12 8 8 8 ... ...	The bad outturn is due to excessive rainfall and want of sunshine.	

		Indigo ... Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	Total	1,900 67,500	2,850 67,500	2,850 67,500	9	10 6
Singbhum ...	2,454,750	1,132,100	Total	140,700	142,700	140,700	44	7
All Bengal ...	96,160,865 8	57,529,900	Total	166,200	186,200	179,100	13	14
			Total	16,252,400	15,607,200	15,545,100	11	15*

The Deputy Commissioner's remark with regard to the area sown this year is not borne out by the figures which he furnishes.

The area sown this year is equal to that of last year, but the slight increase in the outturn of this year is due to seasonal rainfall.

\* As estimated by the Agricultural Department. See paragraph 4 of the Note.

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 6th October, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan Oct. 6, '94	1.52	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> continues. Weeding of <i>aman</i> completed. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	1.14	
	Katwa ...	1.51	
	Raniganj ...	2.52	
			Srs. c. Burdwan ... 15 0 Kalna ... 10 to 12 0 Katwa ... 14 5 Raniganj ... 14 8 } per rupee.
	2 Birbhum " 6, '94	1.42	Weather—rainy during the last three or four days in the Sadar subdivision; cloudy and stormy in the Rampur Hât subdivision. Paddy doing well. Sugarcane flourishing except in Ilambazar. Common rice sells from 12½ to 16½ seers per rupee. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Cattle doing well except that cattle-pox is reported from only one village of Sakulipur thana.
	Rampur Hât ...	2.83	
	3 Bankura " 6, '94	2.08	Weather—stormy. Prospects of crops continue good. Prices of common rice:—
	Vishnupur ...	4.40	
			Srs. Bankura ... 17½ Vishnupur ... 17½ } per rupee.
	4 Midnapore " 6, '94	2.25	Weather—showery with occasional sunshine. <i>Aus</i> paddy is being reaped. Prospects of all crops continue bright. Fodder and water abundant. Prices of common rice:—
Contai ...	Not reported.		
Tamluk ...	2.22		
Ghatal ...	0.94		
		Srs. Sadar ... 14 Contai ... Not reported. Tamluk ... 12 Ghatal ... 13 } per rupee.	
5 Hooghly " 6, '94	1.21	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers. Jute and <i>aus</i> are being harvested. In thanas Jahanabad and Goghat the outturn of <i>aus</i> is estimated to be 8 annas and 16 annas respectively. Sugarcane progressing well. Prices of common rice:—	
Serampore ...	0.98		
Jahanabad ...	1.67		
		Srs. Sadar ... 10 Serampore ... 11 to 12½ Jahanabad ... 13 to 14 } per rupee.	
6 Howrah " 6, '94	Figures not furnished.	Weather—hot and bright with occasional showers. Winter rice doing well. Jute and <i>aus</i> paddy being harvested. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Howrah 10 seers per rupee.	
PRESIDENCY DIV.	7 24-Parganas " 6, '94	1.89	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> nearly over. <i>Aman</i> and sugarcane doing well. The rain during the week has done much good to the <i>aman</i> crop. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.
	8 Nadia " 6, '94	2.40	Weather—cloudy with occasional heavy rain. Prospect of <i>aman</i> crop excellent and that of other crops satisfactory. Common rice selling from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	1.54	
	Meherpur ...	5.09	
	Chnadanga ...	0.83	
	Ranaghat ...	2.51	
	9 Murshidabad " 6, '94	0.81	Weather—cloudy and hot. <i>Kaloi</i> is being sown in some parts. <i>Aman</i> paddy on low lands submerged. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.
	10 Jessore " 6, '94	0.87	Weather—hot with occasional showers. Prospect of <i>aman</i> good. Jute and <i>aman</i> plants on chur lands partially damaged by the rise of rivers in the Bangaon subdivision. Indigo being sown. Cattle-disease reported from Gaighatta in Bangaon. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Jhenida ...	1.52	
	Magura ...	0.83	
	Narail ...	0.91	
Bangaon ...	1.87		
		Srs. c. Sadar ... 11 to 12 0 Jhenida ... 15 0 Magura ... 14 8 Narail ... 13 0 Bangaon ... 11 to 16 0 } per rupee.	
11 Khulna " 6, '94	1.53	Weather—sunny with occasional clouds and rain. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute nearly over. Prospect of <i>aman</i> good. Common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.	
Bagerhat ...	1.86		
Satkhira ...	2.80		

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BENGAL—consolid.</b>			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.	12 Rajshahi Nator Naugaon	Oct. 6, '94 ... ... 0.40 3.33 1.02	Weather—seasonable; a little hot. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> completed. Steeping of jute still continues. Prospects of standing crops good. No disease among cattle. Fodder and water plentiful. Price of common rice varies from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
	13 Dinajpur	.. 6, '94 0.37	Weather—hot and seasonable. <i>Aman</i> progressing. No report of cattle-disease. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
	14 Jalpaiguri	.. 6, '94 0.56	Weather—seasonable. The rains appear to be breaking. Condition of winter rice crop favourable everywhere. Price of common rice ranges from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported.
	15 Darjeeling Siliguri	.. 6, '94 ... 0.77 1.57	Weather—seasonable. <i>Aghani</i> doing well. Jute being steeped. Prospects favourable. Prices of coarse rice:— <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Hills Terai </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> ... ... </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> ... ... </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> ... ... </div> <div> Srs. 8 to 10 } per rupee. 10 </div> </div>
	16 Rangpur Gaibanda Kurigram Nilphamari	.. 6, '94 ... ... 0.31 1.30 2.07 0.33	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> not yet finished. Steeping of jute going on vigorously. <i>Kalai</i> being sown. Sugarcane doing well. Price of rice 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.
	17 Bogra Sherpur Naukhila	.. 6, '94 ... ... 1.80 3.50 0.82	Weather—seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Outturn of <i>aman</i> estimated at 15 annas. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	18 Pabna	.. 6, '94 0.59	Weather—hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute nearly finished. Common rice selling at 11 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	19 Dacca	.. 6, '94 1.35	Weather—hot and cloudy. Harvesting of jute nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder plentiful. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.
	20 Mymensingh	.. 6, '94 2.75	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
	21 Faridpur Gosalundo Madaripur	.. 6, '94 ... ... 0.35 2.16 1.47	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops continue to be good. Floods going down. Rice sells at 11½ to 12 seers per rupee.
DACC DIVN.	22 Backergunge Pirojpur Patuakhali Bhola	.. 6, '94 ... ... ... 1.80 2.01 1.43 4.21	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Outturn of <i>aus</i> estimated to be 16 annas. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	23 Tippera	.. 6, '94 0.39	Weather—seasonable. Prospect of <i>aman</i> becoming brighter day by day. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice 10 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee in the Sadar subdivision.
	24 Noakhali	.. .. ...	Report not received.
	25 Chittagong	.. 6, '94 0.08	Weather—somewhat hot. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> nearly over. Prospects fair, but a little more rain is wanted. Prices continue normal. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease prevails in Jaldi jurisdiction.
<b>CHITTAGONG DIVN.</b>			

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BIHAR.</b>			
26	Patna Oct. 6, '94	2.60	Weather—cloudy. Prospect of rice continues excellent. Land is being ploughed and prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops. Prices of food-grains continue normal. Common rice selling at—  Sadar ... .. Srs. 15 Barh ... .. 12½ } per rupee. Bihar ... .. 15½
	Barh ...	1.58	
	Bihar ...	1.48	
27	Gaya „ 6, '94	2.12	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of <i>bhadai</i> over. Prospect of paddy favourable. <i>Rabi</i> lands being prepared. Prices of common rice:—  Sadar ... .. Srs. 13 Jahanabad ... .. 13½ } per rupee. Nawada ... .. 15 Aurangabad ... .. 16 Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	Jahanabad ...	1.60	
	Nawada ...	0.51	
	Aurangabad ...	2.27	
28	Shahabad „ 6, '94	2.13	Weather—seasonable with passing clouds and at intervals rainy. Prospect of paddy generally excellent. Harvesting of <i>marwa</i> , <i>serha</i> , and <i>sathi</i> nearly finished.
	Buxar ...	2.51	
	Bhabua ...	4.07	
	Sasaram ...	4.49	
29	Saran „ 6, '94	3.08	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers. Harvesting of <i>bhadai</i> crops finished; outturn good. <i>Aghani</i> paddy and sugarcane doing well. Fields are being prepared for <i>rabi</i> sowings. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—  Srs. c. Chapra ... .. 14 5 } per rupee. Siwan ... .. 18 15 Gopalganj ... .. Not reported.
	Siwan ...	1.37	
	Gopalganj ...	Not reported.	
30	Champaran „ 6, '94	0.35	Weather—generally sunny with occasional clouds and showers. Reaping of <i>bhadai</i> nearly finished. Prospect of <i>aghani</i> paddy fair. More rain wanted for young rice crop. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 6, '94	2.35	
	Hajipur ...	4.28	
	Sitamarhi ...	0.47	
32	Darbhanga „ 6, '94	0.74	Weather—bright. Prospects of <i>aghani</i> rice crop continue very favourable. <i>Bhadai</i> harvest completed. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Price of common rice ranges from 13½ to 15 seers per rupee.
33	Monghyr „ 6, '94	0.37	
	Begusarai ...	2.55	
	Jamui ...	2.38	
			Srs. c. Sadar ... .. 11 to 14 0 } per rupee. Begusarai ... .. 14 0 Jamui ... .. 13 2
34	Bhagalpur „ 6, '94	0.13	Weather—cloudy and rainy for first two or three days of the week; strong east winds. Weather has since cleared up. Harvesting of <i>bhadai</i> rice going on and that of <i>marwa</i> over. <i>Bhadai</i> rice selling at 22 seers per rupee in North Bhagalpur. Prospects of <i>aghani</i> rice very fair. Some of the minor crops have suffered in parts of the district on account of high floods.
	Banka ...	1.77	
	Madhipura ...	1.62	
	Supaul ...	1.08	
35	Purnea „ 6, '94	1.83	Weather—cloudy in the beginning of the week. The sky has since cleared up. Days sultry and nights cool. Harvesting of <i>bhadai</i> paddy and jute still going on. Outturn satisfactory. <i>Kurthi</i> being sown, and lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> sowings. <i>Aghani</i> , though late, promises well. No want of fodder and water. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 13 to 16 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	1.27	
	Araria ...	0.70	



No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.	
BIHAR— <i>continued.</i>				
BHAGALPUR DIVN.— <i>continued.</i>	36 Malda Oct. 6, '94	Figures not furnished.	Weather—cloudy and rainy early in week, latter part generally sunny. Prospect of winter rice continues favourable. Sowing of <i>kalai</i> pulse in progress. Jute still being washed in some places. Price of ordinary rice varies from 12 to 15½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.	
	Shibganj Gazole ...	3.08 2.22		
	37 Sonthal Parganas „ 6, '94	2.75	Weather—seasonable. Paddy crop excellent. <i>Kurthi</i> being sown largely. Some <i>kurthi</i> and <i>sirja</i> injured here and there by heavy rain.	
	Deoghur ...	3.75		
	Godda ...	1.35		
	Jamtara ...	3.99		
	Pakour ...	5.40		
	Rajmahal ...	2.28		
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack „ 6, '94	2.16	Weather—warm with occasional showers. Harvesting of <i>beali</i> in progress. Transplantation of <i>sarad</i> continues. Prospects good. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices of common rice:— <div>Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... 9 14 to 14 7 Jajpur ... 10 0 to 15 12 Kendrapara ... 12 8 to 14 7 Banki ... 14 0</div> per rupee.	
	39 Balasore „ 6, '94	0.25		Weather—hot, occasionally cloudy with little rain. Crops doing well throughout the district. Weeding and transplantation are nearly over and <i>asu</i> crops are in ears or ripening. Sugarcane is thriving. Rice sells at— <div>Srs. Balasore ... 16 Bhadrak ... 16 Chandbali ... 11 to 13</div> per rupee.
	40 Puri „ 4, '94	2.08 3.82 2.25	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Weeding of <i>sarad</i> still going on. <i>Beali</i> being harvested. <i>Laghu</i> ripening. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 11 to 15½ seers per rupee.	
	Khurda Banpur ...			
	CHOTA NAGPUR.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVN.	41 Hazaribagh Oct. 6, '94	3.96	Heavy rain on 3rd, 4th, and 5th with strong winds. Ploughing for winter crops and sowing of oilseeds and pulses in progress. All crops promise well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
		42 Lohardaga „ 6, '94	3.69	
43 Palamu „ 4, '94		1.58	Weather—seasonable. A bumper harvest of paddy is expected. <i>Marwa</i> crop is now being harvested. Harvesting of <i>dhutta</i> (Indian-corn) is finished; outturn below the average. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced. Prices of rice falling. Rice sells at 23 seers per rupee in Chandwa and in Balumath thana. No cattle-disease.	
44 Manbhum Gobindpur „ 6, '94		2.05 4.71		Weather—showery and unsettled. Outturn of <i>gora dhan</i> 16 annas. Prospects of <i>amas</i> good. Rice sells at 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
45 Singhbhum „ 6, '94		2.70	Weather—cloudy and rainy until yesterday (5th); fairly bright now. All standing crops doing well. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,

\* The 9th October 1894.

O. E. BUCKLAND,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	14 8 15 0	12 7	...	...	...	11 4 10 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...				
	2	Birbhum	12 0 12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0 12 0	10 8	14 4	14 4	12 12	...	...	...				
	3	Bankura	14 4 13 6	14 4	...	...	...	15 0 15 0	10 0	17 8	16 8	13 4	...	...	...				
	4	Midnapore	14 8 14 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 8 12 8	10 0	15 0	14 11	12 3	...	...	...				
	5	Hooghly	13 0	...	13 0	...	...	8 0 7 8	8 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	...				
	6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	9 8 9 6	8 14	11 8	11 8	11 4	...	...	...				
PRESIDENT DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas	13 4	...	11 12 16 0	...	16 0	7 0 7 4	7 0	11 8	11 7	10 12	...	...	...				
	8	Calcutta	13 5 13 5	12 1	20 0	20 0	16 6	7 11 7 9	7 1	10 0	10 0	9 8	20 0	17 7	18 4				
	9	Nadia	17 0 15 0	15 4	...	20 0	...	7 8 6 8	8 13	11 12	11 0	10 10	...	...	...				
	10	Murshidabad	15 0 15 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0 9 8	9 8	13 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...				
	11	Jessore	12 4 12 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 12 9 8	8 8	14 4	14 0	10 8	...	...	...				
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	10 10 10 10	8 0	12 4	12 0	9 0	...	...	...				
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	15 0 15 0	15 12 24 0	24 0	24 0	10 8	10 2	8 10	12 0	11 4	10 2	...	...	...				
	14	Dinajpur	14 4 14 6	12 0	...	...	...	9 10 9 9	9 10	11 10	11 7	11 10	...	...	...				
	15	Jalpaiguri	13 0 13 0	13 0 13 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...				
	16	Darjeeling	8 0 8 0	8 0 9 0	9 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...				
	17	Rangpur	13 0 13 0	13 5	...	...	...	8 0 8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...				
	18	Bogra	15 0 15 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12 9 12	7 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...				
DACA DIVISION.	19	Pabna	15 12 15 12	17 4 22 8	21 0	22 8	6 2	6 6	6 0	13 8	13 8	10 14	...	...	...				
	20	Dacca	13 14 13 14	13 0	...	...	...	9 8 9 8	6 12	11 8	11 8	8 0	...	...	...				
	21	Mymensingh	9 8 9 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 0 10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...				
	22	Faridpur	16 0 16 0	15 0 16 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	...	...	...				
23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4 10 4	8 0	11 4	11 4	8 4	...	...	...				

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11½ seers and Raniganj 10½ seers.

B At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai not reported, Tamruk 10½ seers, Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.

E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore (Bahadurwar) 11 seers and Jahanabad 10 seers.

F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.

G In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 11½ seers, Barasat 10 seers, Baduria not reported, Magra Hat 11 seers 7 chitaks.

H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 9½ seers, Meherpur 10 seers and Ranaghat 10 seers.

I In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are :—Jangipur 10½ seers and Kandi 10 seers.

*of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th September, 1894.*

[illegible]

BENGAL.																
1	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	
...	...	98	0 11	A	8	11	7	11	4	3	6	0	3	8	0	Burdwan.
140	0 140	0 160	0 11	B	0	11	0	11	0	3	10	6	3	10	6	Birbhum.
320	0 320	0 280	0 10	C	13	10	0	10	10	3	11	0	3	12	0	Bankura.
150	0 150	0 200	0 10	D	10	10	10	10	12	3	10	0	3	10	0	Midnapore.
160	0 160	0 140	0 10	E	0	10	0	11	8	3	12	0	3	12	0	Hooghly.
105	0 105	0 105	0 10	F	10	10	10	10	10	3	12	0	3	12	0	Howrah.
100	0 100	0 100	0 11	G	0	11	6	11	0	3	4	0	3	3	0	24-Parganas.
85	0 85	0 85	0 11	8	13	11	13	11	10	3	6	0	3	6	0	Calcutta.
128	0 128	0 128	0 10	H	8	10	8	9	13	3	12	0	3	12	0	Nadia.
190	0 190	0 200	0 10	I	8	10	8	10	8	3	7	0	3	7	0	Murshidabad.
120	0 120	0 120	0 10	J	0	10	0	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Jessore.
160	0 160	0 160	0 9	K	4	9	4	9	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Khulna.
120	0 120	0 120	0 9	L	9	9	9	9	9	4	0	0	4	0	0	Rajshahi.
120	0 120	0 120	0 10	10	0	10	0	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	Dinajpur.
180	0 180	0 160	0 10	M	0	10	0	10	0	3	14	0	3	14	0	Jalpaiguri.
120	0 120	0 120	0 8	N	0	8	0	8	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	Darjeeling.
60	0 60	0 60	0 10	O	0	10	0	10	8	4	0	0	4	0	0	Rangpur.
90	0 90	0 90	0 9	12	9	12	10	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	4	Bogra.
200	0 200	0 200	0 9	P	12	9	12	9	12	3	8	0	3	7	6	Pabna.
140	0 140	0 140	0 9	Q	0	9	0	9	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	Dacca.
120	0 120	0 120	0 8	R	0	8	0	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Mymensingh.
120	0 120	0	...	S	10	0	10	0	10	4	0	0	4	0	0	Faridpur.
80	0 80	0 80	0 10	T	8	10	8	10	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	Backergunge.

1	Burdwan Division.	1
2		2
3		3
4		4
5		5
6		6
7	Presidency Division.	7
8		8
9		9
10		10
11		11
12		12
13	Rajshahi Division.	13
14		14
15		15
16		16
17		17
18		18
19	Dacca Division.	19
20		20
21		21
22		22
23		23

2262a

cost of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 11 seers.  
Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 9 chitaks.

L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Mandla 8 seers and 10 seers.  
 M At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.  
 N At Silliguri the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.  
 O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Karigram 8 seers, Nilphamari 9 seers, and Gaiganda 10 seers.  
 P At Birganj the retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.  
 Q In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 13½ chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadimbát 11 seers  
 6 chitaks, Munshirhat 11 seers 6 chitaks.  
 R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jamalpur 9 seers, Kishorganj 9 seers, Netrakona 8 seers, and Kagmari  
 10 seers.  
 S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 10½ seers and Goalundo 10 seers.  
 T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

## PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (Sorghum Vulgare.)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—continued																
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Tippera ...	S. Ch. 6 8	S. Ch. 6 8	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 10 5	S. Ch. 7 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 15 8	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...
	25 Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	8 0	7 4	15 0	15 0	9 4	...	...	...
	26 Chittagong, * ...	...	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	8 8	...	12 12	11 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna ...	17 0 16 0	Red. White. 17 0 16 0	19 0 18 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 8	16 0	22 0	...	27 0
	28 Gaya ...	15 0	14 8	14 8	19 4	19 8	18 0	9 0	8 12	9 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	15 8	17 4	18 0
	29 Shahabad ...	15 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 8 to 15 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...
	30 Saran ...	15 0	14 12	17 8	22 0	21 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 13	12 0	15 0	...	...	...
	31 Champaran ...	14 4	14 0	13 12	...	18 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	14 0	15 4	...	...	...
	32 Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 0	15 8	18 0	18 8	22 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	12 15	12 8	13 8	...	...	...
33 Darbhanga ...	13 14	13 10	15 0	...	16 14	18 9	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 4	12 8	14 4	...	...	...	
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34 Monghyr ...	14 10	13 8 to 14 8	15 8	18 12	16 12	23 0	9 8	10 8	8 0 to 10 8	11 14	11 5	12 0	...	...	...
	35 Bhagalpur ...	14 8	13 14	15 2	17 10	17 10	21 4	11 0	10 11	10 8	18 14	13 14	18 10	...	...	...
	36 Purnea (Kasba) ...	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
	37 Malda (English Bazar), ...	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	11 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...
	38 Sonthal Parganas ...	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	11 0	14 8	14 8	14 4	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION.	39 Cuttack ...	13 2	13 2	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	9 14	10 8	16 7	13 2	13 2	...	...	...
	40 Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0	15 0 to 17 0	...	...	...
	41 Puri ...	11 13	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	15 0	14 7	18 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42 Hazaribagh ...	11 0 10 8	11 0 Red. 10 8	12 8 11 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	12 0 to 12 4	...	...	...
	43 Lohardaga ...	7 4 to 9 8	White. 7 4 to 9 8	8 0 to 9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	...
	44 Palamau ...	12 15	12 14	13 8	18 0	16 14	21 15	10 11	11 4	12 15	12 15	12 6	15 8	...	...	...
	45 Manbhum ...	14 0	14 8	13 8	16 0	...	...	11 0	10 0 to 11 0	8 8	14 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...
46 Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	

\* Present return not received.

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 6 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers.

V At Fenny Hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11½ seers and Bihar 10½ seers.

X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 10 seers 2 chitaks, Nawada 9 seers, and Jahanabad 10 seers.

Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Basaram 10 seers and Bhabhua 9½ seers.

Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Sitwa 10 seers 15 chitaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 18 chitaks.

a At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

b In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.



*PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt*

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 0 0	2 15 6	3 4 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 7 0	5 3 0	5 4 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 6
2	Sirajganj ...	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 5 0	6 2 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	4 12 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 14 0
4	Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0
5	Chittagong ...	*	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 8 0	...	2 14 0	3 9 0
6	Patna ...	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 1 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 9	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
		2 7 0	2 7 0	2 3 6									
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 10 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 6 0
9	Puri ...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	3 0 0

\* Present return not received.

Calcutta,  
The 9th October 1894.

**40 SEERS.**

[illegible]

SIZE.		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. ( <i>Cajanus indicus.</i> )				FIREWOOD.				SALT.				MARTS.
Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		
2 1 0	2 2 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Calcutta.				
...	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Sirajganj.				
...	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Dacca.				
...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	Narayanganj.				
...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 8 0	...	3 10 0	4 0 0	Chittagong.				
1 11 9	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 7 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Patna.				
...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.				
...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Balasure.				
...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	Puri.				

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.												
				AIR PRESSURE.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant grav. 1 <sup>st</sup> lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	...	29.615	29.601	-.138	SWly	86	89.7	2nd Oct.	75.7	2nd Oct.	88.1	78.0	83.0	
		Raniganj	...	29.379	29.603	-.162	Calm	52	90.7	6th "	75.9	4th "	87.6	77.1	82.4	
		Birbhum	...													
		Bankura	...	29.376	29.625	-.163	E & SE	113	89.1	1st "	76.6	3.5 "	88.9	77.2	81.6	
		Midnapore	...	29.566	29.661	-.154	SE	81	91.3	1st "	76.1	3.4 "	88.7	77.2	83.0	
		Hooghly	...													
		Howrah	...													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	...	Saugor Island	29.684	29.664	-.141	Ely	302	89.2	1, 2 "	77.0	2nd "	87.5	79.5	83.5
		Calcutta	...	Calcutta	29.605	29.602	-.134	SSE	69	88.6	1st "	76.7	3.5 "	86.5	77.6	82.1
		Nadia	...	Krishnagar	29.678	29.673	-.134	SSE	129	89.8	1, 3 "	76.7	6th "	88.2	77.4	82.8
		Murshidabad	...	Berhampore	29.606	29.681	-.123	E	80	89.1	2nd "	77.3	1st "	87.6	78.2	82.9
		Jessore	...	Jessore	29.688	29.668	-.132	SE	103	90.0	1, 6 "	76.9	1, 3-6 "	88.7	77.1	82.9
		Khulna	...													
Rajahshahi		...	Rampur Boalia	29.668	29.687	-.114	SE	115	89.1	1, 2 "	76.1	3rd "	87.7	78.8	83.3	
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajahshahi	Dinajpur	...	29.644	29.722	-.088	Ely	72	89.1	2nd "	76.2	30th Sept.	87.7	77.8	81.6	
		Jalpaiguri	...	29.483	29.731	-.064	Ely	65	89.4	2nd "	74.1	30th "	87.3	76.5	81.4	
		Darjeeling	...	29.664	-	-.060	NK	81	84.1	30th Sept. 2, 3 Oct.	83.7	30th 2, 3 Oct.	83.2	83.1	80.1	
		Gnatong	...	19.236	-	-	NWly	94	88.0	2nd "	83.1	6th "	83.0	40.7	46.8	
		Kuch Bihar	...													
		Rangpur	...	Rangpur	29.640	29.716	-.101	E	41	90.8	2nd "	76.2	6th "	88.4	77.8	83.1
		Bogra	...	Bogra	29.631	29.705	-.089	SE	7	89.2	2, 6 "	76.7	1st "	87.8	77.8	82.9
	Dacca	Pabna	...	Sirajganj	29.704	29.703	-.100	SEly	28	88.3	2nd "	76.7	6th "	86.7	78.3	82.5
		Dacca	...	Narayanganj	29.736	29.710	-.064	SEly	181	89.1	1st "	75.2	4th "	87.3	78.5	82.9
		Mymensingh	...	Mymensingh	29.707	29.718	-.092	ESE	81	88.2	1, 6 "	76.6	1st "	87.1	77.2	82.2
		Faridpur	...	Faridpur	29.717	29.711	-.117	SE	107	87.8	5th "	77.4	4th "	86.7	78.8	82.8
		Backergunge	...	Barisal	29.738	29.696	-.112	Calm	74	89.8	1st "	76.4	4th "	87.0	78.2	82.6
		Tippera	...	Comilla	29.740	29.724	-.0.6	E	160	91.8	1st "	75.3	3, 5 "	89.6	76.0	82.5
Chittagong		...	Noakhali	29.737	29.717	-.094	ESE	131	87.5	1st "	75.3	4th "	86.1	76.7	81.4	
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Chittagong	...	29.767	29.711	-.079	SE	120	88.2	1, 2 "	75.1	4, 5 "	87.3	75.9	81.6	
		South Lushai Hills	...													
		Patna	...	Bankipore	29.677	29.663	-.132	E	1.3	89.0	3rd "	75.2	3rd "	87.1	78.4	82.8
		Gaya	...	Gaya	29.620	29.640	-.141	E	145	90.4	2, 6 "	76.3	3, 4, 5 "	88.8	77.7	83.3
		Shahabad	...	Dehri	29.731	29.633	-.173	ESE	329	90.3	6th "	76.0	3, 6 "	87.2	77.0	82.4
		Buxar	...	29.451	29.645	-.100	E	174	89.6	30th Sept. 2, 3 Oct.	73.3	3rd "	87.6	77.1	82.3	
		Arrah	...	29.502	29.644	-.151	SE	82	90.4	3rd "	75.0	3rd "	86.3	78.4	83.3	
	Patna	Saran	...	Chapra	29.620	29.654	-.131	ESE	167	90.3	3rd "	74.6	3rd "	87.7	78.4	83.1
		Champeran	...	Motihari	29.605	29.686	-.114	ESE	184	89.5	rd "	76.4	1, 6 "	87.9	76.6	82.3
		Muzaffarpur	...	Muzaffarpur	29.640	29.671	-	ESE	185	88.7	3rd "	77.2	3, 5, 6 "	87.2	78.0	82.6
		Darbhanga	...	Darbhanga	29.560	29.677	-.125	ESE	148	87.9	6th "	77.7	30th Sept. 3, 5 Oct.	86.8	78.3	82.6
		Monghyr	...													
		Bhagalpur	...	Bhagalpur	29.659	29.671	-.125	SE	133	90.7	2nd "	75.1	5th "	88.8	76.1	82.5
Purnea		...	Purnea	29.612	29.631	-.110	ENE	122	89.7	2nd "	77.2	30th Sept. 4, 5 Oct.	88.4	77.9	83.2	
BIHAR.	Bhagalpur	Malda	...	29.656	29.680	-.060	SE	76	89.6	1, 3 "	78.5	3, 5, 6 "	88.8	76.0	83.0	
		Sonthal Parganas	...	Naya Dumka	29.239	29.677	-.121	ESE	158	88.6	2nd "	75.3	4th "	86.7	76.3	81.5
		Cuttack	...	Cuttack	29.623	29.646	-.146	SW	39	90.7	30th Sept.	76.8	3, 4 "	88.3	78.3	82.0
		False Point	...	29.601	29.664	-.137	SW	175	89.5	6th Oct.	76.1	3rd "	86.6	77.7	82.2	
		Balasore	...	Balasore	29.644	29.646	-.105	SWly	106	89.5	6th "	76.7	4th "	86.0	77.5	82.2
		Puri	...	Puri	29.680	29.645	-	Calm	210	90.7	6th "	75.6	3rd "	87.5	78.9	83.0
		Gopalpur	...	Gopalpur	29.702	29.653	-	SW	273	89.7	4th "	76.6	6th "	87.6	77.7	82.7
	Orissa	Hazaribagh	...	Hazaribagh	27.689	29.649	-.140	SEly	211	84.7	1, 2 "	70.8	6th "	88.1	71.6	76.9
		Lohardaga	...	Ranchi	27.673	29.640	-.101	SSE	144	83.0	1st "	70.4	3, 5 "	86.8	71.2	76.0
		Palamau	...	Daltonganj	...											
		Manbhum	...													
		Singbhum	...	Chaibasa	29.623	29.686	-.103	Sly	23	89.9	3rd "	74.2	5th "	88.2	75.9	82.1
		Sibsagar	...	Sibsagar	29.661	29.750	-.065	Sly	88	89.3	4th "	74.5	30th Sept.	86.2	76.2	81.2
Goalpara		...	Dhubri	29.689	29.729	-.093	E	88	87.3	2, 5, 6 "	75.8	30th "	85.2	76.7	81.0	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur	Cachar	...	29.686	29.753	-.070	Calm		94.0	4th "	75.5	2, 3, 6 Oct.	90.1	75.9	82.9	



the week ending Saturday, the 6th of October 1894.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															DISTRICT.
Normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.						
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month.			Since 10th May 1894.			
									Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	
-1.0	81.1	88	8.1	0.08	1.27	1.00	2.50	1.24	1.04	0.84	+0.20	44.33	43.30	+0.04	Burdwan.
-0.5	79.8	92	5.4	2.45	1.42	0.03	3.67	1.71	1.25	0.75	+0.50	57.30	49.53	+7.77	Birbhum.
-1.0	80.2	80	7.5	2.08	3.18	1.05	3.25	1.78	2.05	0.88	+2.07	53.78	48.61	+5.17	Bankura.
-0.2	81.2	90	5.3	1.86	2.23	0.95	4.25	1.43	1.94	0.84	+1.10	50.41	48.30	+2.11	Midnapore.
					1.47	0.93	4.00	1.54	1.36	0.73	+0.63	38.90	46.50	-7.60	Hoochly.
					1.91	1.17	4.50	1.74	1.79	0.98	+0.81	38.03	47.27	-8.84	Howrah.
0	82.0	88	8.1	2.54	1.73	1.08	3.50	1.83	1.06	0.91	+0.75	44.85	40.22	-4.37	24-Parganas.
-0.5	81.4	89	6.0	1.80	1.80	1.13	5.00	1.90	1.80	0.92	+0.94	35.01	48.48	-13.87	Calcutta.
-0.2	82.3	84	7.1	2.41	1.87	1.15	3.80	1.38	1.66	0.95	+0.71	43.62	44.89	-1.27	Nadia.
-0.5	81.1	91	0.3	0.81		1.11		1.75		0.80			40.54		Murshidabad.
-0.8	82.2	91	5.0	0.87	0.88	1.02	2.00	1.86	0.45	0.85	-0.40	43.25	46.18	-2.93	Jessore.
					1.32	1.00	3.33	1.57	1.21	0.83	+0.38	46.84	51.74	-4.90	Khulna.
+0.5	82.3	88	5.0	0.50	0.81	1.67	1.00	1.49	0.84	0.85	-0.01	40.20	50.02	-10.42	Rajshahi.
+0.3	81.1	89	6.1	0.37	0.48	1.40	1.00	1.47	0.44	1.23	-0.79	52.07	54.14	-1.47	Dinajpur.
+1.3	80.0	88	6.3	0.67		1.00		1.90		1.80			113.34		Jalpaiguri.
+1.5	59.1	95	8.7	0.77	2.61			2.18		2.17			118.32		Darjeeling.
-	47.0	85	4.6	2.40									104.47		Kuch Bihar.
					2.63			1.77		2.51			60.16		Bankpur.
+1.2	81.7	88	6.7	0.31	0.83	1.80	1.30	1.36	0.47	1.65	-1.18	59.10	53.14	+5.96	Bogra.
+0.7	81.8	86	6.0	0.10	1.04	1.31	1.00	1.52	1.01	1.11	-0.10	51.45	48.63	+2.78	Pabna.
-0.1	80.5	90	9.3	0.94	0.77	1.02	1.50	1.25	0.44	0.83	-0.39		55.51		Dacca.
-0.4	81.2	80	7.0	1.52	0.93	1.14	2.00	1.67	0.93	1.00	-0.07		63.95		Mymensingh.
+0.1	80.9	83	6.0	2.75	1.44			1.58		1.12			50.51		Faridpur.
+0.4	81.6	89	4.7	0.35	0.83	1.18	2.00	1.61	0.83	0.85	-0.02	53.83	50.51	+3.32	Backergunge.
-0.4	82.0	90	8.6	1.20	2.08	1.40	3.50	2.11	2.08	1.35	+0.73	66.75	63.79	-3.04	Tippura.
+0.2	80.8	92	4.7	0.44	1.63			2.05		1.39			61.05		Noakhali.
0	81.2	92	3.7	1.32	1.04	2.16	3.00	2.47	1.04	1.96	-0.92	94.02	98.50	-4.48	Chittagong.
+0.1	80.3	87	6.9	0.06	0.51	2.17	2.00	2.13	0.46	2.00	-1.54	108.82	104.53	+4.29	South Lushai Hills.
					1.28	2.88	4.00	3.00	0.88	2.48	-1.60	73.31	75.74	-2.43	Patna.
-0.9	81.8	85	9.3	2.00	2.05	1.01	3.50	0.94	1.80	0.85	+0.95		37.97		Gaya.
-0.2	79.6	88	6.6	2.12	1.79	1.00	5.50	0.90	1.70	0.78	+0.92		38.45		
-0.3	81.6	84	8.3	2.16											Shahabad.
0	80.0	88	7.0	2.89	3.07	1.41	3.50	0.60	2.32	1.28	+1.04	53.01	37.54	+16.57	
+1.0	81.0	91	7.6	2.13											Saran.
+0.5	80.8	90	0.9	3.08	1.71	2.03	3.00	1.04	1.54	1.88	-0.34	46.45	33.30	+7.15	Champanan.
+1.0	80.6	88	6.6	0.35	1.95			0.87		1.30			44.20		Muzaffarpur.
-	81.5	90	0.3	2.85	1.91	1.18	2.87	1.00	1.83	1.04	+0.79		40.20		Darbhanga.
-0.7	81.5	87	5.3	0.74	0.64	0.94	1.33	0.05	0.44	0.78	-0.34	43.82	41.06	+2.76	Monghyr.
					0.80	1.00	2.33	1.07	0.80	0.78	+0.11	47.32	40.07	+7.25	Rhagalpur.
					0.68	1.02	2.00	1.22	0.98	0.87	-0.10	47.03	42.35	+4.68	Purnoa.
+0.1	82.4	85	5.7	0.13	0.68	1.04	1.15	2.23	1.17	1.05	-0.27	60.38	61.65	-1.27	Malda.
+0.2	81.2	89	6.9	1.83	1.35	1.03	4.00	1.13	1.30	0.80	+0.51	51.13	50.39	+3.54	Southal Parganas.
+1.0	81.0	89	6.0	1.84	1.56	1.09	3.17	1.40	1.79	0.95	+0.84	55.36	47.22	+8.14	
-0.1	79.8	89	6.9	2.75									45.57		Cuttack.
-1.8	81.3	81	7.4	2.43		1.63				1.21					Balaore.
-0.8	81.8	88	7.6	2.43						1.30			47.71		
-0.4	81.0	91	3.6	0.14		1.64		1.80		1.60			45.43		Puri.
-	82.4	83	6.0	1.57		1.89		2.60							
-	81.1	83	3.4	0.15						0.94			47.02		Hazaribagl.
-0.6	74.1	91	10.0	4.09		1.11				0.88			47.00		Lohardaga.
-0.8	73.5	93	7.9	3.09		0.50				1.30			39.80		Palamau.
					1.10					1.05					
+0.8	79.3	88	9.3	2.70	2.54	1.06	3.50	1.40	2.54	0.93	+1.61	60.06	43.65	+25.41	Manbhum.
+0.3	78.5	95	8.0	1.05	2.70	0.73	4.00	1.20	2.57	0.54	+2.03	45.22	47.80	-2.58	Singhbhum.
+0.3	78.9	91	7.4	1.50											Sibagar.
															Goalpara.
															Cachar.

The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal is the mean of the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 6th of October 1894. Under the head Subdivisions the normal is the mean of the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 6th of October 1894. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal is the mean of the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 6th of October 1894. Under the head Subdivisions the normal is the mean of the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 6th of October 1894.

## Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 6th of October 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.	
				Sunday, 30th.	Monday, 1st.	Tuesday, 2nd.	Wednesday, 3rd.	Thursday, 4th.	Friday, 5th.	Saturday, 6th.								
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	0'12	0'08	...	0'31	...	...	...	2	0'51	0'36	0'39	0'35	43'81	40'30	
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	0'15	0'42	0'05	...	2	0'62	0'74	0'62	0'44	39'11	48'39	
			Katwa ...	...	0'01	...	0'56	0'32	...	...	2	1'40	1'08	1'40	0'98	41'80	48'74	
			Raniganj ...	0'80	...	...	0'55	0'36	0'10	0'05	4	2'45	1'18	1'65	1'00	53'58	46'86	
		Birbhum ...	Manikpur ...	...	...	...	0'12	0'12	...	...	2	0'24	...	0'24	?	47'07	...	
			Muri ...	0'21	...	...	0'13	0'55	0'03	0'40	4	1'42	0'90	1'42	0'83	58'88	50'38	
			Hetampur ...	0'41	...	...	0'36	0'44	...	0'04	3	1'55	0'90	1'14	0'77	54'52	51'37	
			Rampur Hat ...	0'10	0'15	...	0'38	0'45	0'03	...	4	1'28	0'85	1'18	0'64	48'52	47'38	
		Bankura ...	Bolpur ...	...	...	...	0'48	0'35	...	0'14	3	1'27	?	1'27	?	44'83	?	
			Murari ...	...	...	...	0'00	0'30	...	...	2	1'20	?	1'20	?	47'10	?	
			Lohpur ...	...	...	...	0'48	0'59	...	...	2	1'07	?	1'07	?	46'33	?	
			Dankura ...	0'02	...	...	1'08	0'35	0'03	...	2	2'08	1'03	2'08	0'86	51'05	47'22	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Bankura ...	Vi-shupur ...	0'02	...	...	2'17	0'17	...	1'07	4	4'33	0'98	4'31	0'53	58'40	48'83	
			Malina ...	0'30	...	...	0'08	0'35	0'10	0'50	4	2'71	1'00	2'41	0'80	47'01	47'01	
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	0'10	2'81	0'10	...	3	3'01	1'40	3'01	1'22	...	51'33	
			Indas ...	...	...	...	0'75	0'39	0'21	0'10	4	1'54	?	1'54	?	...	?	
		Midnapore ...	Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	0'45	...	0'45	...	3	1'38	?	1'38	?	44'48	?	
			Onda ...	0'85	0'34	0'30	0'40	0'28	0'42	...	6	3'43	?	2'54	?	53'14	?	
			Gangajalghat ...	...	...	...	1'80	0'40	...	0'39	3	2'68	?	2'08	?	50'15	?	
			Raipur ...	0'20	...	...	1'52	...	...	...	2	1'72	?	1'52	?	57'73	?	
		Sonamukhi ...	Sonamukhi ...	...	...	0'03	0'61	0'35	0'39	0'58	4	1'82	?	1'82	?	42'42	?	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0'97	...	0'08	1'11	0'25	0'21	...	5	1'30	1'30	1'30	1'14	51'05	52'61	
			Tamluk ...	0'17	...	0'40	0'70	0'19	0'43	...	5	1'30	0'98	1'72	0'90	56'05	40'11	
			Midnapore ...	...	...	0'30	1'25	0'23	0'25	0'18	5	2'25	0'87	2'25	0'75	5'86	48'01	
			Ghat ...	0'01	...	...	0'07	0'13	0'14	0'01	2	1'24	0'80	1'23	0'80	64'49	50'79	
		Hooghly ...	Kakynhati ...	0'79	0'70	0'20	0'33	0'24	0'06	0'09	4	2'30	?	2'10	?	48'40	?	
			Garkhat ...	0'20	...	...	1'38	0'25	...	0'12	4	2'15	?	1'95	?	54'39	?	
			Panskura ...	...	...	1'43	0'07	0'39	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
			Dantan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0'04	...	...	0'12	0'50	0'09	0'31	3	1'28	1'07	1'22	0'90	32'57	40'79	
			Hooghly ...	0'10	0'02	...	0'25	0'40	0'44	...	4	1'21	0'84	1'11	0'77	31'91	43'77	
		Howrah ...	Jahannabad ...	0'30	...	0'17	0'72	0'58	0'27	...	4	1'21	0'59	...	0'33	40'98	...	
			Howrah ...	...	0'02	0'16	0'18	0'13	0'25	0'07	4	0'81	1'13	0'81	0'95	36'28	46'34	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.		Moheareka ...	0'24	0'49	0'11	0'67	1'12	0'09	...	5	3'01	1'20	2'77	1'00	40'40	48'11	
			Ulubaria ...	0'23	0'30	0'15	1'00	1'40	0'03	0'18	6	3'26	?	3'03	?	41'77	?	
	24-Parganas ...	Sankar Island ...	0'08	...	0'50	1'14	0'40	0'33	...	4	2'54	1'32	2'46	1'31	54'48	57'33		
		Diamond ...	...	...	0'35	1'35	0'21	...	0'14	4	2'05	1'26	2'05	1'10	53'58	57'04		
		Harcour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?		
		Canning Town ...	0'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1'89	1'12	1'88	0'92	35'01	50'09		
	Nadia ...	Alipore (Obay.) ...	0'03	0'22	0'11	1'04	0'24	0'25	...	4	1'52	0'96	1'22	0'76	33'52	46'21		
		Barrackpore ...	...	...	...	0'33	0'45	0'13	0'62	4	1'52	0'96	1'22	0'76	33'52	46'21		
		Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	0'72	0'37	...	...	2	1'09	0'80	1'00	0'75	40'80	40'80		
		Barasat ...	...	...	...	0'71	0'16	0'31	...	2	1'07	1'00	1'07	0'75	30'34	44'58		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Basirhat ...	Basirhat ...	0'65	0'70	...	0'52	0'36	...	0'15	5	2'44	0'85	1'79	0'89	44'76	49'09	
		Nadia ...	Banaghat ...	0'51	...	...	1'03	0'34	...	0'10	4	2'05	1'10	1'51	0'94	36'30	42'09	
			Krishnagar ...	0'38	1'54	0'03	0'27	0'18	...	...	4	2'40	1'21	2'02	1'10	46'53	41'74	
			Chudanga ...	...	...	...	0'13	0'70	...	0'35	3	1'18	1'25	1'18	0'97	40'47	40'47	
		Marshallabad ...	Meherpur ...	0'10	1'80	...	0'70	0'23	0'21	...	5	3'03	1'08	2'33	0'74	49'58	48'78	
			Kushia ...	...	...	...	0'18	0'38	...	0'11	3	0'67	1'10	0'67	1'01	43'33	40'46	
		Jesore ...	Kandi ...	...	...	...	0'65	0'08	...	...	1	0'73	1'00	0'73	0'71	34'75	46'97	
			Berhampore ...	...	0'15	...	0'10	0'33	0'14	...	4	0'81	1'78	0'81	1'28	40'34	47'10	
			Lalbag ...	0'16	1'20	...	1'03	0'24	0'05	...	4	2'11	1'23	2'53	1'04	42'02	45'01	
			Asimganj ...	...	0'06	...	1'08	0'45	...	...	4	0'80	0'80	0'80	0'74	46'31	46'31	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Jesore ...	Jargipur ...	...	...	...	0'60	0'59	0'33	0'08	3	1'25	0'73	1'25	0'98	45'07	45'07	
			Jaisole ...	...	...	...	0'70	0'70	...	...	2	1'40	1'00	1'40	0'79	54'40	46'21	
			Akhripan ...	0'03	...	0'25	0'40	0'20	...	...	3	0'74	?	0'91	?	51'40	?	
			Pukbari ...	...	...	...	0'30	...	...	...	1	0'30	?	0'30	?	31'75	?	
		Khulna ...	Narail ...	0'34	...	0'21	0'07	0'20	...	...	3	0'82	0'69	0'48	0'63	41'41	41'50	
			Jesore ...	0'28	...	0'04	0'55	...	...	...	2	0'87	1'00	0'59	0'88	43'70	40'52	
			Jhendah ...	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'00	1'02	1'01	0'82	40'53	48'07	
			Makura ...	...	...	0'06	0'16	0'03	...	...	1	0'25	0'40	0'25	0'64	39'00	45'08	
		Rajshahi ...	Bangson ...	0'30	...	...	...	0'75	...	0'17	3	1'22	1'40	1'02	1'30	30'96	46'58	
			Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	1'00	...	0'45	2	1'45	1'06	1'45	0'80	40'76	50'06	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.		Bagerhat ...	...	...	0'35	0'18	0'15	0'20	...	4	0'77	1'02	0'97	0'65	51'80	55'41	
			Khulna ...	0'32	0'50	0'40	0'23	0'08	...	...	4	1'53	0'92	1'21	0'73	47'91	49'76	
	Rajshahi ...	Nakipur ...	...	...	...	0'27	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?		
		Rampal ...	...	...	...	0'34	0'06	...	...	1	0'40	1'13	0'40	0'73	39'05	48'54		
		Balla ...	...	...	...	1'70	0'17	...	0'09	2	1'96	1'29	1'96	0'92	42'46	50'38		
		Nator ...	...	0'07	...	...	0'09	...	...	Nil	0'16	0'93	0'16	0'66	37'25	51'22		
	Dinajpur ...	Nagoun ...	...	1'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?		
		Manda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?		
		Mahadehpur ...	...	...	0'06	0'06	...	...	...	Nil	0'14	1'02	0'14	1'09	40'29	53'54		
		Churanan ...	...	...	0'07	0'29	0'21	...	...	2	0'37	1'03	0'30	1'08	56'17	59'71		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Dinajpur ...	Itaiganj ...	0'07	0'18	...	...	0'12	...	...	2	0'37	1'03	0'30	1'08	56'17	59'71	
			Balughat ...	0'11	0'17	...	...	0'13	...	...	3	0'41	1'04	0'30	0'80	57'58	59'00	
			Thakurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	0'50	...	...	1	0'30	...	?	?	72'92	?	
			Jalpaiguri ...	0'33	...	...	...	0'40	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	
		Jalpaiguri ...	Alipore Dooar ...	...	...	...	...	0'31	...	...	...	1'30	?	?	1'80			

## Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 6th of October 1894—contd.

Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 18th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 18th May to date.	
			Sunday, 30th September.	Monday, 1st.	Tuesday, 2nd.	Wednesday, 3rd.	Thursday, 4th.	Friday, 5th.	Saturday, 6th.								
Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	0'37	0'04	0'44	...	...	2	0'71	1'45	0'71	1'20	63'37	64'17	
		Dacca	...	...	...	0'17	1'18	...	...	2	1'35	1'05	1'35	0'95	62'30	54'12	
		Naryanganj	...	0'30	...	0'05	0'70	0'44	...	3	1'40	1'25	1'40	1'00	53'14	53'14	
	Mymensingh	Manikganj	...	...	0'02	0'04	0'10	...	...	1	0'25	0'70	0'25	0'56	41'00	45'58	
		Jayelapur	...	...	0'24	...	0'16	...	...	2	0'40	...	0'40	...	53'32	?	
		Kishoreganj	...	...	...	0'85	0'34	...	...	...	...	1'68	...	1'47	64'57	64'57	
	Faridpur	Atia (Tangail)	0'30	1'45	0'12	0'58	0'30	...	...	5	2'75	1'30	2'45	1'11	78'01	50'24	
		Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'57	...	1'20	60'17	60'17	
		Jamulpur	1'25	...	0'17	...	1'03	...	...	1	1'02	...	1'02	...	55'53	?	
	Backergunge	Subarnakhali	...	...	...	0'30	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
Chittagong.		Durgapur	...	0'20	0'55	...	0'10	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
		Sherpur Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
Tippera	Diwanaganj	...	...	0'13	...	0'60	...	...	...	...	0'60	...	0'72	50'71	50'71		
	Madaripur	...	...	...	0'13	0'23	...	...	2	0'35	1'30	0'35	0'98	54'36	52'70		
	Faridpur	...	...	...	0'31	1'10	...	...	2	1'41	1'35	1'41	0'94	40'58	48'10		
Hill Tippera	Gosundoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
	Patuakhali	...	...	0'52	0'25	0'39	...	...	...	...	1'31	...	1'08	78'66	78'66		
	Pirojpur	...	...	0'73	0'27	0'42	0'50	...	4	2'01	1'34	2'01	1'23	53'33	62'49		
Noakhali	Barisal	...	...	0'37	0'62	0'81	...	...	3	1'80	1'10	1'80	0'94	67'77	61'06		
	Gournadi	...	...	...	0'34	0'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
	Chittagong.		Bhola	0'38	0'34	1'50	1'05	...	...	...	4	3'27	2'17	3'27	2'13	73'08	76'02
Tippera	Daudkhan	0'05	0'03	0'10	0'08	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
	Bauphal	...	...	0'05	0'09	0'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
	Agartala	1'30	1'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'30	...	1'25	55'46	55'46		
Chittagong	Condilla	0'27	...	0'03	...	0'09	...	...	1	0'39	1'30	0'12	1'07	70'04	70'43		
	Chandpur	...	0'02	2'03	0'71	0'09	...	...	...	...	2'30	...	2'35	60'75	60'75		
	Brakmanbaria	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'04	...	0'90	55'98	55'98		
Noakhali	Ranchoandra-pur.	...	...	...	0'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
	Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
	Daudkundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
Chittagong.	Noakhali	Kaaba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
		Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
		Noakhali	...	0'40	0'18	0'33	0'30	...	...	4	1'32	2'40	1'32	1'96	102'42	99'66	
	Chittagong	Fenny	...	...	0'55	...	0'20	...	...	...	...	2'11	...	1'95	97'25	97'25	
		Harishpur	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
		Rangaj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
	South Lushai Hills.	Cox's Bazar	0'10	0'07	0'28	0'32	0'16	...	...	4	0'93	2'13	0'83	2'06	182'18	121'98	
		Chittagong	0'11	...	0'05	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	2'21	...	1'04	92'30	92'30	
		Kutubdia	0'12	...	0'30	0'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
	Patna	Safkanya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
		Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
		Fenna	0'04	...	0'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
Patna.	Gaya	Mirsaori	1'32	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
		Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
		Rangamati	0'40	0'15	0'08	...	0'40	0'10	...	4	1'28	2'88	0'88	2'48	76'32	75'74	
	Gaya	Bandarban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
		Patna	0'31	0'21	...	1'11	0'02	0'05	...	4	2'00	0'80	2'20	0'88	47'33	38'46	
		Dinapore	0'10	0'43	...	1'08	1'09	0'30	...	4	3'38	1'08	3'15	0'92	38'35	38'35	
	Shahabad	Hihar	...	0'12	...	0'22	0'40	...	...	3	0'74	0'91	0'74	0'78	34'30	34'30	
		Barh	0'26	...	...	0'01	0'10	...	...	3	1'26	1'08	1'01	0'93	36'02	36'02	
		Bikram	...	...	...	2'84	0'76	0'15	...	3	3'75	...	3'75	...	?	?	
	Gaya	Hile	0'50	2'00	0'20	0'66	1'43	...	...	6	4'00	...	4'19	...	?	?	
Patna.		Aurangabad	0'04	0'03	0'07	1'05	0'36	0'30	0'07	3	2'72	1'30	2'08	1'08	61'12	59'09	
		Gaya	0'32	...	...	0'44	0'43	0'38	0'30	6	2'12	0'82	1'80	0'45	52'02	39'68	
		Nawadah	...	...	...	0'21	0'30	0'37	...	...	...	0'80	...	0'70	37'03	37'03	
Shahabad	Jahanabad	...	...	...	0'58	0'30	0'64	...	3	1'62	1'17	1'62	0'84	37'17	37'17		
	Arwal	...	0'02	0'02	0'08	0'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
	Daudnagar	0'16	...	...	0'71	0'75	0'00	...	3	1'41	...	1'41	...	47'39	47'39		
Shahabad	Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
	Rajauli	0'58	...	0'10	0'50	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
	Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
Shahabad	Ruzar	...	...	...	0'08	1'58	0'00	0'03	3	2'80	1'34	2'80	1'17	53'42	35'20		
	Patna.		Dehri	...	0'02	...	0'70	0'50	0'05	0'02	3	2'16	1'57	2'00	1'54	61'30	33'33
			Bhabhua	0'05	1'35	1'37	0'11	0'60	...	0'31	5	4'38	1'43	4'43	1'33	38'17	38'17
Baran	Sasaram	0'60	0'13	...	0'05	0'34	0'14	...	5	3'43	1'09	2'83	1'54	54'83	37'43		
	Arrah	...	0'48	1'48	0'55	0'57	0'19	...	3	2'47	0'96	2'47	0'84	50'24	36'01		
	Mohana	...	0'25	0'25	...	1'40	1'00	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
Baran	Khiri	...	...	...	1'30	0'00	0'00	0'00	4	3'77	...	3'77	...	?	?		
	Agan	...	...	...	1'50	0'70	0'54	1'03	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
	Rumagar	...	...	...	0'02	0'09	0'09	0'10	3	1'71	...	1'71	...	44'07	44'07		
Baran	Koath	...	...	...	0'70	0'23	0'71	...	3	1'60	...	1'60	...	48'15	48'15		
	Nikroal	0'36	...	1'38	0'46	0'17	0'10	0'03	6	3'74	...	3'74	...	?	?		
	Patna.		Basawan	0'10	0'45	0'10	0'60	1'73	0'81	0'03	3	3'62	...	3'62	...	?	?
Baran	Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
	Gopalganj	...	...	...	0'30	0'05	0'10	0'07	2	0'61	3'10	0'52	3'08	36'01	40'37		
	Siwan	0'43	...	...	0'37	0'61	...	...	...	...	1'81	...	1'48	40'40	40'40		
Champanan...	Ekua	...	...	...	1'21	0'23	0'15	...	4	1'02	...	1'02	...	40'05	37'16		
	Chapra	...	0'02	...	2'15	0'33	0'10	0'00	4	3'08	1'18	3'08	1'00	42'73	42'73		
	Secreepur	...	...	...	1'70	0'11	0'32	0'26	4	2'01	...	2'01	...	?	?		
Champanan...	Annonr	0'62	...	...	0'39	0'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
	Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?		
	Motihari	0'02	0'03	...	0'15	...	...	0'06	2	0'35	1'30	0'23	1'25	33'17	41'72		
Bhagalpur.	Munshiganj	Bettiah	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
		Bagaha	0'02	0'05	0'17	0'00	0'30	...	0'28	5	1'50	...	1'50	...	?	?	
		Burhura	0'18	0'06	...	0'17	0'05	0'54	0'05	3	0'81	...	0'81	...	?	?	
	Munshiganj	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	0'33	...	...	...	...	...	0'82	...	0'62	40'17	40'17	
		Munshiganj	...	...	...	2'50	...	0'33	0'07	3	3'14	1'00	2'80	0'93	41'00	41'00	
		Hajipur	0'02	...	...	1'30	0'34	0'21	...	4	2'28	1'71	2'20	1'04	55'89	33'07	
	Darbhanga	Para	...	...	...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	
		Mahuwa	...	...	1'00	0'20	0'35	...	...	3	1'55	...	1'55	...	?	?	
		Shrihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	Nil	...	?	?	

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 6th of October 1894—*cond.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
				Sunday, 30th Sept.	Monday, 1st.	Tuesday, 2nd.	Wednesday, 3rd.	Thursday, 4th.	Friday, 5th.	Saturday, 6th.							
BENGAL—continued.	Bhagalpur—continued.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	0'20	...	0'09	0'18	0'16	...	4	1'23	1'14	1'33	1'06	49'46	48'64
			Bangan (Sy-fabad).	...	...	0'21	...	...	0'23	...	2	1'04	?	1'04	?	?	?
			Sipaul ...	...	...	...	0'27	0'08	...	...	1	0'30	0'70	0'30	0'73	41'88	45'36
			Prataganj ...	0'17	...	...	0'08	0'05	0'10	...	2	0'40	?	0'21	?	55'48	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	0'04	0'08	0'01	...	Nil	0'13	1'06	0'13	1'00	46'07	30'43
		Purnea ...	Naika ...	...	...	0'51	0'09	0'13	...	0'35	3	1'07	1'10	1'07	0'69	?	40'03
			Colgan ...	...	...	...	0'04	0'21	...	...	1	0'25	?	0'25	?	37'13	?
			Kishananj ...	0'73	...	...	...	0'22	...	...	1	0'35	1'10	1'08	1'08	?	07'27
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	0'32	0'03	...	1	0'35	1'13	0'35	0'07	60'41	?
			Purnea ...	0'05	0'18	...	0'30	1'21	0'10	...	Nil	Nil	1'15	1'78	1'10	52'80	57'05
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Maida ...	Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Barua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Porahganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Kaluganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'31	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Maida ...	...	0'20	0'01	0'18	0'04	0'47	...	4	1'64	1'16	1'29	1'03	48'42	47'55
			Chimcol ...	0'14	...	...	0'19	0'10	1'02	...	4	1'45	0'80	1'31	0'74	50'74	53'56
			Gajol ...	0'08	0'32	...	...	0'81	0'36	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Sitganj ...	...	...	1'00	1'15	0'11	0'05	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Rajmahal ...	0'35	0'41	0'43	0'30	0'03	0'15	0'15	4	1'72	0'79	1'37	0'64	49'40	48'80
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Outtaek ...	Gudra ...	...	...	...	0'14	0'21	0'03	...	2	0'58	0'93	0'38	0'73	43'87	42'14
			Pakaur ...	...	...	0'71	0'53	...	0'33	0'20	2	1'43	0'85	1'83	0'88	61'27	51'18
			Naya Dumka ...	0'08	0'03	...	1'45	1'16	0'03	...	...	2'75	1'62	2'07	1'27	52'08	40'83
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	1'16	0'00	0'08	...	...	2'14	0'85	2'14	0'70	60'23	46'63
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	1'10	0'00	0'44	...	...	2'31	1'40	2'34	1'37	50'53	45'57
		Balasore ...	Balabida ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Nanithi ...	...	...	...	0'80	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Assenboni ...	0'81	...	1'20	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Katiband ...	...	...	...	1'40	1'08	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Madhapur ...	0'25	0'15	0'01	0'01	0'19	0'12	...	5	1'43	?	1'38	?	?	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Puri ...	Sarawa ...	...	...	...	0'03	0'45	...	0'74	3	2'12	?	2'12	?	52'02	?
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	0'05	0'54	0'00	...	2	1'12	?	1'12	?	49'03	?
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	0'22	0'00	0'05	...	2	0'87	?	0'87	?	?	?
			Dawrey ...	...	...	0'15	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Balasore ...	Mokespore ...	0'17	1'40	0'08	...	...	0'09	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Barharica ...	0'35	0'10	0'29	0'08	0'08	0'09	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Sahibganj ...	...	0'12	...	...	0'23	0'25	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Outtaek ...	...	...	1'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'70	...	1'47	30'79	?
			Banki ...	0'05	...	1'23	0'52	...	...	...	...	...	1'57	...	1'15	44'34	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Balasore ...	Cuttack ...	...	0'08	0'17	1'84	0'18	0'02	0'02	4	2'43	1'50	2'25	1'30	52'38	50'08
			False Point ...	...	1'02	0'76	2'43	...	...	...	...	...	1'36	...	0'90	51'50	?
			Kendrapara ...	...	0'67	0'25	0'40	0'02	...	...	...	...	1'30	...	1'28	44'97	?
			Jajpur ...	...	0'30	3'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'73	...	?	67'76	?
			Dharmasala ...	...	0'04	0'25	2'14	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Puri ...	Salsipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Athyapada ...	...	0'25	...	0'21	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	0'36	...	...	...	...	...	1'19	...	1'01	45'45	?
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	0'35	0'40	0'05	...	...	...	...	1'21	...	1'22	40'53	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Puri ...	Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'05	...	1'01	45'07	?
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'10	...	1'46	51'15	?
			Jellalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'14	...	1'01	47'11	?
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'76	...	1'48	49'07	?
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	1'30	0'11	...	0'07	2	1'57	1'56	1'37	1'24	51'03	49'40
			Khurda ...	...	0'55	...	1'09	...	...	...	...	...	1'70	...	1'46	46'07	?
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	0'44	...	...	...	...	...	2'42	...	2'09	61'29	?
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Nalpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pipli ...	0'07	...	0'83	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Ayagarkh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Kanpur ...	0'07	...	0'12	1'04	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Kurnala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
		Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (Giridih).	...	...	...	0'61	0'57	0'30	...	3	1'58	1'00	1'50	0'86	51'10	41'29
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	1'83	2'40	0'40	...	3	4'80	1'09	4'00	0'82	57'54	44'45
			Semtangush ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'20	...	1'12	43'17	?
			Mahuli Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'85	...	0'80	45'84	?
			Jhumra Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'21	...	1'21	57'53	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga ...	Barhi ...	0'21	...	...	0'47	1'03	0'24	...	4	2'35	?	2'74	?	43'50	?
			Chitra ...	...	...	...	0'46	0'00	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Karagdoha ...	...	...	...	0'75	2'40	0'10	...	8	3'25	?	3'25	?	?	?
			Rangpur ...	...	0'50	1'10	3'50	4'50	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	1'11	0'32	0'08	...	...	...	0'34	...	0'29	47'10	?
			Bancu ...	0'38	0'58	0'06	0'40	1'00	0'02	0'08	5	4'02	0'45	3'64	0'46	65'36	48'28
			Sili ...	1'31	...	...	...	1'30	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	1'35	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Tamar ...	...	0'85	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau ...	Chutapur ...	...	...	0'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Palamau (Daltonganj).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'10	...	0'82	39'89	?
			Bahumath ...	...	...	...	0'05	1'25	0'10	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Huainubad ...	0'22	...	...	1'40	0'70	0'10	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Gurpha ...	0'20	...	1'40	0'26	0'25	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	0'20	0'50	1'10	...	0'25	4	2'05	0'80	2'05	0'72	67'44	45'58
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	1'02	0'00	1'10	...	3	3'02	1'22	3'02	1'14	70'09	41'06
			Kapkhuth ...	...	...	...	0'32	0'31	0'15	...	3	0'78	?	0'78	?	42'54	?
			pur. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Barobhum ...	...	...	...	0'75	1'30	0'10	0'00	3	1'21	?	1'21	?	45'84	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Singbhum ...	Jhoda ...	...	...	0'00	0'04	0'08	0'13	...	3	1'73	?	1'73	?	55'86	?
			Chas ...	...													

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-  
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATUR-  
DAY, THE 6TH OF OCTOBER 1894.**

DURING practically the whole of the previous week a barometric depression had existed in the north of the Bay, which had gradually deepened into a feeble cyclonic storm and had passed inland near Puri, moving in a west-north-westerly direction into the Central Provinces. It afterwards commenced to recurve, and on the 20th of September, or the last day of that week, its centre was nearly midway between Seoni and Jubbulpur. From the 29th to the 30th of September, or the first day of the week under review, the storm had advanced about 100 miles in a northerly direction, and its centre was between Saugor and Sutna. It then began to move in a north-easterly direction, and from the 30th of September to 1st of October it had advanced over 150 miles, and was midway between Sutna and Benares, while on the 2nd it had again advanced in a north-easterly direction and had broken up against the Himalayas, probably to the north of Bihar. Hence, as this storm moved at first in a northerly direction to the west of the province, and then in a north-easterly direction towards the north-western districts of Bengal, specially towards the west of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, it continued to give somewhat disturbed weather to a considerable part of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Bengal generally. Hence, though on the 30th of September and on the 1st of October rainfall was rather local and in most cases light, on the 2nd it was becoming more general, and rather heavy falls were reported in the north of the Province, while the falls continued to increase in heaviness on the 3rd, 4th and 5th instants though at the close of the week rainfall was again becoming local.

While, however, the first storm was advancing in a north-easterly direction towards the Himalayas, where it broke up on the 2nd, another feeble depression was forming in the Bay. On the 1st pressure had fallen over the whole province, the fall being rather rapid in Orissa, where it exceeded a twentieth of an inch, and where pressure was in defect by amounts ranging up to 0.189 inch at Cuttack. On this day ordinary but rather strong monsoon winds only prevailed over the whole Bay. On the 2nd a further slow to moderate fall of pressure occurred over the whole province, the fall exceeding a twentieth of an inch at the stations in the north-west angle of the Bay, and pressure became below the normal by amounts ranging up to 0.229 inch at Balasore and Saugor Island, and 0.220 inch at False Point and Cuttack. A very decided cyclonic circulation of winds also set up round the north-west angle of the Bay, the centre of the circulation being to the south of Saugor Island and to the east of False Point, but the wind force in connection with this circulation was light. The depression commenced to move in a north-westerly direction almost as soon as it was formed, and the centre of the feeble storm passed between Saugor Island and Balasore on the evening of the 2nd, and at 8 A.M. of the 3rd the centre was between Chaibassa and Balasore, and nearer the former station than the latter. On the 4th the feeble depression had again moved in a north-westerly direction, and was to the west of Hazaribagh, but it was apparently beginning to fill up. On the 5th the small cyclonic storm had advanced about 250 miles in a north-westerly direction, and its centre was near Lucknow, and the depression at the centre of the storm was greater and the gradients were steeper, and the storm was giving heavy rain in the North-West Provinces, though the falls were lighter in Bengal. On the 6th the storm had advanced in a northerly direction, and it had broken up against the Himalayas probably not very far from Naini Tal.

With the formation of the depression on the 2nd and the commencement of its inland advance on the evening of this day, another feeble burst of monsoon winds began to flow over Bengal, and hence from the 3rd instant rainfall again was general over the whole province; this general rainfall continued on the 4th and 5th, while on the 6th it was again becoming decidedly local.

*Pressure.*—Owing to the low pressure attending the two barometric depressions previously described, the mean pressure for the week has been largely below the normal, and indeed at the majority of stations the defect has exceeded a tenth of an inch. The defect has been largest at the western stations, which have been most directly under the influence of the depressions, and at such stations as Balasore, Midnapore, Raniganj, Bankura, Ranchi, Chaibassa, Arrah, Buxar and Dehri the defect has exceeded 0.15 inch, while in the east of the province at Chittagong, Narayanganj Jalpaiguri, &c., the defect has only equalled about 0.08 inch. In Assam also the average defect has only equalled 0.086 inch.

*Temperature.*—The variations of temperature from the normal for the week have been small, and for the whole of Bengal the mean temperature has only been a tenth of a degree in defect. In the case of Assam the average mean temperature has been 0.4° in excess.

*Rainfall.*—Owing to the action of the two depressions, rainfall has been heavier than usual during the week. Chota Nagpur has received the large average fall of 2.82 inches, or about three times the normal fall for the week, while in all other divisions the falls have equalled from about one inch to an inch and a half, and the falls have been decidedly above the normal, except in the case of East and North Bengal. In all divisions, even in East and North Bengal, the number of rainy days in the week has been rather largely in excess of the normal.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following:—South-West Bengal 163 per cent., North Bengal 58 per cent., East Bengal 88 per cent., Bihar 130 per cent., Orissa 113 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 297 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 142 per cent. of the normal.

In Assam during the week Silchar has received 4·02 inches of rain, Dhubri 1·50 inches, and Sibsangor 1·05 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 6th of October 1894:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean of each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	91·3	75·7	87·6	77·7	82·7	−0·5	1·89	1·04	+0·85	3·33	1·60	+1·73	1·51	0·87	46·03	47·40
North Bengal	90·8	74·1	87·6	77·7	82·7	+0·7	0·92	1·50	−0·57	1·43	1·48	−0·05	0·00	1·44	61·71	66·13
East Bengal	91·8	75·1	87·2	77·3	82·3	0	1·38	1·56	−0·18	2·54	1·91	+0·63	1·23	1·84	68·40	68·77
Bihar	90·7	73·3	87·8	77·7	82·8	+0·1	1·59	1·22	+0·37	2·88	1·08	+1·80	1·48	1·03	40·34	43·12
Orissa	90·7	75·1	87·1	78·3	82·7	−1·0	1·87	1·65	+0·22	3·36	2·01	+0·35	1·85	1·32	45·83	46·44
Chota Nagpur	89·9*	70·3*	83·7*	72·9*	78·3*	0*	2·82	0·95	+1·87	3·43	1·43	+2·00	2·75	0·81	54·15	45·92
Assam	94·0	74·5	87·3	76·3	81·7	+0·4										

\*Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,  
The 9th October 1894.

A. PEDLER,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of September 1894.**

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ... ..	29.685		
The average pressure of September from 24 years' registers ...	29.682		
The highest pressure in the month ... ..	29.838	3rd	10
The lowest pressure in the month ... ..	29.525	22nd	16
The range of pressure ... ..	0.313		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	130.3		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	367.0		
	☉		
The mean temperature of the month ... ..	82.5		
The average temperature of September from 24 years' registers	83.3		
The highest temperature in the month ... ..	90.6	22nd	
The lowest temperature in the month ... ..	75.8	21st	
The range of temperature during the month ... ..	14.8		
The mean daily range of temperature ... ..	9.8		
The greatest range of temperature in one day ... ..	12.8	21st	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month ... ..	89		
The average humidity of September from 24 years' registers ...	85		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month ... ..	0.980		
The average vapour tension of September from 9 years' registers	0.987		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ... ..	7.21		
The average cloud proportion of September from 17 years' registers ... ..	7.02		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month ... ..	6.52		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	5.85		
The average fall of September from 48 years' registers ...	10.18		
The greatest fall in 24 hours ... ..	1.19	16th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month ... ..	19		
The average number of rainy days in September from 24 years' registers ... ..	21		
	☉		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month ... ..	147.0		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ... ..	59.4		
The greatest sun temperature ... ..	158.7	10th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature ... ..	69.1	10th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth ... ..	75.7		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground ... ..	2.3		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature ... ..	3.7	13th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day ... ..	68.5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day ... ..	138.0	2nd and 19th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ... ..	14.0	19th 8 to 9 A.M. & 26th 11 to noon.	
The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—			
N. 11, N.E. 2, E. 63, S.E. 188, S. 191, S.W. 132, W. 17, N.W. 3, Calm 113.			

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently equal; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

A. PEDLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;  
Calcutta, the 3rd October 1894.

*For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

**Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of September 1894.**

		Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	...	29.742	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	...	85.8	
The highest temperature during the month	...	92.0	12th, 13th & 22nd.
The lowest temperature during the month	...	75.8	2nd & 21st.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	...	16.2	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	11.5	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	15.2	21st.
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	...	83	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	...	1.019	
The total rainfall of the month	...	7.61	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	1.50	23rd.
The number of rainy days in the month	...	16	days.

A. PEDLER,

*For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

*The 1st October 1894.*

**Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 30th September to 6th October 1894.**

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	30th ...	29.729	84.2	90.0	11.7	78.3	86.6	81.5	1.009	79.5	80	Nil
October ...	1st ...	697	84.9	91.0	12.2	78.8	86.6	81.2	.993	79.0	78	0.02
"	2nd ...	643	83.2	88.0	9.7	78.3	85.2	80.7	.988	78.1	81	
"	3rd ...	615	81.4	85.9	9.1	76.8	81.4	77.5	.891	75.7	83	0.55
"	4th ...	717	81.6	86.4	9.6	76.8	84.0	81.1	1.026	80.0	87	0.21
"	5th ...	797	83.6	90.0	12.9	77.1	85.4	80.5	.975	78.5	80	0.14
"	6th ...	823	83.5	89.8	12.7	77.1	86.6	81.5	1.010	79.5	78	0.05

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... 29.717

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 83.2

The extreme variation of temperature ... 14.2

The maximum temperature ... 91.0

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... 81

The total fall of rain from 30th September to 6th October 1894 ... 0.97

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

A. PEDLER,

*The 8th October, 1894.*

*For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*



**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
30th September to 6th October 1894.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	30th	149.2	7.5	29.672	82.8	88.5	10.1	78.4	80.0	0.986	78.8	88	S by E and ESE ...	54	0.22	Partially cloudy, Δ, lr, p.
Oct.	1st	149.2	6.3	.646	82.4	87.9	9.2	78.7	79.8	.984	78.7	89	ESE and SE ...	52	0.11	Partially cloudy, Δ, t, p.
"	2nd	143.5	5.8	.584	81.4	86.9	8.6	78.3	79.2	.969	78.3	90	SE and ESE ...	88	1.02	Partially cloudy, o, g, p, d, t.
"	3rd	136.0	2.6	.565	80.5	83.9	7.1	76.8	78.5	.950	77.7	91	ESE and SSE ...	107	0.23	Chiefly cloudy, p, t, g, d.
"	4th	144.5	2.9	.665	81.0	84.8	8.2	76.6	78.8	.954	77.8	90	SSE and SSW ..	72	0.28	Chiefly cloudy, d, p.
"	5th	150.3	8.5	.739	82.1	87.8	10.6	77.2	79.1	.954	77.8	87	ESE and S by W	49	Nil	Partially cloudy, Δ, o.
"	6th	146.0	7.5	.772	82.6	87.8	10.6	77.2	79.3	.958	77.9	86	SSE, and calm ...	33	Nil	Partially cloudy, Δ.

The mean pressure of the seven days ...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	29.663
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	...	...	...	41.1
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	...	...	81.8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	83.3
The extreme variation of temperature ...	...	...	...	11.9
The maximum temperature ...	...	...	...	88.5
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...	...	...	...	Miles.
The mean relative humidity ...	...	...	...	12
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	89
The total fall of rain from 30th September to 6th October 1894 ...	...	...	...	83
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	Inches.
The total fall from 1st January to 6th October 1894 ...	...	...	...	1.86
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	1.80
The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.	...	...	...	42.99
The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.	...	...	...	60.57

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; lr, lightning reflection; Δ, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;  
Calcutta, the 8th October 1894.

A. PEDLER,  
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 22nd September 1894, on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ... ..	92,040	Rs. 34,900	Mds. 1,88,360	Rs. (b)24,420	Rs. 7,210	(b) 66,690	16,030	12,887	27,917
Or per mile of railway ... ..	122'94	46'24	248'80	32'30	9'54	88'08	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year (a) ... ..	1,037,505	3,98,281	35,34,675	4,36,501	1,05,293	9,35,167	150,678	186,376	337,048
Total for 12 weeks ... ..	1,150,445	4,28,341	37,23,025	4,61,011	1,12,503	10,01,757	165,702	189,263	364,965
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 736 miles open ... ..	91,857	34,662	3,07,000	30,473	9,060	74,201	16,069	14,343	30,432
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ... ..	121'50	45'85	407'01	40'31	11'09	98'15	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	1,071,478	4,10,407	26,81,586	3,31,655	1,04,363	8,54,390	181,023	163,304	344,327

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 4th August 1894.  
(b) Decrease is due to slack traffic.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 29th September 1894, on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ... ..	100,240	(b)37,820	213,640	23,640	9,480	(b) 76,940	15,701	13,988	29,789
Or per mile of railway ... ..	132'02	50'03	282'69	30'20	12'54	101'77	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year (a) ... ..	1,147,982	4,24,843	3,743,081	4,61,350	1,13,633	9,06,834	168,002	197,469	365,471
Total for 13 weeks ... ..	1,248,222	4,62,662	3,956,721	4,90,990	1,23,113	10,76,774	183,703	210,657	394,360
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 736 miles open ... ..	86,401	34,304	203,132	28,819	8,101	71,224	24,546	7,916	32,462
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ... ..	116'41	45'38	268'69	38'12	10'71	94'21	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	1,167,009	4,44,771	2,884,728	3,68,474	1,12,309	9,25,614	205,569	171,220	376,789

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 11th August 1894.  
(b) The increase compared with the corresponding period is due to better traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 29th September 1894 ... ..	13,211	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	12,006	0	0
Increase ... ..	1,205	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 29th September 1894 ... ..	259	0	8
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	235	6	7
Increase ... ..	23	10	1
Receipts from 1st July to 29th September 1894 ... ..	1,48,803	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	1,48,542	0	0
Increase ... ..	261	0	0



APPENDIX TO

# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1894.

## NOTICES TO MARINERS.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 185.

[Second Publication.]

KOREA, SOUTH COAST—BATE GROUP.

*Breakers reported north-east of Remi island.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 469 of 1894) that breakers have been reported in a position N. E. by E. (N.  $56^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, from Remi island.

Approximate position, to be considered doubtful, lat.  $34^{\circ} 1' N.$ , long.  $126^{\circ} 25\frac{1}{2}' E.$

(Variation,  $4^{\circ}$  Westerly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. O. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 28th September 1894.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 186.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA SEA—BALABAC STRAIT.

*Banguay west channel—Reef reported northward of Manyangit point.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 473 of 1894) that information has been received through the Board of Trade that the Master of the steam-vessel *Poh Ann* reports that, on 3rd March 1894, that vessel, drawing 14 feet water, struck an obstruction, supposed to be a coral reef, situated with Manyangit point bearing about S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. (S.  $5^{\circ}$  W.), distant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and Samarang point, E. N. E. (N.  $67^{\circ}$  E.).

Approximate position, to be considered doubtful, lat.  $7^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{4}' N.$ , long.  $117^{\circ} 4' E.$

(Variation,  $2^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. O. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 28th September 1894.

**GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 187.

[Second Publication.]

**EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—LOMBOK STRAIT.**

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 474 of 1894) of the existence of a coral reef, about one cable long S. by W. and N. by E., and half a cable broad, with a least depth of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms on it, and 11 to 20 fathoms around, lying with north point of Trawangan, bearing W. by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. (S.  $72^{\circ}$  W.), distant 2 miles, and east extreme of Lajar, S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S. (S.  $40^{\circ}$  E.).

Approximate position, lat.  $8^{\circ} 19' S.$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 3' 30'' E.$   
(Variation,  $2^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 28th September 1894.

**GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 188.

[Second Publication.]

**EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—BATAVIA.**

*Removal of the Hydrographic office.*

The following Notice to Mariners issued by the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in Netherlands—India, No. 23, dated Batavia, the 25th August 1894, is republished for general information:—

In consequence of the removal of the hydrographic office, Marine Department in Batavia to the Netherlands, a depôt of charts and directories of the Netherlands—Indian Archipelago only will remain in Batavia after 1st January 1895.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 1st October 1894.

**GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 181.

[Third Publication.]

**AUSTRALIA—HERVEY BAY.**

*Fairway buoy away from position.*

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 14 of 1894) that the Fairway buoy marking the northern entrance to Hervey bay is away from its position, and is supposed to have been run down.

A small buoy has been placed to mark the position temporarily, which will be replaced as soon as practicable with a large conical buoy, painted black and carrying a staff and cylinder.

The buoy will be visible five miles in clear weather.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 21st September 1894.

**GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 182.

[Third Publication.]

**NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH ISLAND—WESTPORT.**

*Signal flagstaff moved, beacons, and alterations in night signals.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 456 of 1894) that, on 19th June 1894, the signal flagstaff at the entrance to Buller river, Westport, would be moved to a position on the western breakwater, 2,100 feet within the outer extremity.

Approximate position, lat.  $41^{\circ} 44' 20'' S.$ , long.  $171^{\circ} 36' 5'' E.$

A new beacon, 50 feet high, has been erected on the former site of the signal flagstaff.

Leading lights for entering the harbour are shown from two beacons, bearing when in line S. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. (S.  $17^{\circ}$  E.), and situated on the west bank of the river within the breakwater.

The front light, shown from a white beacon, is *green* when the bar is safe; and *red* when it is not safe.

The rear light, *white*, is shown from a white beacon with a red band. This beacon is 50 feet high, and has a semaphore attached, which will be used when required for the guidance of vessels entering or leaving the harbour.

The undermentioned night signals are shown from the signal flagstaff on the western breakwater, in addition to the general bar; and danger signals for all New Zealand ports:—

1. The *white* harbour light only, signifies—Wait.
2. A *green* light over the *white* light:—Bar safe for vessels of less than 9 feet draught.
3. Two *green* lights over the *white* light—Bar safe for vessels of 9 feet draught.
4. A *green* light under the *white* light:—Bar safe for vessels of 11 feet 6 inches draught.
5. A *green* light above, and a *green* light below, the *white* light:—Bar safe for vessels of 14 feet draught.

The signals to take the bar will be shown from the signal flagstaff on the west breakwater.

Masters of vessels of more than 10 feet draught are requested to signal their draught of water, when arriving off the harbour entrance after half ebb; and of 10 feet draught or less when arriving at low water.

(*Variation,  $15^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.*)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 21st September 1894. G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 183.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—NIPON, SOUTH COAST.

*Sunken rock south-westward of Taio Saki.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 459 of 1894) that a Japanese Chart, recently published, shows a rock with a depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms on it, in a position with O sima observation spot bearing N. by E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. (N.  $13^{\circ}$  E.), distant  $1\frac{1}{10}$  miles; and Goza saki, N.W. by N. (N.  $34^{\circ}$  W.); or approximately on plan No. 994 in lat.  $34^{\circ} 12' 30''$  N., long  $136^{\circ} 8' 45''$  E.

This rock has consequently been inserted on the Admiralty charts.

(*Variation,  $4^{\circ}$  Westerly in 1894.*)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 21st September 1894. G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 184.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—TASMANIA, NORTH COAST.

*Sunken rock eastward of Three Hummock island.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 461 of 1894) of the existence of a sunken rock, on which the cutter *Taniwha* struck, situated with the north point of Three Hummock island, bearing W. N. W. (N.  $67^{\circ}$  W.), distant about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and southern summit of Three Hummock island (790), S.W. (S.  $45^{\circ}$  W.).

Approximate position, to be considered doubtful, lat.  $40^{\circ} 24\frac{1}{2}'$  S., long,  $145^{\circ} 0\frac{1}{2}'$  E.

(*Variation,  $9^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.*)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 21st September 1894. G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1894.

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## PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,  
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### ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN NOVEMBER 1894.

Nov.	1st	...	Darjeeling	...	Dep.	...	Forenoon.	
"	2nd	...	Motihari	...	Arr.	...	Afternoon.	
"	3rd	...	"	...	Halt	...	.....	Visit Settlement Camp.
"	4th	...	"	...	"	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
"	5th	...	Bettiah	...	Arr.	...	Forenoon ...	Visit Lauriya.
"	6th	...	"	...	Halt.	...		
"	7th	...	Sogowlie	...	Arr.	...	Forenoon ...	Visit Settlement Camp.
"	7th	...	"	...	Dep.	...	Afternoon.	
"	9th	...	Khatmandu	...	Arr.	...	"	
"	15th	...	"	...	Dep.	...	Forenoon.	
"	17th	...	Muzaffarpur	...	Arr.	...	Afternoon...	Settlement Camp.
"	18th	...	"	...	...	...	.....	Ditto.
"	19th	...	"	...	...	...	.....	Ditto.
"	20th	...	Siwan	...	Arr.	...	Forenoon.	
"	21st	...	Gopalganj	...	"	...	"	Ditto.
"	22nd	...	Hutwa	...	"	...	Afternoon.	
"	23rd	...	Siwan	...	"	...	Forenoon.	
"	23rd	...	Gaya	...	"	...	Afternoon...	Visit Settlement Camps.
"	29th	...	Nawadah	...	"	...	"	
"	30th	...	Rajgriha	...	"	...	"	
Dec.	2nd	...	Bakhtiarpur	...	"	...	"	
"	4th	...	Calcutta	...	"	...	Forenoon.	

Further details will be published hereafter.

DARJEELING,  
The 15th October 1894.

By order,  
J. W. CURRIE, Captain,  
Private Secretary.

## No. 5012A.

**GENERAL.**—*No. 1742A.D.—The 4th October 1894.*—Mr. Syud Nurul Huda, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Dinajpur, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Purnea, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. F. Matthews, or until further orders.

*No. 1413A.D.—The 27th September 1894.*—Mr. Syud Nurul Huda is appointed to act as Additional Sessions Judge of Rangpur, during the absence of Mr. Ambica Charan Sen on leave for twenty-five days of the ensuing Civil Court vacation, in addition to his own duties as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Purnea.

Mr. Syud Nurul Huda is authorized, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all criminal applications and cases during the above period.

*No. 1681A.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—The services of Mr. H. W. O. Carnduff are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice with effect from the afternoon of the 4th October 1894, the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Parganas and Hooghly.

*No. 1698A.D.—The 11th October 1894.*—Maulvi Syud Mujibur Rahman, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Patna.

*No. 1702A.D.—The 11th October 1894.*—Mr. J. G. Cumming is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th October 1894, the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General, Revenue and Statistical Departments.

The services of Mr. Cumming are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment as Settlement Officer of the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali.

*No. 1705A.D.—The 11th October 1894.*—The services of Babu Bisvesvar Bhattacharya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tippera, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on settlement work in the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, with effect from the 1st November 1894.

*No. 1740A.D.—The 12th October 1894.*—Second Lieutenant M. M. Mackenzie, Bihar Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for six months, with effect from the 1st October 1894.

*No. 1745A.D.—The 12th October 1894.*—Mr. H. D. deM. Carey, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bettiah, Champaran, is transferred to Pabna, and is appointed to have charge of the Sirajganj sub-division of that district on being relieved at Bettiah by Mr. C. Fisher.

*No. 1747A.D.—The 12th October 1894.*—Mr. J. H. Kerr, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to Darbhanga, and is appointed to have charge of the Madhubani sub-division of that district on being relieved at Sitamarhi by Mr. W. Egerton.

*No. 1749A.D.—The 12th October 1894.*—Mr. J. T. Rankin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Jalpaiguri.

*No. 1751A.D.—The 12th October 1894.*—Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Shahabad on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly by Mr. F. W. Duke.

*No. 1753A.D.—The 12th October 1894.*—Mr. Satis Chandra Mukerjee, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is transferred to Rajshahi, and is appointed to have charge of the Nator sub-division of that district on being relieved at Serampore by Mr. F. N. Fischer.

*No. 1755A.D.—The 12th October 1894.*—Babu Jnanendra Nath Lahiri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nator, Rajshahi, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Khulna, on being relieved at Nator by Mr. Satis Chandra Mukerjee.

*No. 1757A.D.—The 12th October 1894.*—Babu Jagadish Chunder Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Backergunge.

*No. 1761A.D.—The 12th October 1894.*—Babu Harbans Sahay, B.A., probationary Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector with effect from the 16th October 1894, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Shahabad.

*No. 1763A.D.—The 12th October 1894.*—Maulvi Aminul Islam, B.A., probationary Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector with effect from the 16th October 1894, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of the 24-Parganas.

*No. 1765A.D.—The 12th October 1894.*—Mr. R. A. Stephen, probationary Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector with effect from the 16th October 1894, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Dacca.

*No. 1689A.D.—The 13th October 1894.*—Babu Narendra Kumar Chowdhuri, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, now employed on revaluation work in Bardwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on butwarra work in the district of Jessore.



*No. 1779A.D.—The 13th October 1894.*—Mr. H. C. Williams, Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division during the absence, on leave, of Mr. P. Nolan, or until further orders.

*No. 1796A.D.—The 13th October 1894.*—Mr. Barada Charan Mitra is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the district of Birbhum, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of that district.

Mr. Barada Charan Mitra is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Faridpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Posford, or until further orders.

*No. 1799A.D.—The 13th October 1894.*—Mr. C. H. Bompas is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Midnapore on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum.

*No. 1803A.D.—The 13th October 1894.*—Mr. Nunda Krishna Bose, substantive *pro tempore* Magistrate and Collector of the third grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 2nd August 1894, *vice* Mr. F. A. Slack.

Mr. Nunda Krishna Bose will continue to act as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue until further orders.

*No. 1806A.D.—The 13th October 1894.*—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment under the Court of Wards on the survey and record of rights of the Tikari estate in the district of Gaya :—

Maulvi Mohiuddin Ahmed, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nawada, Gaya.

Babu Gopi Krishna Lall, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna.

*No. 1814A.D.—The 15th October 1894.*—Mr. B. M. Waller, Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.F.

*No. 1824A.D.—The 15th October 1894.*—Mr. J. C. Lloyd, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Purnea district.

*No. 5008A.—The 16th October 1894.*—Babu Sachchida Nanda Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Manbhum district.

*No. 5010A.—The 16th October 1894.*—Maulvi Abdus Samad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Dinajpur district.

**JAILS.**—*No. 1659A.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain Robert Bird, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bhagalpur, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail, Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. A'G. Beadon, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

**EDUCATION.**—*No. 1793A.D.—The 15th October 1894.*—Babu Satish Chandra Banerjee, M.A., is appointed temporarily to be Lecturer in the Hooghly College, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. S. C. Hill, or until further orders, with effect from the 5th September 1894.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 1718A.D.

*The 12th October 1894.*—In continuation of the notification dated the 6th September 1894, it is hereby notified that Mr. F. Trafford, Assistant Conservator of Forests, passed in Forest Procedure and Accounts at the Departmental Examination of Assistant Magistrates and others held in May 1894.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(LAND REVENUE.)

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 737T.B.

*The 11th October 1894.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record of rights prepared in respect of all lands included within the external boundaries of thanas Sitamarhi and Pupri and of Tappa Bhatsala and Chakla Nai within the Bisara Pargana in the district of Muzaffarpur.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

The name of each proprietor with the character and extent of his interest.

The situation, quantity and boundaries of the proprietor's private lands as defined in Chapter XI of the Act.

The name of each tenant.

The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat; and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenancy.

The situation, quantity, and boundaries of the land held by him.

The name of his landlord.

The rent payable.

The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise.

If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.

The special condition and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 739T.R.

*The 11th October 1894.*—The following officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the district of Muzaffarpur, with effect from the dates on which they may join their appointments:—

- (1) Mr. C. A. Bell, i.c.s.
- (2) Maulvi Shah Muhammad Azam, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (3) Maulvi Muhammad Yusaf Ali, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (4) Babu Charu Chandra Kumar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (5) Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (6) Babu Rai Krishna Bahadur, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (7) Mr. Ram Comal Gupta, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (8) Maulvi Syed Ali Mazhar, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 742T.R.

*The 11th October 1894.*—The following officers, who have been appointed Assistant Settlement Officers in the district of Muzaffarpur, are authorised, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer in that district under the provisions of the said Act so far as they relate to Revenue Officers:—

- (1) Mr. C. A. Bell, i.c.s.
- (2) Maulvi Shah Muhammad Azam, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (3) Babu Charu Chandra Kumar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (4) Maulvi Muhammad Yusaf Ali, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (5) Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (6) Babu Rai Krishna Bahadur, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (7) Mr. Ram Comal Gupta, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (8) Maulvi Syed Ali Mazhar, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector.

These officers are also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under rule 1, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 762T.R.

*The 14th October 1894.*—Babu Ashutosh Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is authorized to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, for the purpose of making a survey and preparing the record of rights in Estate Kanoor, No. 1100, in the district of Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under rule 1, chapter VI of the Rules under that Act.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 769T.R.

*The 14th October 1894.*—With reference to the notification, dated the 29th February 1892, published at page 254, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd March 1892, and the notification, dated the 19th June 1894, published at page 707, Part I, of the said *Gazette* for the 27th June 1894, Babu Pyari Mohon Basu, Deputy Collector, is authorized to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, and is vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under rule 1, chapter VI, of the Rules framed by Government under the Act, in respect of the tenures and estates noted below, *vice* Mr. Dwija Das Dutta, transferred to Muzaffarpur:—

1. Putni taluks, &c., situated within the zamindari and putni taluk of Babu Kali Krishna Tagore in pargana Idilpur, station Mendigunge in the district of Backergunge.
2. Srirampur estate, No. 3574, taluk Abirobiullah, No. 3575, and taluk Fatema Khanum, No. 3613, in pargana Srirampur in the district of Backergunge.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 770T.R.

*The 14th October 1894.*—In supersession of Government notification No. 294L.R., dated the 18th January 1893, published at page 80, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 25th idem, appointing Mr. W. Maude, I.C.S., to be Settlement Officer, Orissa, Mr. Maude is now appointed to be Settlement Officer of the districts of Cuttack and Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 771T.R.

*The 14th October 1894.*—Mr. S. I. Maddox, I.C.S., is appointed to be Settlement Officer of the Balasore district, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 772T.R.

*The 14th October 1894.*—The following officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts of Cuttack and Puri, with effect from the dates on which they may join their appointments:—

- (1) Mr. Ambica Charan Sen, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rangpur.
- (2) " H. A. Boyd, I.C.S.
- (3) Babu Haris Chandra Rai, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (4) " Jamini Mohan Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (5) " Chandra Nath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (6) " Jotendra Mohan Sinha, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (7) " Akhoy Kumar Sen, Officiating Deputy Collector.
- " Amrita Lal Gupta, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- " Ajay Chandra Das, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 773T.R.

*The 14th October 1894.*—The following officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the district of Balasore, with effect from the dates on which they may join their appointments:—

- (1) Mr. W. B. Thompson, I.C.S.
- (2) Babu Sri Gopal Bhattacharjya, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (3) Babu Chaku Lal Sirkar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (4) " Ramesh Chandra Das, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (5) " Jagadwar Biswas, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (6) " Prasanna Kumar Banerji, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (7) " Giris Chandra Dutt, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (8) " Hara Krishna Mahanti, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (9) " Abhay Prosad Das, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 774T.R.

*The 14th October 1894.*—The following officers are authorized, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer in the districts of Cuttack and Puri, under the provisions of the said Act, so far as they relate to Revenue officers :—

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Mr. Ambica Charan Sen.  | (5) Babu Chandra Nath Ghose. |
| (2) Mr. H. A. Boyd, I.C.S.  | (6) „ Jotendra Mohan Sinha.  |
| (3) Babu Haris Chandra Rai. | (7) „ Amrita Lal Gupta.      |
| (4) „ Jamini Mohan Das.     | (8) „ Ajay Chandra Das.      |

These officers are also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under rule 1, chapter VI of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 775T.R.

*The 14th October 1894.*—The following officers are authorised, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer in the district of Balasore, under the provisions of the said Act, so far as they relate to Revenue Officers :—

- |                                   |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Mr. S. L. Maddox, I.C.S.      | (5) Babu Chaku Lal Sircar.  |
| (2) „ W. B. Thompson, I.C.S.      | (6) „ Jogeswar Biswas.      |
| (3) Babu Sri Gopal Bhattacharjya. | (7) „ Giris Chandra Dutt.   |
| (4) „ Ramesh Chandra Das.         | (8) „ Hara Krishna Mahanti. |
| (9) Babu Abhay Prosad Das.        |                             |

These officers are also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under rule 1, chapter VI of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 750T.R.

*The 11th October 1894.*—The following rules to regulate the account of expenditure on drainage schemes sanctioned under Act VI (B.C.) of 1880, which have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, are published for general information in supersession of the rules published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th January 1884, under notification dated the 3rd idem :—

*Rules for the account of expenditure on Drainage Schemes sanctioned under Act VI (B.C.) of 1880.*

1. In the following rules the word “scheme” means any project or portion of a project sanctioned by the Government under section 54 of the Act as a separate scheme.
2. Expenditure on any scheme for the drainage and improvement of any tract of land under Act VI (B.C.) of 1880 will be incurred on estimates adopted by the Commissioners appointed under the Act and sanctioned by Government.
3. The expenditure will be incurred partly by the Public Works Department and partly by the Civil Department. The expenditure in the Civil Department will be in respect of compensation for lands taken for the purposes of the Act, and for damage inflicted in carrying out the scheme, salaries of officers, servants and establishments, and cost of surveys and valuations (other than those made by officers of the Public Works Department), whether antecedent or subsequent to the preparation of the scheme and plans.
4. On the vouchers on which such expenditure is incurred it will be distinctly stated for what particular scheme the payments are made, and no voucher shall be paid at the treasury unless it is first passed by the Collector of the district as a charge to a particular scheme under the Act.
5. The expenditure will be passed by the Accountant-General to charge of a special advance head to be opened for each scheme upon his accounts, and an account of all the transactions under each such account (opening and closing with a balance) will be forwarded by him to the Collector at the end of each quarter for communication to the Commissioners. The account should be made up in such detail as to show the *general* nature of the expenditure included in it, such as “surveys,” “compensation for land,” &c.
6. The accounts of expenditure in the Public Works Department will similarly be kept separately for each “scheme,” the charges being in the first place passed to debit of a special advance head to be opened upon the books of the Examiner.
7. A quarterly account of the expenditure so charged will be prepared by the Examiner, and by him transmitted to the Accountant-General for communication to the Collector and the Commissioners. This account will show the general nature of the expenditure only, such as “establishments,” “works,” “stores” or any other similar particulars.

8. At the end of each quarter the total charge upon the Examiner's books will be transferred to those of the Accountant-General, which will show under a separate advance account for each scheme, the total expenditure for each quarter both in the Civil and Public Works Departments. The quarterly charge thus transferred should agree with the total of the quarterly statement of expenditure which is furnished by the Examiner to the Accountant-General with reference to rule 9.

9. At the end of each quarter, until the work is finally completed, the officer in charge of the works will, as required by section 27, make a detailed report, not later than the 15th of the following month, to the Drainage Commissioners through the Collector, of the progress of the works and the expenditure thereupon, so far as known to him, from the date to which the next preceding report has been brought down. He will submit his statement of expenditure to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than the 15th of the following month, and the Examiner is to forward his quarterly statement of expenditure to the Accountant-General not later than the 25th of the following month.

10. The quarterly account received from the Accountant-General by the Commissioners will be received as the statement of the accounts of Government in respect of each scheme. They will on receipt be examined by the Commissioners against the register of sanctioned charges (for Civil Department), and be compared with the quarterly report of the officer in charge of the works (for Public Works Department). The Commissioners will report to the Accountant-General objections they may have to raise to the accounts, whether in respect of their completeness in point of the detail required for their purposes, or in respect of their accuracy.

11. It shall be the duty of the Accountant-General to meet such criticisms, as far as consistent with the facts, by adjustments which will appear in the succeeding quarterly accounts. But the Accountant-General is the final authority in respect of the correctness of the account.

12. A copy of the certificate of completion of work required by section 28 of the Act will be sent by the officer in charge of the work to the Accountant-General, who will thereupon calculate the interest due up to date of completion, and add it to the total cost charged in his books to the advance head, for recovery from the persons concerned.

13. The interest shall be made up by reckoning for interest the total of the net expenditure shown in each quarterly account from the end of the quarter to which it appertains.

14. A complete account will now be made up by the Accountant-General in such detail as the Drainage Commissioners may require, but not in greater detail than that of the quarterly account. This complete account shows the total recoverable under the Act.

15. The Accountant-General will at the same time draw up a statement, agreeing with the above, showing the quarterly totals in the following form:—

QUARTER ENDING.	AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE.			Amount of interest till (a specified date).
	Civil.	Public Works.	Total.	
1	2	3		5

The complete account, together with this statement, will be communicated by the Accountant-General to the Collector for communication to the Commissioners, and will be subscribed by the Accountant-General as a certificate under section 27 of the Act.

16. When the repairs and maintenance charges of a drainage scheme are capitalized under clause 4, section 48, the cost of establishment to be retained for realizing the drainage dues after the date of capitalization should also be capitalized for the number of years required for the collection work, and the present value of the capitalized amount should be added to the capitalized debt for apportionment, and interest at 5 per cent., as prescribed in the law, is to be charged on the total amount from the date of capitalization.

17. The present value of the capitalized cost of the establishment will be calculated on the annuity payable monthly at 5 per cent. simple interest for the number of years required for the collection work.

**O. E. BUCKLAND,**  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

## DECLARATION—No. 3403.

*The 16th October 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Training School at Dhap Ragunathganj, pargana Monthona, zilla Rangpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, eleven bighas eight cottahs and twelve chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the North by public road, on the East by a road leading to Satgara, on the South by land of Radha Madhab Acharji, and on the West by the east bank of a pond of Ahladini Dasi, is required within the aforesaid village of Dhap Ragunathganj.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 4025 Med.—The 12th October 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain E. A. W. Hall, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Tippera, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Manbhumi, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major Dharma Das Basu, or until further orders.

*No. 4027 Med.—The 12th October 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain F. A. Rogers, Civil Surgeon of Bogra, on privilege leave, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Tippera, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Captain E. A. W. Hall, or until further orders.

C. W. BOLTON,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

## No. 5013A.

*No. 1761 A.D.—The 12th October 1894.*—Babu Harbans Sahay, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class with effect from the 16th October 1894.

*No. 1763 A.D.—The 12th October 1894.*—Maulvi Aminul Islam, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class with effect from the 16th October 1894.

*No. 1765 A.D.—The 12th October 1894.*—Mr. R. A. Stephen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class with effect from the 16th October 1894.

*No. 1784 A.D.—The 13th October 1894.*—Babu Okhoy Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is vested with powers under section 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of that Code.

*No. 1667 J.D.—The 3rd October 1894.*—Babu Sharna Kamal Chackravarti is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate at Narayanganj in the district of Dacca, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the Honorary Magistrate to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

*No. 1670 J.D.—The 3rd October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Raja Surendro Narain Singh of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Supaul Independent Bench in the district of Bhagalpur.

*No. 1680 J.D.—The 3rd October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Mohendra Nath Dutta of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Satkhira Independent Bench in the district of Khulna.

*No. 1684 J.D.—The 3rd October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Mani Nath Singh of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Aurangabad Independent Bench in the district of Gaya.

*No. 1695 J.D.—The 4th October 1894.*—Babu Sarada Prasad Das is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate at the Goalundo Ghat in the district of Faridpur, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class for the trial of nuisance cases under section 290 of the Indian Penal Code, and section 34 of Act V of 1861 arising within the town of Goalundo.

*No. 1709 J.D.—The 4th October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignations tendered by the undermentioned gentlemen of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Vishnupur Independent Bench in the district of Bankura :—

Babu Nabu Kumar Singha Thakur. | Babu Prosonno Kumar Arkot.

*No. 1711 J.D.—The 4th October 1894.*—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Vishnupur in the district of Bankura, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Babu Narendranath Panja. | Babu Jadu Pati Misra.

*No. 1737 J.D.—The 5th October 1894.*—Babu Surbessur Mozumdar, Munsif of Jhenida, Jessore, is vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section 1 of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Jhenida Munsifi.

*No. 1761 J.D.—The 6th October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Trailokya Nath Chaki of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Shahzadpur Independent Bench in the district of Pabna.

*No. 1763 J.D.—The 6th October 1894.*—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Shahzadpur in the district of Pabna, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Bepin Behari Sarkar. | Maulvi Mozum Ali Khan.

*No. 1789 J.D.—The 8th October 1894.*—Mr. Arthur George Pritchard is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Bagdogra in the district of Darjeeling, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

*No. 1823 J.D.—The 9th October 1894.*—The Independent Bench of Honorary Magistrates at the Sadar station of the district of Gaya, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Mr. E. J. Shuttleworth and Sheikh Aulad Ali Khan Bahadur, Honorary Magistrates of the above Bench, who exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, are empowered to sit singly for the trial of cases.

*No. 1824 J.D.—The 9th October 1894.*—Mr. Angus Ogilvy is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate at the Sadar station of the district of Gaya, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class. He is also authorised to sit singly for the trial of cases.

*No. 1825 J.D.—The 9th October 1894.*—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at the Sadar station of the district of Gaya, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Maulvi Mahamed Fazlullah. | Maulvi Syed Khairah Ahmed.

*No. 1826 J.D.—The 9th October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Syed Abu Saleh Khan Bahadur of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at the Sadar station of the district of Gaya.

*No. 1845 J.D.—The 10th October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Khirode Chandra Chaudhuri of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Buxar Independent Bench in the district of Shahabad.

*No. 1905 J.D.—The 13th October 1894.*—Babu Rajani Nath Bose, an Honorary Magistrate of the Jhalukati Independent Bench in the district of Backergunge, is authorized to sit singly for the trial of such cases as may be made over to him by the District Magistrate.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### ERRATUM—No. 1660 J.D.

*The 3rd October 1894.*—In the notification of this Government, No. 1090 J.D., dated the 22nd June 1894, published at page 733, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th July 1894, appointing certain gentlemen to be Honorary Magistrates of the Jamalpur Independent Bench in the district of Monghyr, for Rev. Louis Thomas read Rev. Lewis Thomas Terry.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 1693 J.D.

*The 4th October 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the transfer of the police-station at Hemtabad to Raiganj in the district of Dinajpur, and the conversion of the Hemtabad police-station into an outpost subordinate to Raiganj, and that the police-station will henceforth be known as the Raiganj thana.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 1706 J.D.

*The 4th October 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the abolition of the Humdumpur outpost in the district of Faridpur.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 1714 J.D.

*The 4th October 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint, under section 58 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, the Sub-divisional Officer of Rampur Hat, in the district of Birbhum, to be a Commissioner within his jurisdiction for ascertaining and determining the chaulkidari chakran lands therein.

The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased to appoint Babu Trailokya Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Birbhum, to be a Commissioner for the same purpose within the Sadar sub-division of that district.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 1716J.D.

*The 4th October 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint, under section 58 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, the Sub-divisional Officer of Vishnupur, in the district of Bankura, to be a Commissioner within his jurisdiction for ascertaining and determining the chaukidari chakran lands therein.

The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased to appoint Babu Nayanjan Bhattacharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankura, to be a Commissioner for the same purpose within the Sadar sub-division of that district.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 1841J.D.

*The 9th October 1894.*—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulvi Abdur Rahman, authorizing him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar within thana Muksudpur in the district of Faridpur.

Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons as Kazis), the Lieutenant-Governor has also been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulvi Abdur Rahman appointing him Kazi of the above named thana of Muksudpur for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 1854J.D.

*The 10th October 1894.*—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmed, authorizing him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar within thana Chhagalnaia, excluding the outpost of Parsuram, in the district of Noakhali.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 1855J.D.

*The 10th October 1894.*—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmed appointing him Kazi of thana Chhagalnaia, excluding the outpost of Parsuram, in the district of Noakhali, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 1858J.D.

*The 10th October 1894.*—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulvi Abdul Latif appointing him Kazi of outpost Parsuram in the district of Noakhali for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 1859J.D.

*The 10th October 1894.*—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulvi Abdul Latif, authorizing him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar within outpost Parsuram in the district of Noakhali.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION No. 1896J.D.

*The 13th October 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has authorised the transfer to Fultah of the police-station now situated at Debipur in the district of the 24-Parganas, and that it will henceforth be known as the Fultah police-station.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



## DECLARATION—No. 1656J.D.

*The 4th October 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a new police-station in the village of Shikarpur, Tauzi No. 951, estate Aheroulia, pargana Majhowa, zilla Chhamparan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, two bighas, eleven cottahs, half dhoor of local measurement, bounded on the north by Sunder Lal's house and garden, on the south by the District Board Road from Bettiah to Ramnagar, on the east by a path leading from the road, and on the west by the District Board Road from Louria to Hurdi, is required within the aforesaid village of Shikarpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## DECLARATION—No. 1895J.D.

*The 13th October 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the site of the new Fultah police-station in the village of Basulat, pargana Penchakooly, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 400 feet by 80 feet of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Muchi Ram Mallick's land, on the east by the Government embankment, on the south by the Fultah road, and on the west by the River Hooghly, is required within the aforesaid village of Basulat.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

## ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 16th October 1894.*

*No. 308.—Notification.*—Mr. A. Hayes, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Inspector of Works, Central Circle.

F. J. JOHNSTONE,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## IRRIGATION.

*The 16th October 1894.*

*No. 309.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a retired line of embankment at 1st mile, right bank, river Dhauriah Nala, in the villages of Matatipatpur and Nilamberpur, pargana Rahang, zilla Puri, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 acres 1 rood 31 poles 52½ square feet, is required within the aforesaid villages of Matatipatpur and Nilamberpur, pargana Rahang.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. ODLING,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*The 16th October 1894.*

*No. 97 Marine.*—In continuation of Notification No. 79 Marine of the 4th September 1894, Mr. G. Robertson, Second Marine Surveyor, is appointed, under section 7 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884, to be substantive *pro tempore* First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he relieves Mr. E. G. Venn, R.I.M., Officiating First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bengal.

*No. 98 Marine.*—In continuation of Notification No. 80 Marine of the 4th September 1894, Mr. G. Robertson, Second Marine Surveyor, is appointed, under section 9 of the Indian Steam Ships Act, 1884, to be substantive *pro tempore* First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he relieves Mr. E. G. Venn, R.I.M., Officiating First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bengal.

*No. 99 Marine.*—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 10 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, Babu Nolin Behary Sircar has been re-elected by the Corporation of Calcutta to be a Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta.

C. W. ODLING,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 5014A.

No 1705A.D.—The 11th October 1894.—The services of Maulvi Fazl-ur-Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tippera, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on settlement work in the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, with effect from the 1st November 1894.

No. 1767A.D.—The 12th October 1894.—The following probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors are appointed to act, until further orders, as Sub-Deputy Collectors, and are posted to the head-quarters stations of the districts mentioned opposite their names, with effect from the 1st November 1894, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Syama Charan Sen, B.A.	...	...	Chittagong.
„ Kali Mohun Sen, B.A.	...	...	Dacca.
Annada Churn Guha, M.A., B.L.	...	...	Tippera.
Amrita Sikhar Mukerjee, B.L.	...	...	Murshidabad.
Revati Mohun Chuokerbutty, B.A.	...	...	Faridpur.
Monmohan Chatterjee, B.A.	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
Bijoy Kumar Ganguli, B.A.	...	...	Hooghly.
Hemanto Kumar Moitra, B.L.	...	...	Pabna.
Khettro Bhusun Prosad, B.A.	...	...	Gaya.
Maulvi Afzalur Rahman, B.A.	...	...	Tippera.
„ Saad Abul Fazail, B.A.	...	..	Patna.
Mr. C. H. J. Craven	...	...	Sonthal Parganas.

No. 1775A.D.—The 12th October 1894.—Babu Sarat Chunder Mukerjee, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Dumka, Sonthal Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

No 1806A.D.—The 13th October 1894.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment under the Court of Wards on the survey and record of rights of the Tikari Estate in the district of Gaya:—

Babu Khettro Bhusan Prosad, Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, Gaya, who has, under separate orders, been appointed an Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector at Gaya, with effect from the 1st November 1894.

Babu Charu Chunder Chatterjee, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

## CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 8962.—The 16th October 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Chuni Lal Nundi is appointed to act at the Presidency General Hospital during the absence, on deputation, of Military Assistant Surgeon C. R. W. Bancroft, or until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th September 1894.

No. 86960.—The 16th October 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Abinash Chunder Chatterjee, officiating at the Kissenganj sub-division and Dispensary in the Purnea district, is confirmed in that appointment.

C. H. JOUBERT, M.D., *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*For Insp.-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.*

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

It is hereby notified that for the ensuing half-yearly Departmental Examination of Junior Civilians, Deputy Magistrates, &c., to be held in November 1894, two Local Examination Committees will be convened in this division, viz., (1) at No. 24½, Dalhousie Square, West, Calcutta, for officers employed in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna and at the Presidency, and (2) at Berhampore for officers employed in the district of Murshidabad.

By order,

BUNGSHIDHUR BANERJEE, *Personal Assistant.*

COMM. 'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 3rd October 1894.

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that for the ensuing half-yearly examination of Assistant Magistrates and others to be held on Thursday the 1st November 1894 and two following days, two Local Examination Committees will be convened in this division, viz., one at Bankipore for officers employed in the districts of Patna, Gaya and Shahabad, and the other at Muzaffarpur for officers employed in the districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.

The examination will commence at 10-30 A.M. each day.

BEFIN BEHARY MOOKERJEE, *Peral. Asstt. to Commr.,*  
*for Offg. Commr. on tour.*

PATNA COMM. 'S OFFICE, the 2nd October 1894.

Sheriff's Office, the 19th September 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the year 1894 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 5th day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day, until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

E. TRELAWNY, *Sheriff*.

শরিক আকিস, সন ১৮৯৪ সাল তারিখ ১৯শে সেপ্টেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে হুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোর্জদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৯৪ সালের ৫ই ডিসেম্বর বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৯৪ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে কোর্জদারী মিসিল করিবেক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

ই: ট্রিলনি, শরিক।

## NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 1828B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1892-93, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 1st November 1894, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,105 chests, viz.—

			Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	1,510
Ditto ditto at the Ghazepore Factory	...	...	1,595
Total	...	...	3,105

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 25th November 1893, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th November 1894 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th November 1894, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th November 1894.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale down to December next about the date specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering the date should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory ; about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory ; about chests	Total ; about chests
On or about Monday, 3rd December 1894 ...	1,510	1,595	3,105

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. BOSE, *Offg. Secy.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 25th September 1894.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 1836B.

IN exercise of the powers conferred on the Chief Customs authority by section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, appointed No. 9 at the Kidderpore Docks to be a public warehouse for the storage of salt under

bond.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,  
N. K. BOSE, *Offg. Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, the 26th September 1894.

*Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty, on the 30th September 1894.*

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Government gallons.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Salt from United Kingdom—			
Liverpool Panga Salt ... ..	5,59,281	1,30,073	6,89,354
" White " ... ..	1,84,016	.....	1,84,016
" Cheshire " ... ..	4,13,912	3,35,775	7,49,687
Middlesborough " ... ..	1,72,852	1,57,478	3,30,330
Liverpool " ... ..	5,781	.....	5,781
" Rock " ... ..	7,779	.....	7,779
West Hartlepool " ... ..	5,801	60,765	66,566
Salt from Indian Ports—			
Bombay Karkach ... ..	52,457	1,285	53,742
Salt from Arabian and Persian Gulf—			
Linga Karkach ... ..	.....	.....	.....
" Rock ... ..	1,553	.....	1,553
Muscat Karkach ... ..	89,517	.....	89,517
" Rock ... ..	26,181	.....	26,181
Hanjam Karkach ... ..	1,438	.....	1,438
Shahel " ... ..	28,360	36,157	64,517
Rowaya " ... ..	3,12,215	92,088	4,04,303
Salt from other European Countries—			
Hamburg Salt ... ..	4,37,842	89,445	5,27,287
Salt from Gulf of Aden—			
Aden Karkach Salt ... ..	4,58,202	.....	4,58,202
" Crushed ... ..	90,095	.....	90,095
Total ... ..	28,47,282	9,03,066	37,50,348

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

C. R. MARRIOTT, *Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 10th October 1894.



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1894.

## PART I A.

### Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

THE following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information.

H. J. S. CORTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th October 1894.

No. 21.—The following Statute is published for general information:

#### UNIFORMS ACT, 1894.

[57 AND 58 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 45.]

*An Act to regulate and restrict the wearing of Naval and Military Uniforms.*

[25TH AUGUST, 1894.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Uniforms Act, 1894.

2. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person not serving in Her Majesty's Military Forces to wear without Her Majesty's permission the uniform of any of those forces, or any dress having the appearance or bearing any of the regimental or other distinctive marks of any such uniform: Provided that this enactment shall not prevent—

Military uniforms not to be worn without authority.

(a) A member of a band from wearing at or for the purpose of a public performance by the band at any time within six years after the passing of this Act any dress which, at the passing of this Act, is the recognised uniform of the band, unless the dress is an exact imitation of the uniform of any of Her Majesty's military forces; or

(b) Any persons from wearing any uniform or dress in the course of a stage play performed in a place duly licensed or authorised for the public performance of stage plays, or in the course of a music hall or circus performance, or in the course of any *bona fide* military representation.

(2) If any person contravenes this section he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

3. If any person not serving in Her Majesty's Naval or Military Forces wears without

Penalty for bringing contempt on uniform.

Her Majesty's permission the uniform of any of those forces, or any dress having the appearance or bearing any of the regimental or other distinctive marks of any such uniform in such a manner or under such circumstances as to be likely to bring contempt

upon that uniform, or employs any other person so to wear that uniform, or dress, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

Interpretation.

4. In this Act—

The expression “Her Majesty’s Military Forces” means the regular forces, the reserve forces, and the auxiliary forces within the meaning of the Army Act, other than the naval coast volunteers and naval volunteers.

The expression “Her Majesty’s Naval Forces” means the Navy, the naval coast volunteers, and the naval volunteers.

Commencement.

5. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

S. HARVEY JAMES,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are published for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### ESTABLISHMENT.

*Simla, the 12th October 1894.*

No. 540.—In Home Department Notification No. 496, dated the 21st September 1894, replacing the services of Mr. A. P. Pennell at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for “29th November next” read “date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the Thongwa District.”

### MEDICAL.

*The 11th October 1894.*

No. 631.—Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry, Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College, at present officiating as Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, has obtained furlough on private affairs for six months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 12th October 1894.*

No. 283.—The services of the Reverend J. Taylor, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 30th October 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties as officiating Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Calcutta.

J. P. HEWITT,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, are republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

#### PUBLIC DEBT.

*Simla, the 8th October 1894.*

No. 5080.—[In the following Notification “Notes” means “Promissory Notes of the Government of India,” and includes “Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof” and “Loan Certificates with coupons attached.”]

Whereas all outstanding Notes of the following Four per cent. Loans are now under notice of discharge and are liable to be discharged on the dates shown against them, that is to say:—

Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43	...	...	November 1st, 1894.
“ “ “ 1st May 1865 (Calcutta portion)	...	...	December “ “
“ “ “ “ (remaining “ )	...	...	} December 31st, 1894.
“ “ “ 1835-36	...	...	
“ “ “ 1854-55	...	...	
“ “ “ Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33	...	...	
Reduced four per cent. “ 1879	...	...	...]

It is hereby notified that Proprietors of any such Notes will be allowed the option of tendering them for transfer to the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Loan of 1893-94 on the following terms :—

- (1) The new Note will be of the same amount as the old Note, except in the case of Notes of the Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33, in which case the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash and the new Note will be issued for the balance only.
- (2) The new Note will bear interest from 31st December 1894.
- (3) Except in the case of the Loans of 1879 and 1842-43, interest will be adjusted to 29th June 1894 inclusive, that is to say—

*Loans of 1832-33 and 1865.*—By payment of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  annas per cent. in addition to the payment (if any) due and payable on May 1st, 1894.

*Loan of 1835-36.*—By payment of one rupee per cent. in addition to the payment (if any) due and payable on March 31st, 1894. But if the interest instalment due on September 30th, 1894, has been paid before tender, the tenderer will be required to refund one rupee per cent.

*Loan of 1854-55.*—No payment after that due and payable on June 30th, 1894 will be made.

- (4) In the case of the Loans of 1879 and 1842-43, interest will be allowed up to their respective half-yearly dates—July 15th, 1894, and July 31st, 1894—and no further adjustment will be required.
- (5) In all cases the tenderer will be required to abandon all claim for interest between the above dates, namely, 29th June, 15th July or 31st July (as the case may be) and 31st December 1894.
- (6) Notes may be tendered for transfer at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed :—  
“Received the amount of this Note by transfer to the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan of 1893-94 under Notification of October 8th, 1894.”
- (7) The Governor-General in Council reserves to himself the right to withdraw this Notification at any time when he deems fit to do so, and he will in any case withdraw it as soon as it is known that the aggregate balance outstanding for discharge is reduced to one crore of rupees.
- (8) The Secretary of State will issue a Notification in London stating the terms on which Notes of the Four per cent. Loans above mentioned will be received for transfer by the Bank of England.

*Simla, the 16th October 1894.*

No. 5204.—Whereas under the Notification of this Department, No. 3257, dated the 30th June 1894, all outstanding Promissory Notes of the Government of India and Stock Certificates of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 are under notice of discharge on the 1st November 1894, it is hereby notified that the said Notes will be received for discharge from and after this day at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and will be discharged in full, including interest up to October 31st, inclusive, as soon as they can be examined and passed for payment. Nothing in this Notification affects the terms of the Notification No. 5080, dated the 8th October 1894, whereby proprietors of such Notes and Certificates have the option of tendering them for transfer to the Three and a half per cent. Loan of 1893-94.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

#### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*The 12th October 1894.*

No. 5156-P.—Mr. G. D. Pudumjee, Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for sixteen days, with effect from 16th October 1894.

#### SEPARATE REVENUE.

##### STAMPS.

##### JUDICIAL, &c.

*Exemptions and reductions under the Act.*

*The 11th October 1894.*

No. 5086-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that when a record-of-rights is being prepared under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, in pursuance of an order made otherwise than under section 101, clause (d) of the latter Act, and any application is made under section 104, sub-section (2) of that Act for a settlement

of rent, the fee payable on such application shall not exceed the sum of eight annas for each tenant making, or joining or joined in such application.

*No. 5087-S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees other than those referred to in Notification No. 5086S.R., of this date, chargeable on applications or petitions of objection referring to any entry made or proposed to be made in a draft record-of-rights prepared under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885: Provided that such applications or petitions (a) are presented before the publication of such draft under section 105, sub-section (1) of the latter Act, and (b) do not relate to any dispute referred to in section 106 of that Act.

STEPHEN JACOB,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Simla, the 12th October 1894.*

#### PROMOTIONS.

*No. 948.*—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

##### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Surgeon-Majors who have completed twenty years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.*

*Dated 30th September 1894.*

\*  
Gerald Bomford, M.D.  
\*

*Surgeon-Captains who have completed twelve years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Majors.*

*Dated 30th September 1894.*

\*  
Albert William Denis Leahy, M.D.  
\*

#### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

##### APPOINTMENTS.

*No. 954.*—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

John Golden Bell, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* J. J. Meade, promoted.

##### PROMOTIONS.

*No. 955.*—*Behar Light Horse—*

Second-Lieutenant George Thomas Hennessy to be Lieutenant, *vice* Smith, transferred to the supernumerary list.

E. H. H. COLLEN,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1894.

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## PART IB.

### ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

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#### MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

##### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4039L. S.-G.—The 16th October 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the District Board of Shahabad for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a Pound building in the village of Nawanagar, pargana Bhojpur, zilla Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs and 5 dhurs of standard measurement is likely to be required. The land is bounded on the North by Police outpost garden; on the East by Nasriganj-Dumraon road No. 2; on the South by the garden of Bandhu Sonar; and on the West by the garden of Goga Sonar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1894.

## PART II.

### Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

### LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859 (read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868), that the under-mentioned tenures in the directly-managed estate of pargana Chabiskud, taluk Krishna Chandra in the district of Puri, will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 6th November 1894, at 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of tenure, mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole tenure.	Whether the whole tenure is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole tenure is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
50	Mauza Jagadal, Padhani, in the directly managed estate of taluk Krishna Chandra, pargana Chabiskud.	Rent Rs. A. P. 1,117 15 6 Cesses 90 12 9 Total 1,208 12 3½	The whole	.....	Bidyadhar Saha, Rathi Palai, Bidyadhar Palai, Arat Dass, Avi Palai, Uchhab Padhan, Fagu Padhan, Uchhab Padhan, and Somnath Dass.	Rs. A. P. ....	Rent Rs. A. P. 199 7 7½ Cesses 33 12 9 Total 232 4 6½ for 1301 Umli.	Rs. A. P. ....

Puri, the 5th September 1894.

H. R. H. COXE, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of 24-Parganas will be put up for sale by the Certificate Officer of 24-Parganas at Alipore on the 19th November 1894, in execution of certificate case No. 2248 R.C. of 1893-94 :—

No. of tauzi.	Name of pargana and mahal.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold or only a share.	Name of proprietor of the properties to be sold.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1534-5	Moydah Batrah ... ..	Rs. A. P. 2,993 7 4	The right, title and interest of the debtor.	Kisorey Mohan Ray.	

Alipore, the 3rd October 1894.

(689—8)

F. R. S. COLLIER, Collector, 24-Parganas.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Patna will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 23rd October 1894 (Tuesday) for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 6, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
101	Kapsianwan, pargana Pillich.	Rs. A. P. 1,035 10 3	Whole ...	.....	Babu Dwarka Nath, Manager of Debi Prosad, lunatic.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 5 13 0	.....
405	Deera Mahazi Dujra, pargana Phulwari.	608 0 5	Ditto ...	.....	Musammat Kewal Kur.	.....	148 0 0	.....
497	Purnab Nannwan pargana, Bihar.	1,398 13 0	Nil ...	7a. 14d. 17k. 5b, 5p., E. 0-9-12 tjamali.	Nil Kanth Mahton and others.	670 14 3	.....	36 2 7
541	Deera, chak Deenanat, outpost Amanat, pargana Azinabad.	1,390 10 10	.....	8a. ... ..	Ram Kishun Pande, adopted son of Munshi Bihari Lal Pandey, deceased.	605 5 5	.....	217 4 1
742	Arazi Beahi, deera, Mahazi, Jahangir-pore, Mangarpol, pargana Mauhir.	715 11 2	Whole ...	Nil ... ..	Gopichand and others.	... ..	83 11 2	.....

Patna Collector's Office, the 12th September 1894.

GOPI KRISHNA LALL, for Collector.

#### Advertisement of sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of canal surplus land no longer required by Government, in the district of Shahabad, will be put to sale at 11 o'clock on the 30th October 1894.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1. If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
2. If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited; if the balance be not paid by the noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
3. The plots of land will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.
4. The purchasers will have to respect the right of the raiyats and collect rent from them in accordance with the rent-roll prepared and filed with the record of the case.
5. The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale—

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Name of pargana and mauza.	Approximate area of lot in bighas.	Land excluded from sale from each lot.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Shahabad...	Bhoosahula, pargana Arrah.	Rs. K. D. 18 2 2	Nil ...	...	The land situate on the bank of the river Gangi marked with stone pillars and shown in the map.
2	Ditto ...	Mohamadpur, pargana Arrah.	5 16 4	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
3	Ditto ...	Bhakura, pargana Arrah	57 16 6	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
4	Ditto ...	Punditpur, pargana Arrah	13 16 2	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
5	Ditto ...	Gyanpur, pargana Arrah	47 9 5	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
6	Ditto ...	Lachumanpur, pargana Arrah.	42 10 17	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
7	Ditto ...	Pharahda, pargana Arrah	8 16 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
8	Ditto ...	Mohanpurkaranja, pargana Arrah.	17 5 1	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
9	Ditto ...	Milkdaem, pargana Arrah	21 2 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
10	Ditto ...	Dumaria, pargana Arrah	5 2 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
11	Ditto ...	Bishumpura, pargana Arrah.	12 18 3	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
12	Ditto ...	Keshopur, pargana Arrah	18 4 19	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
13	Ditto ...	Semariapararia, pargana Arrah.	63 19 19	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
14	Ditto ...	Ramsagar, pargana Arrah.	14 6 9	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
15	Ditto ...	Barahrachaturputipur, pargana Arrah.	50 13 6	Nil ...	...	Ditto.

Shahabad Collectorate, Arrah, the 12th September 1894.

C. A. OLDFHAM, Collector.

## Advertisement of Sale.

situated in  
the Muzaffar-

pur Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

## Conditions.

1st.—The amount of bid should not be less than the price shown against each lot. The lots will be sold to the highest bidders with or subject to an annual revenue shown against each lot.

2nd.—One-fourth of the amount of bid must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale:—

Name of district.	Pargana and estate.	Number of mile.	NUMBER AND AREA OF EACH PLOT.		Boundary of each sale lot.	Total area of each sale lot in local bighas.	Price of each sale lot.	Annual revenue of each sale lot.
			Number.	Area in local bighas.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Muzaffarpur.	Bela Chapra, chakla nai pargana Bisara.	3 & 4	5 6 7 8	B. K. D. 1 5 1 0 1 6 0 7 4 0 2 16	On the north and south by zamindari land in Belachhapra lakkim, and on the east and west by land along Dalsingh sarai road in mauza Kanbauri, tauzi No. 6901.	B. K. D. 1 16 7	Rs. A. P. 163 9 3	Rs. A. P. 0 14 7
	Ditto, ditto ...	4	11 12	2 9 2 1 18 6	On the north and south by zamindari lands in B-lachhapra, tauzi No. 12390, and on the west by road lands of estate 6-01, and on the east by road lands in mauza Dhiran Chhapra.	4 7 8	393 4 9	2 3 0
	Dhiran, Chhapra, Chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	4	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	0 3 0 0 4 4 0 1 18 0 2 9 0 0 18 0 1 15 0 8 9 0 10 5 0 10 1 0 9 11 0 0 6 1 11 9 1 0 10 3 16 2 3 0 6	On the north by road land in mauza Rohoa Apo-chhi, on the west by road-land in Bela Chapra, on the south by zamindari land in mauza Dhiran Chhapra, and on the east by road-land in estate No. 6394.	3 1 6	275 13 7	1 8 6
	Raghunathpur, Jagdis, Chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	4 & 5	39 40 41 42	0 0 6 1 11 9 1 0 10 3 16 2 3 0 6	On north and south by zamindari land of mauza Raghunathpur, on the west by road-land in estate No. 6401, and on the east by road land of Rohoa Rajaram.	9 8 7	675 14 8	3 1 3
	Rohoa Raja Ram, Chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	5 & 6	43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63	0 10 17 0 8 0 0 10 7 0 6 7 0 4 11 0 5 13 1 18 1 1 8 14 0 4 4 0 12 16 0 10 13 0 14 10 1 1 12 0 8 12 0 7 17 0 4 14 0 6 17 0 0 6 1 18 7 0 17 0 0 9 2	On the north and south by zamindari lands and mauza Rohoa Rajaram, on the west by road lands of mauza Raghunathpur, and on the east by road-land in mauza Bishunpore Pirtam alias Pahladpore, tauzi No. 10825.	13 15 5	817 4 3	4 11 6
	Mankagazi, ch. nai pargana Bisarah.	7	72 73	1 1 17 0 3 16	On the north by zamindari land in Rohoa Megh, on the south by zamindari land in mauza Mankagazi, on the west by road land in estate No. 10893, and on the east by road land in Gajsinghpore.	1 5 13	92 3 10	0 8 5
	Chhapra Roopnath, chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	7 & 8	80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87	1 4 19 1 13 17 0 3 19 0 1 16 0 7 2 1 10 2 1 13 3	On the north and south by zamindari land of mauza Chhapra Roopnath, on the west by road land in Bahoa Megh, tauzi No. 5014, and on the east by road land of mh. Rohoa Megh.	6 13 18	440 3 3	2 11 6
	Parasotimpur, chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	10	123 124	0 10 4 1 3 0	On the north and south by zamindari land of Parasotimpur, tauzi No. 6183, on the west by road land of mauza Bishunpore Jainaraga, and on the east by road lands in estates Nos. 6182 and 6184.	1 13 4	110 5 0	0 10 2
	Siho, pargana Sirewa ...	12	145 146	3 12 9 4 4 13	On the north and south by zamindari lands in mauza Siho, tauzi No. 7337, on the west by road land of estate No. 7337, and on the east by road land of mauza Siho.	7 17 2	292 4 8	1 0 6
	Ditto ...	12 & 13	147 148 149 150 151 152	0 9 5 1 15 14 0 2 13 0 10 1 0 14 1	On the north and south by zamindari lands of mauza Siho, on the west by road land of mauza Siho, and on the east by road land of mauza Misrauli.	3 11 14	128 13 5	0 10 8
	Moradpur, Bangra, pargana Sirewa.	23 & 24	255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262	1 4 18 1 18 2 4 6 16 3 17 4 2 8 7 3 8 6	On the north and south by zamindari land in mauza Moradpur Bangra, tauzi No. 7323, on the west by road land in mauza Balaudimpur, and on the east by land, on both sides of Dalsingh Sarai road, in the district of Darbhanga.	10 3 13	1,101 1 7	6 9 2

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th September 1894, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 29th November 1894, at Motihari for the said arrears.

The shares of Raja Deonandun of She-hur and those of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, minor, of Tikari, under Court of Wards, have been excluded :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
213	Jogowlia, pargana Mehel.	Rs. A. P. 3,201 1 1	Nil	6a. 3p. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	Rs. A. P. 1,250 6 8	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 2,535 15 9	Arrears due on account of tauzi fraud.
400	Patsownikheim, pargana Mehel.	3,195 11 9	Nil	Whole estate, excluding the shares of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh and Raja Deonandun Singh, under Court of Wards.	Narsingh Narain Singh and others.	Excluding the revenue due from the shares under Court of Wards as per column 5. 579 2 8	.....	1,870 10 3	Ditto.
402	Rara Shanker, pargana Mehel.	1,482 10 8	Nil	6a. 3p. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	.....	.....	698 6 9	Ditto.
613	Mehui, pargana Mehel.	763 8 9	Nil	Whole estate except the shares of Sheohur Raja Deonandun Singh and Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, Tikari, under Court of Wards.	Meoni Ram Chowdhari and others.	Excluding the revenue of both shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	157 4 6	Ditto.

Champaran Collectorate, the 3rd September 1894. W. D. BLYTH, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz. the 28th September 1894, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 22nd October 1894 Amla (7th Kartik 1302) for the said arrears :—

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
494	Parvana Kasijora, mahal Gumukpota, thana Dampur Panskura.	Rs. A. P. 3,185 0 0 including police.	.....	Joint share, eight annas share of the estate.	Moni Mohan Ray ...	Rs. A. P. 1,599 8 0 including police.	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 178 0 0 including police.	

Midnapore, the 8th September 1894. A. C. MACKERRICH, Deputy Collector in charge.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th October 1894.

LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.				



## Oudh Forest Department.

## BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sal beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—

BEAMS—21 feet length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.

22	"	"	2-12	"
23	"	"	2-14	"
24	"	"	3	"

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.

Under 12 and over 7 " 2-4 "

Under 7 feet " "

The above prices are for ordinary building purpose.

For *Planking Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still taken orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

*Second and Third Class Timber* will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

*Auction Sales* will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W.P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,  
Barhamghat Division.

Barhamghat, the 1st April 1886.

## Pure Sulphate of Quinine.

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT  
CINCHONA PLANTATION.

THE price of this quinine is as follows:—

1 pound tin Rs. 16, or, post free, Rs. 16-12.

1 " " " 8, " " " 8-8.

1 " " " 4, " " " 4-8.

Analysis shows this quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

## Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking six pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates:—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 2, ans. 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 5; per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for *Cash only* at the undernoted rates:—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin, eight annas per 8 oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the partnership, heretofore existing between the undersigned, Kunoolall Khettry and Mooljee Virjee, as brokers, under the style or firm of Kunoolall, Mooljee & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 31st July 1894. The business will in future be carried on by Mooljee Virjee alone under the style and firm of Mooljee & Co.

KUNOOLALL KHETTRY.  
MOOLJEE VIRJEE.

Calcutta, 24th September 1894.

(674—3)

**WANTED** an Engineer for six months to supervise drainage works. None need apply who is not qualified for appointment as District Engineers. Candidates will please state in their applications the salary at which they are willing to serve. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th October 1894.

HORIMOHAN SINHA, Chairman, Dinajpur Municipality.  
Dinajpur, the 27th September 1894.

(675—3)

## Wanted.

**A QUALIFIED** Engineer to act for the District Engineer of the Puri District Board, who is going on 12 months' leave without pay. The officiating appointment will carry the pay of Rs. 300 and the travelling allowance of an Assistant Engineer now drawn by the District Engineer.

The District Board's bungalow now occupied by the District Engineer can be had on a monthly rent of Rs. 30.

Applications with testimonials must reach this office before 19th October 1894.

H. R. H. COX, Chairman, District Board, Puri.  
(673—3)

## Notice.

**WANTED** a competent Overseer on a monthly salary of Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 45 on a biennial increment of Rs. 2 and horse allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem, for the Dinajpur Municipality, at first on probation for the first three months. None need apply who is not a passed Overseer of any of the Engineering Colleges. Preference will be given to candidates possessing a practical knowledge of engineering business, levelling and ordinary municipal works. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th October 1894.

RAKHAL DAS SEN,  
Vice-Chairman, Municipality, Dinajpur.  
Dinajpur Municipal Office, the 28th September 1894.  
(676—3)

## Notice.

**WANTED** an energetic Native Doctor to take charge of a dispensary. Knowledge of English essential. Age 20 to 30. Pay Rs. 25 per month. Copy of diploma and certificates of character, limited to three, may be sent to the Civil Surgeon, Mymensingh, before the 26th current.

A. EARLE, Chairman, District Board, Mymensingh.  
(699—2)

**MAULAVI ZAHHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, M.A.,** intends to be enrolled a Vakil of High Court.  
(687—4)

**BABU TARAK CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTI, B.L.,** intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court.  
(679—4)

**In the Court of the District Judge of Gorakhpur in the North-Western Provinces.**

**ONE** Mr. A. Cunningham, lately in the employ of the Raja of Mahson, in the district of Basti, North-Western Provinces, having died intestate at Mahson on the 22nd May 1894, and his assets having been received in this Court and sold for Rs. 54-14, this is to notify that whoever be the heir of the deceased and entitled to receive payment of the money so deposited must attend for this purpose within twelve months from this date and satisfy the Court of his title and claims. If no one attends within the period above specified, the money will be credited to Government.

Dated this 5th day of October 1894.

(700—1)

Illegible, District Judge.

## Treasure Trove.

**IT** is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 30th July 1894 a piece of gold weighing about 10½ kulanis (3½ oz.), valued at Rs. 126, was found buried under ground by Suppan and Sadayan in the dry field survey No. 39D of the village of Palancottai in the Sankaranai-narkoil taluq, Tinnevely district, in the Presidency of Madras.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Tinnevely, at his office at Tinnevely on the 20th day of March 1895, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

BANWATYAN MACLEOD, Acting Collector.  
Tinnevely, the 4th October 1894.



## Notification.

IT is hereby notified under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 13th day of December 1893, treasure consisting of the articles mentioned below, valued at Rs. 4,805-6-10, was discovered in the house of the Nuttadars of Konganapuram, in the Konganapuram village, Sanhari division, Piruchengoda taluq, Salem district, in the Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Salem, in his office at Salem, at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 11th February 1895, in order that their claims may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act—

Articles.		Estimated value.	
Serial No.	DESCRIPTION.	Rs.	A. P.
(1)	Two gold beads of the marriage symbol, twisted wire ( ), with gold mogappus ( ), screws ( ), six in number ...	271	0 0
(2)	Two gold pieces ...	32	1 0
(3)	Three gold rings ( ) ...	88	74 0
(4)	Two-eight cornered gold rings ( ) ...	27	11 0
(5)	Two gold twisted wires ( ) ...	8	12 0
(6)	Four tanga Varagama ( ) ...	29	2 0
(7)	Nine gold Sanara coins ( ) ...	62	10 0
(8)	One gold mohur ...	23	5 0
(9)	One gold ring set with diamond ( ) ...	250	0 0
(10)	249 full sovereigns and two half-sovereigns ...	4,000	0 0
(11)	One old rupee ...	1	0 0
(12)	Pieces of cut rupees (two rupees weight) ...	1	0 0
(13)	Three quarter-rupee pieces ...	0	12 0
(14)	Three one-eighth rupee pieces ...	0	6 0
(15)	One gold ear ornament ( ) ...	4	0 0
(16)	One gold murugu ( ) ...	1	0 0
(17)	Ditto broken pieces ...	0	8 0
(18)	One earring set with red stones ...	1	0 0
(19)	Ditto set with emerald ...	1	0 0
(20)	Cash copper coins ...	0	1 7
(21)	One Gopali coin ...	0	1 0
(22)	One white stone ( ) ...	0	1 0
(23)	One Bombay pearl ...	0	0 3
(24)	Three red stones ...	0	2 0
(25)	Two spodiga stones ( ) ...	0	8 0
(26)	Two copper and one tin case ( ), in which the above articles were secured ...	0	8 0
Total ...		4,805	6 10

G. STOKES, Collector.

## Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about 2nd July 1894, 20 gold coins, worth Rs. 13-8, were found in the old village site of Brahuranakraka, Kavali taluk, Nellore district, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned on the 4th April 1895 at Nellore and establish their claims to it.

P. J. POPE,

Assistant Collector, for Collector.

The 6th October 1894.

## No. 31.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Madras Commissariat of country manufactured soap for one year, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras up to 12 noon on the 7th December 1894, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and the stations where required are given in the tender form.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras up to 4 o'clock p.m. on the 6th December 1894. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country manufactured soap."

5. The tenders may be for the requirement of all the stations or of one or any number of them, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period. The Commissary-General shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing; but, in the event of the tender being accepted in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government promissory notes or Bank of Bengal or Treasury receipt\* for an amount equal to 2 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of one year's supply of the quantity tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 175. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8. A sample of the soap to be supplied can be inspected at any Commissariat Office.

(By order of the Commissary-General, Bangalore.)

B. GOMPERTZ, Lt.-Col., Asst. Comy.-Genl.,  
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Madras,  
the 24th September 1894.

## No. 32.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Madras Commissariat of Indian-grown black tea for one year, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896, at the stations and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras up to 12 noon on the 27th November 1894, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras, up to 4 o'clock p.m. on the 26th November 1894. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Indian-grown black tea."

5. The tender may be in part, but for not less than 5,000 lbs., or for the whole requirement. Government shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing; but, in the event of the tender being accepted in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government promissory notes or Bank of Bengal or Treasury receipt\* for an amount equal to 2 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity of tea tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 2,000. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8. Samples of the tea which each tenderer is prepared to supply should reach the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, at least one month previous to the opening of tenders, viz., on or before the 27th October 1894.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Stations.	Estimated quantities.	Amount of earnest-money.
<b>SCHEDULE I.</b>		
<i>Clause A.</i>		
(Deliverable at Madras.)	lbs.	Rs.
Madras Commissariat Storekeeper-General.	255,800	2,000
<i>Clause B.</i>		
(Deliverable at the different stations as noted below.)		
Rangoon ...	69,200	600
Wellington ...	20,000	180
Bangalore ...	38,800	840
Bellary ...	10,500	100
Secunderabad ...	69,000	600
Belgaum ...	26,500	250
Madras ...	21,500	190
<i>Clause C.</i>		
(Deliverable at Meerut.)		
Chief Commissariat Officer ...	255,300	2,000

(By order of the Commissary-General.)

B. GOMPERTZ, Lt.-Col., Asst. Comy.-Genl.,

Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Madras, the 24th September 1894.

No. 33.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Madras Commissariat (Burma and India) of sugar for rations and hospital for one year, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras up to 12 noon on the 4th December 1894, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and the stations where required are given in the tender form.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 3rd December 1894. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of sugar for rations and hospital."

5. The tender may be for one or both the descriptions and for supply of all the stations or of one or any number of them, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate for each description must be an average for the whole period. The Commissary-General shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing; but, in the event of the tender being accepted in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with separate earnest-money for each description of sugar in Government promissory notes or Bank of Bengal or Treasury receipt\* for an amount equal to 2 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of one year's supply of the quantity of each description of sugar tendered for, but the earnest money of any one description of sugar need not exceed Rs. 2,000. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

\* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8. Samples of the sugar to be supplied can be inspected at any Commissariat Office.

(By order of the Commissary-General, Bangalore.)

B. GOMPERTZ, Lt.-Col., Asst. Comy.-Genl.,

Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Madras, the 24th September 1894.

## The Standard Balers, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Clive Row, Calcutta, on Friday, the 26th October 1894, at 4 P.M., when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 4th day of October 1894, will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution.

### Resolution.

That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1882 and 1887, and that Arthur Samuel Lovelock, Esq., of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, be, and he is hereby appointed, Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

By order of the Directors,

SINCLAIR, MURRAY & Co., Managing Agents,  
The Standard Balers, Limited.

Calcutta, the 12th October 1894.

(702—1)

## INSOLVENT NOTICES.

*In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.*

In the matter of KASHIPERSAD and LUCHMINARAIN, insolvents.

On Monday, the 24th day of September last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. G. Lewis, Attorney.

(692—2)

In the matter of KOONJO BEHARY CHUCKERBUTTY, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 1st day of October instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(693—2)

In the matter of RASH BEHARY DEY, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 3rd day of October instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(694—2)

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, the 3rd day of October 1894.

## Notice.

In the matter of FRANCIS GEORGE, insolvent.

MR. FRANCIS GEORGE, now residing at Chittagong, was declared an insolvent, under section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, on the 11th September 1894. The Nazir of this Court has been appointed Receiver of the estate. Creditors to prove their debts on the 1st November next.

C. P. CASPARY, Offg. District Judge.

Chittagong, the 19th September 1894.

(629—1)

## POSTAL NOTICES.

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 Augustin, S. M.  
 Arnowicz, B.  
 Ashton, Mrs. R. H.  
 Barry, T. & Co.  
 Beans.  
 Bell, J.  
 Best, H. S.  
 Bowden, Miss M.  
 Brandenburg, Mon.  
 Brooke, Mrs.  
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 Bull, Wm.  
 Coque, Val Paul.  
 Clifton, Percy.  
 Cuddy, P. J.  
 Calahan, Miss M. K.  
 Chilterham, J. C.  
 David, T. R.  
 DeBaux, W.  
 Devoy, P.  
 Dias, E. D.  
 Donnelly, Mrs. M.  
 Earle, T. S.  
 Eugene, H.  
 Ezra, E.  
 Fitzjones, Dr.  
 Ewin, Miss B.  
 Fergusson, E.  
 Forsyth, Peter.  
 Fowke, R.  
 Fursetzer, Olga Madame.  
 George, Mr.  
 Giffard, Capt.  
 Gorman, J. C.  
 Gregory, C. M.  
 Green, Thos. H.  
 Hill, Mrs. C.  
 Horne, Daniel.  
 Hunter, Miss.  
 Halliday, C. E.  
 Johnson, Capt. T. S.

King, C. H. L.  
 Kirk, G. A.  
 Lindgeon, Oscar.  
 Lascelles, J. H.  
 Lanterbach, Emma.  
 Loemen, Sohur P.  
 Mackintosh, G. W.  
 Meyer, G. E.  
 Mitchell, J.  
 Munro, J.  
 Nicoll, J.  
 Nickols, C. G.  
 Norton, Mrs. F. B.  
 Osborne, J.  
 Paul, M.  
 Phillips, Capt. B.  
 Proskowetz, F.  
 Randolph, C. G.  
 Ray, MacCarthy.  
 Reding, F.  
 Rushton, A. J.  
 Sairel, J.  
 Schroder, R. C.  
 Scotson, E.  
 Sharp, Captain.  
 Skuarecom, Jean.  
 Small, Agnew.  
 Smart, F. T.  
 Smith, Miss M. G. O.  
 Scott, E. C.  
 Southerton, F. W.  
 Stein, H.  
 Simpson, A. E.  
 Standly, W.  
 Sinclair, Mrs. H. L.  
 Taylor, G. G. B.  
 Thomas, J. P.  
 Thomson, T.  
 Timbers, J.  
 Townsend, Mrs.  
 Ure, G. A.  
 Weissman, B.  
 Wilkinson, S.  
 Wood, J. M.

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Bockmann, Paulo.  
 Calville, Mrs. S.  
 Lascelles, J. H.

Moscovitz, L.  
 Pratt, W. D.

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Brown, G. C. Cowley.  
 Bruce, W.  
 Campbell, Dr.

Kelly, Capt. L.  
 Oxborough, Rev. G. W.  
 Wikins, Rev. W. J.

JOHN OWENS,  
 Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Mails for— Date of closing at Calcutta. Route by which despatched.

1894.

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 Ditto ditto ... 24th " Ditto.  
 Ditto (book-post and pattern packets). 23rd " Ditto.  
 Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion. 24th Ditto.  
 Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies. 24th Ditto.  
 Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan. 27th Ditto.  
 Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania. 27th Ditto.  
 Australasian Colonies ... 20th Via Bombay and Tuticorin.  
 Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China. 20th " Per French str. Kridan.  
 Straits, China and Japan ... 10th Per str. Chelydra.  
 Rangoon and Moumein ... 19th Ditto Pentakota.  
 Rangoon, Moumein, Penang, and Singapore. 23rd Ditto Ethiopia.  
 Akyab, Kyaukpyn, Sandoway and Rangoon. 17th Ditto Karagola.  
 Port Blair ... 17th Via Madras.  
 Ditto ... 23rd Via Rangoon.

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On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.  
 General Post Office, the 16th October 1894.

**Nadia Rivers.**

*Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 5th October 1894.*

Name of river.	Reach of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS.
		Ft. In.	
Gt.	Entrance from Ganges	16 0	Lower intake at head, 9-6.
	Thence to Nurpur	22 0	Dhopipara.
	From Nurpur to Jangipur	20 0	Bangaluri.
	" Jangipur to Berhampore	18 0	Kolgachi.
	" Berhampore to Katwa	21 0	Kunerpur.
Bhupur Jalangi	" Katwa to Nadia	21 0	Patooly.
	Entrance from Ganges	16 0	
	Thence to Akrikanj	14 0	Akrikanj.
	Akrikanj to junction of the Bhurub and Jalangi	19 0	Chakgoma.
	Thence to Pakabari	21 7	Lainogora.
Bhupur Jalangi	Pakabari to Nadia	23 2	Gopinathpur.
	Entrance from Ganges	13 8	
	Thence to Chnypara	6 3	Jamalpur.
	From Chnypara to Shikarpur	5 6	Dowanganj.
	" Shikarpur to Roalia	10 0	Bunajura.
Bhupur Jalangi	" Roalia to Chudanga	11 9	Mohespur.
	" Chudanga to Kishanganj and Hanskhali	21 9	Ganj.

*Gauge Readings.*

Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above zero.	Height above mean sea level.	REMARKS.
Ganges.	Sahabganj	6-10-94	A. M. 6	Feet. 20'00	Feet. 85'00
	Rampur Roalia	6-10-94	12	21'33	63'33
	Entrance of Bhagirathi	6-10-94	7	25'25	69'09
	Entrance of Bhurub-Jalangi	6-10-94	...	25'46	63'46
	Entrance of Mathabganj	6-10-94	...	15'72	.....
Bhagirathi Jalangi	Berhampore	8-10-94	13	25'35	59'00
	Kishnachur	5-10-94	...	25'75	34'64
Mathabganj.	Sarupganj	6-10-94	6	26'54	30'84
	Hanskhali	6-10-94	...	26'25	35'10

M. J. NORMAN, C. E.,

*Ere. Engr., Nadia Rivers Division.*

Berhampore, the 8th October 1894.

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## Nadia Rivers.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 12th October 1894.

Name of river.	Reach of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS.
		Ft. In.	
Shagirathi.	Entrance from Ganges ...	18 0	Lower intake at head, D.D. Sumsherganj.
	Thence to Nurpur ...	17 0	Lalkhondar.
	From Nurpur to Jangipur ...	18 0	Dujerpore.
	„ Jangipur to Berhampore ...	20 0	Moghumpore.
	„ Berhampore to Katwa ...	21 6	Neodoy.
Bhadrub-Jalangi.	Entrance from Ganges ...	20 0	
	Thence to Akrganj ...	15 0	Akriganj.
	Akriganj to junction of the Bhadrub and Jalangi ...	19 0	Chuckjama.
	Thence to Patkabari ...	23 0	Jainogore.
	Patkabari to Nadia ...	22 6	Birpore.
Mathabhangga.	Entrance from Ganges ...	12 9	Jamalpore.
	Thence to Chynpara ...	5 6	Kachorepara.
	From Chynpara to Shikarpur ...	6 0	Bamondia.
	„ Shikarpur to Boalia ...	10 0	Mohespore.
	„ Boalia to Chudanga ...	11 6	
	„ Chudanga to Kishan-ganj and Hanskhali ...	14 3	Ranaghat.

## Gauge Readings.

Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above zero.	Height above mean sea-level.	REMARKS.
		A.M.	Feet.	Feet.	
	13-10-94	6	22'06	90'06	
	13-10-94	12	22'50	94'50	
Ganges ...	13-10-94	7	28'55	72'39	
	13-10-94	...	25'02	63'88	
	13-10-94	...	16'22	...	
Shagirathi	13-10-94	6	25'58	50'33	
Jalangi ...	13-10-94	...	21'02	33'81	
	13-10-94	6	26'00	30'30	
Mathabhangga.	13-10-94	...	23'46	31'31	

M. J. NORMAN, C.E.,

Exe. Engr., Nadia Rivers Division.

Berhampore, the 16th October 1894.

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Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

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Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure), as modified up to 1st January 1892. In Urdu. Re. 1-4. (8a.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st January 1892. In Urdu. Re. 1-6. (8a.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

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 Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May 1891. In Urdu.  
 Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu.  
 Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July 1891. In Urdu.  
 Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July 1894. In Urdu.  
 Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st July 1894; with Appendices containing notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties, and publishing rules under the Act. In Urdu.  
 Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st May 1894. In Urdu.  
 Act V of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June 1894. In Urdu.

## V.—MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

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- Report of the Indian Law Commission, 1879. F. cap boards. Re. 1. (5a.)

- Lists of British Enactments in Force in Native States, Southern India (Madras and Mysore) Corrected to 30th November 1888. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super royal 8vo. Rs. 2-8 (4a.)

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# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1894.

PART III.

*Acts of the Bengal Council.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

ACT No. VI of 1894.

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honour on the 27th August, 1894, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 3rd October, 1894, is hereby published for general information :—

*An Act to amend Bengal Act IV of 1894.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Bengal Act IV of 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CALCUTTA ;

The 9th October, 1894. }

1. This Act shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor General.

2. In section 37 of Bengal Act IV of 1894, Amendment of section the words “of a railway administration” and the words “or the railway administration” shall be omitted.

GORDON LEITH,

*Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,  
Legislative Department.*





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1894.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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### RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

#### GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Darjeeling, the 16th October 1894.*

#### RESOLUTION—No. 108T.G.

#### READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for the year 1893-94.

Mr. H. C. Williams took charge of the Division after the close of the year, and in preparing the Report was under the disadvantage of writing without personal knowledge of the events of the year. He has compiled a useful but rather lengthy report. In future years it will be desirable to curtail remarks on those departments (such as Registration, Education, Excise, &c.) regarding which a separate departmental report is issued.

2. In only one district, Murshidabad, the Magistrate, Mr. Kennedy, was unchanged throughout the year. The districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore were, however, governed by their former Magistrates, Messrs. Collier, Bernard, and Fiddian, for all but a small portion of the year, when they were absent on short leave. In Khulna, Mr. Brojendra Nath Dé ended his long tenure of office as Magistrate and went on leave in August, since when two officers

have held temporary charge. All these Magistrates have done well and deserve the commendation of Government. Rai Durgagati Banerjee Bahadur, Collector of Calcutta, is also favourably mentioned.

3. The information given in paragraphs 80, 86 and 87 of the Report regarding the Jessore Loan Company, the Khulna Trading Company, and the 46 small Insurance Companies in the Bâgerhat subdivision is curious and interesting. It appears that these Companies are a new class of ventures for the investment of native capital.

4. The Magistrate of Murshidabad appears from paragraph 123 to have suggested that the system of retaining village watchmen on service tenures should be upheld in Murshidabad, instead of advancing the introduction of paid chaukidars under the Chaukidari Act. This is opposed to the views of Government, which contemplate the gradual substitution of paid men for chakran chaukidars. In connection with chaukidars' pay, it is to be remarked that the reasoning of the Magistrate of Nadia (quoted in paragraph 126) is the result of a misapprehension. The panchayat is bound to pay the salary at the end of every quarter, and fifteen days after the quarter the chaukidars can complain to the Magistrate. But the payment is considered to be in arrear as soon as the quarter is over, and the efforts of Magistrates should be directed to seeing that the quarterly payments are made punctually.

5. The Officiating Commissioner remarks in paragraph 155 on the poor collections in khas mahals, and expresses his agreement with Mr. Westmacott in the view that Deputy Collectors are inclined to neglect revenue work for criminal. On the other hand, the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, believes the reverse to be the case. Such generalizations are perhaps to be deprecated. What is necessary is that the distribution of work amongst the district staff should be more equal, and that the District Officer should satisfy himself that each officer performs the duty assigned to him.

6. The statistics given in paragraphs 158-59 of the Report regarding the cost and nature of material improvements in the khas mahals are valuable, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that all Commissioners should give similar information in their annual report, especially with regard to improvements in the water-supply of villages. The smallness of the total amount expended in this way is to be regretted. Only in the 24-Parganas was there any considerable outlay under this head, consisting, as it did, of over three-fourths of the total expenditure in the Division. In the management of Wards' estates, however, there has been a wise liberality, and His Honour has much pleasure in noticing that in the Bhawanipur and Kasimbazar estates upwards of Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively were spent with discretion and forethought upon works of improvement. The expenditure in the Bhawanipur estate was, however, largely devoted to clearing jungle in the Sundarbans—a useful investment of money, but not directly beneficial to the population already resident on the estate. The management of the Kasimbazar estate have also supported, at a cost of over Rs. 15,000, schools and dispensaries in different localities and a Zanana Hospital at Arnakali. When distress arising out of the floods of last year overtook pargana Sarail of this large estate, the Board of Revenue took a sound and liberal view of the situation; the postponement of rents and the grant of relief have been on a scale worthy of a large zamindar.

7. It is mentioned in paragraph 248 that in the district of the 24-Parganas over 300 miles of bridged and unmetalled roads are in the charge of the Local Boards, and that they are not kept in good condition. It is not usual to put roads of this class under the Local Boards. His Honour would observe that the opinion generally held in the Public Works Department is that metalling of roads should be done in the rains and earthwork in dry weather, and not the opposite, as is stated in paragraph 249. The efforts made by the District Board and the Municipality of Baraset, paragraph 305, to remove obstructions and restore the flow of water in the Soonti river were highly praiseworthy, and His Honour trusts that the other local bodies in the Division will follow this example.

8. The section on Education shows a decrease in the number of schools and of scholars, which is a subject of much regret. It is questionable if any other Division in the Province shows such bad results, but it is explained in paragraph 267 that the falling off in the number of lower primary schools

and their pupils is due to agricultural distress. Throughout the Division the schools were 255 fewer than in 1892-93, and the number of pupils, Muhammadan as well as Hindu, decreased by over 6,000, mostly in primary schools. The expenditure on education was smaller by nearly Rs. 28,000. Except in the case of secondary schools in Khulna, the decrease was apparent in every class of school and in every district.

9. With regard to the remarks in paragraph 340 of Mr. Williams on the absence of information on the sale of stamps and issue of money-orders, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it is not incumbent on District Officers to visit post and telegraph offices with the object of making such enquiries. But Mr. Williams observes that information might well have been given as to the success which has attended the sale of quinine in post-offices, and that he previously in Bihar found the measure a successful experiment.

10. In paragraph 324 a reference is made to one of the important events of the year—the election in May 1893, by qualified municipalities of the Division, of a member as their representative for the Bengal Legislative Council. The anti-kine-killing movement is said to have spread very slightly to this Division, though the difficulty in Jessore of procuring pound-keepers, referred to in paragraph 349, was probably the effect of this movement, but it was apparently only local. The Commissioner is fortunate in being able to record that, as far as this Division was concerned, the relations of Hindus and Muhammadans were satisfactory and that there was no tension of feeling between them worthy of public notice.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY  
DIVISION FOR 1893-94.

No. 63J.G., dated Calcutta, the 30th June 1894.

From—H. C. WILLIAMS, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the General Administration of the Presidency Division for the year 1893-94, with the statistical returns enumerated in annexure B to Government letter No. 544, dated 28th February 1892.

## I.—CHARGE.

2. Mr. E. V. Westmacott held the office of the Commissioner throughout the year under report. I took over charge from him on the 25th April 1894.

3. In the table below are given the names of the Magistrates and Collectors who served in this Division during the past year, the districts of which they were in charge, and the period for which they severally held office:—

DISTRICT.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD OF INCUMBENCY.			
		From—		To—	
24-Parganas	Mr. F. R. S. Collier	1st April	1893	26th August	1893.
	, J. H. Temple	27th August	"	26th September	"
	, F. R. S. Collier	27th September	"	31st March	1894.
Nadia ...	, J. H. Bernard	1st April	"	4th "	"
	, E. W. Collin	5th March	1894	31st "	"
Murshidabad	, J. Kennedy	1st April	1893	31st "	"
	, W. Fiddian	1st "	"	29th May	1893.
Jessore ...	, F. S. Hamilton	30th May	"	1st December	"
	, W. Fiddian	2nd December	"	31st March	1894.
	, C. Fisher	1st April	"	4th April	1893.
Khulna	, Brojendranath Dé	5th "	"	8th "	"
	, C. Fisher	9th "	"	4th May	"
	, Brojendranath Dé	5th "	"	16th August	"
	, C. H. Bompas	17th August	"	27th November	"
	, H. F. T. Maguire	28th November	"	31st March	1894.

4. From the above it will be seen that in no district, except Murshidabad, did one officer remain in charge throughout the year. Mr. Collier was away on short leave for one month, from the 27th August to 26th September 1893, and Mr. Temple acted for him. In Nadia Mr. Bernard went away on furlough on the 4th March 1894, and Mr. Collin took charge of the district. In Jessore Mr. Hamilton acted for Mr. Fiddian when he was away on furlough from the 30th May to 1st December 1893. The changes were very frequent in Khulna. Mr. Fisher was in charge of the district when Mr. Brojendranath Dé was on short leave in the beginning of the year, but he was suddenly called back to Khulna to be present during an enquiry made by Mr. Westmacott into the forgeries committed in the Collectorate there, from the 5th to 8th April 1893. Mr. Fisher held charge of the district from 9th April to 4th May 1893, when Mr. Brojendranath Dé resumed charge. He continued in office till 16th August 1893, when he went away on furlough, and was succeeded by Mr. C. H. Bompas. This gentleman held office until the 27th of November last, when Mr. H. F. T. Maguire relieved him, and he retained charge till the close of the year. However undesirable for administrative purposes these changes may be, they were apparently unavoidable.

5. The statement below shows the names of the officers and the period for which each held charge of the several subdivisions of the districts of this Division during the year:—

District.	Subdivision.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD OF INCUMBENCY.	
			From—	To—
1	2	3	4	5
24-Paraganas.	Barasat ...	Babu Mohesh Chunder Sen ...	1st April 1893	5th July 1893.
		" Bejoy Krishna Bose ...	6th July "	5th September "
		" Mohesh Chunder Sen ...	6th September "	22nd January 1894.
		" Bejoy Krishna Bose ...	23rd January 1894	29th March "
	Basirhat ...	" Chandi Das Ghosh ...	30th March "	31st "
		Maulvi Mahomed Abdulla	1st April 1893	31st "
		Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerjee	1st "	26th June 1893.
		" Radhakant Banerjee ...	27th June "	6th September "
	Diamond Harbour.	" Gopal Chunder Mukerjee	7th September "	22nd March 1894
		" Khagendranath Mitter ...	23rd March 1894	31st "
Nadia ...	Kushtia ...	" Rajaninath Chatterjee ...	1st April 1893	19th April 1893.
		" Purna Chundra Mitra ...	20th "	31st March 1894.
	Meherpur ...	" Mukunda Deb Mukerjee	1st "	19th July 1893.
		Mr. W. N. Delevingne	20th July "	31st March 1894.
Murshidabad.	Ranaghat ...	Babu Nobin Chunder Sen	1st April "	31st "
	Jangipur ...	" Nobokumar Chackerbutty	1st "	31st "
	Kandi ...	" Pran Kumar Ghose ...	1st "	31st "
	Narail ...	" Amirta Lal Mukerjee ...	1st "	31st "
Jessore	Magura ...	" Bopin Behari Mukerjee...	1st "	12th May 1893.
		Mr. C. Fisher	13th May "	13th September "
	Jhenidah ...	Babu Radhakant Banerjee ...	14th September "	31st March 1894.
		Mr. E. M. Konstam	1st April "	1st July 1893.
Khulna	Bangaon ...	" W. Maxwell	2nd July "	31st March 1894.
		Babu Monmotho Kumar Bose...	1st April "	18th July 1893.
	Satkhira ...	Mr. A. K. Ray	19th July "	31st March 1894.
		Babu Suresh Chunder Chatterjee	1st April "	18th "
Bagerhat ...		" Gati Krishna Neogy ...	14th March 1894	31st "
		" Kumudnath Mukerjee ...	1st April 1893	31st "

It will be seen that of the fourteen subdivisions in the districts of this Division there was no change in six, and none in either of the subdivisions of Murshidabad. In the other subdivisions there were permanent changes. In Barasat they were particularly numerous.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

6. Mr. Westmacott spent 94 days on tour away from head-quarters. This period was distributed over nearly the whole year, as will appear from the following abstract:—

(a) Tour of Commissioner.

MONTH.	24-Paraganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1893.						
April ...	2	4	2	...	4	
May ...	1	5	...	...	...	
June ...	1	...	...	...	...	
July ...	1	...	...	...	7	
August ...	3	...	...	...	2	
November ...	4	...	...	...	...	
December ...	3	...	...	...	...	
1894.						
January ...	...	...	11	...	9	
February ...	...	16	6	...	...	
March ...	...	4	...	19	...	
Total ...	15	29	19	19	22	104



Of the total of 104 thus shown, ten days were spent partly in one and partly in another district. He could not go out in September and October owing to illness.

7. Of the 14 subdivisions Mr. Westmacott inspected 12 during the year, those in the district of Murshidabad having been inspected by him in the latter part of March 1893.

8. Of the 37 municipalities in the districts of this Division Mr. Westmacott inspected the following on the dates mentioned against their names:—

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Date of visit.
1	2	3
24-Parganas ...	Govardanga ...	21st April 1893.
	Baranagar ...	26th " "
	Barasat ...	13th May "
	Manicktolla ...	29th " "
	Basirhat ...	31st July "
	Taki ...	31st " "
	Naihati ...	15th Aug. "
Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	20th May 1893 and 15th Feb. 1894.
	Krishnagar ...	22nd " "
	Nadia ...	8th Feb. 1894.
	Kushtia ...	10th " "
	Kumarkhali ...	11th " "
	Santipur ...	13th " "
	Birnagar ...	14th " "
Murshidabad ...	Meherpur ...	1st April 1893.
	Lalbagh ...	9th March 1894.
Jessore ...	Jessore ...	11th Jan. 1894 and 5th April 1893.
Khulna ...	Khulna ...	7th April 1893.
	Debhatta ...	30th July "
	Satkhira ...	1st Aug. "

When visiting them, he generally discussed with their Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen budget estimates and drainage schemes and other matters, and inspected some of the municipal trenching grounds.

9. While at Khulna in April 1893, the subject of the forgeries in the Collectorate there, which were reported to Government in this Office No. 28J.J., dated 11th April 1893, received his attention.

10. Besides the subdivisional offices mentioned above, Mr. Westmacott inspected all the Magistrates' and Collectors' offices in all their branches, treasuries, sub-treasuries, Registration offices, offices of the District and Local Boards, dispensaries at district or subdivisional head-quarters, jails, subsidiary jails and lunatic asylum. He paid special attention to the working of the court sub-inspectors' offices, the working of Benches, the attendance of Honorary Magistrates and the frequency of remands. Settlement operations also received a due share of his attention. The practice of employing amins on monthly pay was stopped and orders issued to employ them by the job as more likely to expedite matters. He also inspected the offices of the managers of wards' estates, some of the ganja and opium shops which were on his route, liquor depôts and distilleries. He also visited slaughter-houses, markets and some schools. While at Murshidabad in March last, he paid a visit to the punitive police outpost stationed at Shamnagar, where the villagers murdered three men of Mr. Hills, of Patkabari, but escaped punishment. He inspected some of the old cemeteries, especially one at Barasat, which he visited in company with Mr. Collier and the Ven'ble Archdeacon of Calcutta. He also visited some of

the Government estates and inspected the offices of the Collector of Calcutta, and made a partial inspection of the office of the Collector of Income-tax at the same place.

11. The orders of Government in respect of touring have been fully complied with by all the District Officers, except the

(b) Tours of Collectors.

Collectors of the 24-Parganas and Jessore. In the 24-Parganas the Collector and the Joint-Magistrate spent between them 89 days on tour, or one day less than the period prescribed by the rules. In Jessore the tour of the District Officers fell short by two days.

12. Mr. Collier, the Collector of the 24-Parganas, was out for 49 days and the Joint-Magistrate for 40 days. Their tour was distributed over all the months of the year, except May, September, and October. Mr. Collier says that his appointment as a member of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act rendered it impossible for him to spend any more days on tour. All the subdivisional offices and treasuries were inspected twice during the year. Some of the sub-registry offices, most of the thanas and nearly all the municipal offices and dispensaries were visited. Mr. Collier also looked into the state of roads and communications and matters connected with the principal Government estates, inspected schools, enquired into the state of public feeling and public health, saw the state of crops and had interviews with the people of all classes. He, moreover, visited the Naihati cooly depôt and the jute mills at Shamnagar, Budge-Budge, and Baranagar.

13. The tour of the Collectors of Nadia extended over a period of 120 days, and was distributed over all months of the year, except February. Mr. Bernard was on tour for 112 days, and Mr. Collin, who took charge on the 5th March 1894, for eight days. Mr. Bernard visited all the subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries, thanas, sub-registry offices, municipalities and dispensaries. He looked into the state of roads and communications, the Government estates in Mehorpur and Kushtia subdivisions, inspected schools and pounds in many places, enquired into the state of public feeling and public health, saw the state of crops in different parts of the district and had interviews with the people of all classes. In October he visited Birnagar, Ranaghat, and Chakdaha Municipalities, accompanied by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, and minutely examined the sanitary arrangements of these municipalities. Mr. Collin visited Ranaghat and Santipur and made an inspection of all the public offices at these places.

14. In Murshidabad Mr. Kennedy spent 120 days on tour. He inspected all the khas mahals and the principal villages in the district, and also the subdivisional offices, treasuries and sub-registry offices.

15. The District Officers of Jessore spent 118 days on tour, or two days less than the time prescribed by Government. Of these, Mr. Hamilton was out for 50 days and Mr. Fiddian for 68 days. Mr. Fiddian says that he could have made up the deficiency of two days in the total touring for the year had he not been laid up for some time by an accident, and also detained at headquarters for Mr. Westmacott's inspection. Mr. Hamilton was chiefly occupied with the inspection of subdivisional offices. He inspected some thanas, registry offices, and the Kotechandpur Municipal office, and made an enquiry about hemp drugs. Mr. Fiddian also inspected the subdivisional offices, police-stations, registration offices, schools, and other institutions and visited most parts of the district, except the Jhenidah subdivision, which was visited by Mr. Hamilton, and part of the Bangaon subdivision. Attention was given to the realisation of the arrears of chaukidars' pay, and for this purpose, whenever practicable, a notice was issued to all defaulting panchayats to meet him at the thana and pay up the arrears. The effect of this was to ensure in the majority of cases that the panchayats paid up the arrears on or before the date fixed. A marked improvement in the payment of chaukidars' salaries is said to have taken place, default for more than one quarter being quite exceptional, and in some police areas all have been paid up to date. Attention was also given to the registration of births and deaths. Registration of births has, as a rule, doubled in the year 1893 compared with 1892. Many enquiries were also made as to trade and commerce, the lines which traffic take, and the commodities dealt in. The result of prosecutions under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, was found to have been beneficial as shown by a great decrease in burglaries, thefts, and dacoities.

16. The District Officers of Khulna spent 91 days on tour, or one day in excess of the period prescribed for this district. Of these, Mr. Fisher was out for 1 day, Mr. Brojendranath Dé for 8 days, Mr. Bompas for 17, and Mr. Maguire for 65 days. Mr. Fisher visited Bagerhat only. Messrs. Dé and Bompas each visited Bagerhat and Satkhira and made partial inspections. Mr. Bompas also inspected the thanas and outposts which lie in the way to these places. Mr. Maguire went round the whole district, stopping for nearly a week at the subdivisional head-quarters and for two or three days at each of the outlying thanas and making the usual inspections of khas tahsil offices, sub-registry offices, roads, schools and pounds. He attended several chaukidari parades and enquired about the state of the people generally. He also made enquiries about income-tax cases and outstills. His touring was not marked by any important occurrence.

(c) Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

17. The following table shows the time spent on tour by the Subdivisional Officers:—

DISTRICT.	Name of Officer.	Number of days.
1	2	3
24-Parganas ...	Subdivisional Officer of Barasat ...	111
	Ditto of Basirhat ...	97
	Ditto of Diamond Harbour.	91
Nadia ...	Ditto of Kushtia ...	106
	Ditto of Meherpur ...	107
	Ditto of Ranaghat ...	137
Murshidabad ...	Ditto of Jangipur ...	115
	Ditto of Kandi ...	100
Jessore ..	Ditto of Jheuidah ...	125
	Ditto of Magura ...	109
	Ditto of Narail ...	122
	Ditto of Bangaon ...	94
Khulna ...	Ditto of Satkhira ...	101
	Ditto of Bagerhat ...	102

It will be seen that all the Subdivisional Officers without a single exception more than fully complied with the orders of Government in respect of tours. Almost all of them appear to have visited all parts of their respective subdivisions. The tours of the Subdivisional Officers of the 24-Parganas, Jessore, and Khulna were generally well planned and useful. Amongst other things, they made enquiries about the state of the crops and the supply of food-grains, the health of the people, the condition of the roads and other communications, the relations between landlord and tenant, income-tax assessments and the working of the Chaukidari Act. They also inspected police-stations, outposts, sub-registry offices, schools and pathsalas, excise shops, pounds and khas mahals. While in the interior they also enquired into criminal and revenue cases. Mr. A. K. Ray, the Subdivisional Officer of Bangaon, is said to have submitted interesting diaries. The Subdivisional Officers of Nadia and Murshidabad are reported to have given due attention to all the usual subjects of enquiry and inspection. The Subdivisional Officer of Bagerhat in Khulna visited the greater part of his subdivision. I think every Subdivisional Officer should thoroughly visit every part of his subdivision in the course of the year.

18. With reference to paragraph 10 of Government Circular No. 4J.D., dated the 14th October 1891, I may mention that in the 24-Parganas the Subdivisional Officers of Barasat and Diamond Harbour have each a horse and the Subdivisional Officer of Basirhat a boat. In Nadia and Murshidabad the Subdivisional Officers and others who have to camp out keep horses. In Jessore the Subdivisional Officer of Jhenidah keeps horses, and the Subdivisional Officers of Magura and Narail have each a boat. In Bangaon Babu Manmatha Kumar Bose had a horse, but Mr. A. K. Ray, the present Subdivisional Officer, has none. He travelled by *ticca* boats and hired horses as occasion required. In Khulna the Subdivisional Officers have each a boat.

19. The district offices and treasuries in all the districts of the Division were inspected by my predecessor, Mr. Westmacott. Such irregularities as he found were pointed out in his inspection notes, and have since been remedied.

(d) Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries by—

(1) Commissioner.

All the District Officers inspected their offices and treasuries twice during the year. Their inspections did not disclose any serious irregularities in any department, except in

(2) Collectors.

Murshidabad. The chief defects noticed by the Collector of Murshidabad were in the Road Cess Department. The defects have, however, since been remedied.

20. Mr. Westmacott inspected all the subdivisional offices and treasuries during the year, except those in Murshidabad, which he had inspected in the latter part of March 1893. No serious irregularities were found.

(e) Inspection of Subdivisional Offices and Treasuries by—

(1) Commissioner.

All the subdivisional offices and treasuries were inspected twice during the year by the Collectors, the Barasat subdivisional office having been inspected once more by the Joint-

(2) Collectors.

Magistrate of the 24-Parganas. The results of these inspections were generally satisfactory.

### III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

21. Statements Nos. I and II annexed to this report show the average rainfall and outturn of crops in each of the districts of this Division during the past three years. The average rainfall in the year under report was greater in all the districts compared with that in 1891-92 and 1892-93. The largest rainfall during the year was at Canning Town in the 24-Parganas, being 94.16 inches, and the smallest at Kandi in Murshidabad, where it was only 52.68 inches. The outturn of *aman* or winter crop in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Khulna was greater than that of the previous year, but the *bhadoi* or early rice and jute crop fell off in all the districts. Other crops are not grown in all the districts, and are not of much importance.

22. In the 24-Parganas the average rainfall in the year under report was greater than that of the previous year in all the subdivisions, except Diamond Harbour, where it was 66.58 against 88.24 in the preceding year. In June and July there were heavy rains, which submerged all the low lands in the southern part of the district. The result was that the transplantation of *aman* crop in the low lands was greatly impeded, and *rus* and jute standing on such lands were destroyed. This accounts for the average outturn of the *bhadoi* and jute crops being considerably less than that of the previous year. The *aman* crop on high lands, however, grew well, and its outturn was not below the average. The *rabi* and oilseed crops yielded a less outturn than in the preceding year, as the want of rain after sowing in October prevented the plants from thriving well.

23. In Nadia the average rainfall in the year under report was greater than that of the preceding two years in all subdivisions; but the uneven distribution during the year materially affected the cultivation and the outturn of different kinds of crops. During May and June, when the sowing and weeding operations of *bhadoi* paddy and other *bhadoi* crops were in progress, the weather was very unfavourable. The rainfall during those months being exceedingly heavy, the growth of the young crops was checked, while in some

Parts of the Kushtia and Meherpur subdivisions the crops on low lands suffered from accumulation of water. The rainfall from July to September was also abnormal, while the utter cessation of rains from October to March injuriously affected the *rabi* crops all over the district. On the whole, the outturn of all the important crops except wheat was less than that of the preceding year.

24. In Murshidabad the rainfall of the year was unusually heavy throughout the district. In the Sadar subdivision the rain, which fell in April, May, and the first-half of June, was favourable to all the crops generally, but the heavy downpour which commenced thereafter caused considerable damage to the paddy of low lands, indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane. In the Sadar 23·13 inches fell in June against 10·38 in the preceding year. The rains of August, September, and October did good to the standing crops. There was no rain from November to the middle of January, and the winter crops began to fall off. The little rain which fell in February and March improved the condition of mulberry and indigo. In the Sadar subdivision an average outturn of all crops, except winter crops, was obtained. In the Jangipur subdivision the low tract called *Bagri* reaped a splendid *bhadoi* crop, but the expectation of reaping a bumper crop of *aman*, which is the principal crop in the neighbouring tract (*Barh*), was not fully realised owing to incessant rains. A sixteen-anna crop was, however, obtained. The early growth of indigo was very promising, but constant rain spoiled the colour and reduced the ultimate outturn to 8 annas. The early-sown *kalai* was grazed down by cattle, as it produced no pods, while that late sown yielded a 6-anna crop. The total absence of winter rain caused the *rabi* outturn to be very limited, and in the case of wheat, insects damaged the roots. In the Kandi subdivision the total rainfall of the year under report was very little over that of the previous year. *Aman*, pulses and oilseeds were the only crops of which the outturn was better; that of all other crops was worse. This is ascribed to the untimely rainfall.

25. In Jessore the rainfall was abnormally high in May and June. The heavy fall of May interfered with the sowing of *aus* and *aman* and caused a large area to remain unsown, while that of June submerged the young *aus*, *aman*, and jute plants grown on low lands, and caused great injury to these crops as also to indigo. Incessant rains also greatly impeded the weeding operations, which are essential to *aus*, *aman*, and jute. Again, the absence of rain from the middle of November till the latter part of February much affected the *rabi* crops. Owing to these causes the outturn of the several crops of the year fell below the average. *Aus* or early rice crop yielded a 10-anna outturn against 18 annas in the previous year, while the outturn of *aman* fell below the average. *Aus* suffered more in Jhenidah and Narail subdivisions, while the outturn of *aman* was larger in the Narail and Bangaon subdivisions. Pulses, jute, indigo, and tobacco yielded a 9, 7, 4, and 12-anna outturn against 11, 16, 10 and 14 annas in the previous year.

26. In Khulna the average rainfall in the year under report was more than in either of the two previous years in all places of record, though in Lakhipur in the Satkhira subdivision it was almost the same as in the previous year. The highest rainfall during the year was at Rampal, viz., 93·81 inches. On account of heavy rainfall the low tracts in thanas Bagerhat and Mollahat, where *aman* and *boro* paddy are cultivated to a large extent, were entirely submerged, and those crops, as well as jute and sesamum, which also are largely grown in thana Mollahat, were almost totally lost. The outturn of *aus* was everywhere below the average, while that of *aman* exceeded the average in the Sadar, and was but little below it in the subdivisions. As a matter of fact, the winter rice crop varied a good deal in the different parts of the district. The heavy rains swamped the low lands, but spread abundant moisture over those occupying a higher position, and hence the rice on the higher lands did very well, while that on the lower levels was mostly lost. At the same time, the rice in the Sundarbans, which generally suffers from inundation by salt water, was saved by the heavy rain, and was nearly everywhere a bumper crop. The average outturn is therefore a mean between very good crops and rather bad ones.

## IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

27. The following table compares the recorded mortality in the districts of this Division during the past three years:—

DISTRICT.	Number of deaths from fever.			Number of deaths from cholera.			Number of deaths from other causes.			Total number of deaths from all causes.			Average of the year 1891 and 1892.
	1893.	1892.	1891.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1893.	1892.	1891.	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
24-Parganas	31,684	33,164	28,185	1,561	8,742	7,082	7,654	6,152	6,518	41,101	48,058	44,785	46,921
Nadia	47,674	42,491	51,018	4,231	10,628	14,501	8,936	5,403	5,973	60,941	58,686	71,582	65,134
Murshidabad	39,572	31,825	31,705	4,390	4,617	4,362	5,545	4,237	4,542	44,627	40,678	40,599	40,639
Jessore	65,725	64,556	65,980	3,834	11,286	6,420	6,380	3,846	4,420	75,739	75,707	76,820	76,364
Khulna	26,148	28,544	24,247	1,270	3,961	2,824	6,705	4,777	3,642	32,123	37,286	30,713	33,999
Total	206,023	200,544	205,165	15,176	39,196	36,230	35,222	21,635	25,065	256,481	261,415	265,409	264,967
Ratio of death per mille of the population.	26.2	25.5	26.1	1.9	4.9	4.3	4.3	2.1	2.1	32.6	33.5	33.6	33.6

It will be seen that the figures for 1891-92 for the districts of the 24-Parganas and Khulna, as given in the reports for those years, differ considerably from those now furnished by the District Officers and reproduced in the present report. The discrepancies are apparently due to figures for those districts being furnished for calendar years instead of official years. Nevertheless, owing to defective registration, I cannot accept the statistics given in the above statement even as approximately correct, or base any argument upon them. As they stand, they show that the general health in the Division was slightly better than in the two preceding years. Taking the districts separately, the year was most unhealthy in Murshidabad and healthy in the 24-Parganas and Jessore compared with either of the two preceding years. In Nadia the year contrasted unfavourably with 1892, but favourably with 1891. In Khulna the year contrasted favourably with 1892, but unfavourably with 1891.

28. In the 24-Parganas the number of deaths from fever was less by 3.8 per cent., and from cholera by 82.1 per cent., while there was an increase of 21.4 per cent. in regard to deaths from other causes. The Magistrate thinks that deaths from fever were much under-registered during the year. He remarks that it is evident that the exceptional rainfall of the year (which extended from January to November) was attended in most parts of the district with an unusual increase of malarious fever which prevailed throughout the year; that the suburbs of Calcutta, notwithstanding their improved sanitary arrangements, had a large increase of fever; that at Kalighat, Alipore, and Chetla, in the Sadar subdivision, there were widespread outbreaks of malarious fever, and that there was an exceptionally great increase in the attendance at most of the dispensaries in the district, and the mortality too was heavy. Cholera of a sporadic form occurred throughout the district all the year round. The cases of small-pox during the year were fewer, the number of deaths from it being 116 against 375 in the preceding year. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 41,102, of which 138 cases were unsuccessful.

29. In Nadia the increase in the death-rate during the year was chiefly due to the greater prevalence of malarious fevers. The urban areas suffered as usual somewhat less than the rural areas, the ratio of death per mille of population being 33.41 against 37.34. Of the urban areas, the Meherpur town suffered the most, having a death-rate of 45.19 per mille of the population against 24.05 in 1892. The death-rates in the Kushtia and Kumarkhali towns were also much greater than in the previous year, the number of deaths being 103 from cholera during the year against 3 in 1892 in the former, and from fever 206 against 145 in the latter. Of the rural areas, Hanskhali, in the Sadar subdivision, furnished the highest death-rate, being 52.22 per mille against 36.51 in 1892, and thana Gangin, the lowest being 25.71 per mille against 35.33 in 1892. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the month of December (11,917), and the lowest number in March (2,280). The months of October, November, and December were, as is generally the case, the

unhealthiest in the year, and the number of deaths during these three months was more than one-half of the total number of deaths recorded during the year. Malarious fever of a virulent type prevailed throughout the whole district during the last three months of the year. The number of deaths from this cause was 47,674 against 42,491 in 1892, and the death-rate 29 per mille of the population against 25·84. Of this 25,590 deaths occurred during the months of October to December, and the remaining 22,084 deaths between the months of January and September, so that more than half the total number of deaths occurred during the last three months of the year. Cholera is shown as causing 4,331 deaths against 10,592 in 1892. The Kushtia subdivision had the highest death-rate, viz. 5·42, and the Ranaghat subdivision the lowest, viz. 0·37. Cholera generally becomes prevalent in many parts of the district during the months of March, April, and May, but in the year under report the number of deaths during these months was 39 only. It was prevalent during October, November, and December, and during that period it caused 4,181 deaths. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 26 against 1 in 1892. The deaths occurred from January to August. Dysentery and diarrhoea account for 267 deaths against 194 in 1892. Men suffered more than women, in the proportion of 9 to 5. The total number of deaths from injuries was 870 against 925 in 1892. They were chiefly caused by suicide and snake-bite. Suicides were more common among females than among males and in rural areas than in urban. Deaths from other causes were 7,773 against 4,483 in 1892. There were two deaths out of 136 admitted into the Krishnagar jail hospital.

30. In Murshidabad the total number of deaths returned was 48,527, or 38·79 per mille of the population—a number considerably in excess of the average of the past six years, and also in excess of any one year in that period. The total number of deaths reported from fever was 38,592, or 30·85 per mille of the population, against 31,825, or 25·46 per mille in 1892. This is by far the highest mortality recorded in the district. Although improved registration has no doubt much to say in accounting for this large increase, yet it cannot be denied that the year was exceptionally unhealthy in regard to malarious fever. The mortality from this was as usual especially heavy from October to April, and is attributed to the water-logged condition of the greater part of the district, the impure water-supply, the miserable physical condition of the majority of the population, their insufficient housing and clothing in the cold season, and the general absence of any healthy sanitary condition of any kind. The highest mortality from fever was in November, when 6,195 deaths were reported, and the lowest in June, when 1,890 deaths were reported. Thanas Assanpore and Manullabazar were most affected and thana Nowada the least. This district did not enjoy the comparative immunity from cholera like other districts, as this disease caused 4,390 deaths, or 3·5 per mille of the population against 4,617, or 3·67 per mille in 1892. It was present throughout the year in a sporadic form, but the mortality was small from January to August, while it broke out from September to December in an epidemical form, causing 4,295 deaths. The areas most affected were Burwa and Gorabazar thanas. As a rule there are two periods for the prevalence of cholera in this district—from March to May and from September to December. The year under report was marked by a total absence of epidemic cholera during the first portion of the year and by an unusual prevalence during the last portion. There were 6 deaths from small-pox against 24 in 1892. Four of these are reported from thana Bharatpore.

31. Judging by the mortuary statistics in Jessore, the year was healthier than its two immediate predecessors, but the Magistrate says that it was in reality more unhealthy. This, he says, is borne out by the fact that the total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at the charitable dispensaries amounted to 28,557 during the year against 18,812 in 1892 and 21,384 in 1891. So far as can be ascertained, heavy rainfall was the cause of the unhealthiness. Fever prevailed over the whole district all the year round, being worse during the months of September, October, and November, and reaching its highest in December with 12,577 deaths. The smallest number of deaths from this cause occurred in April, when only 2,998 deaths were registered. Out of the 63,725 deaths from fever, 31,345, or 49·2 per cent., were



reported in the last quarter of the year alone; 19,604 deaths, or 32·9 per mille of the population, occurred in the Sadar; 13,681 or 41·4 in Bangaon; 11,793 or 37·8 in Jhenidah; 10,182 or 33·5 in Magura; and 8,465 or 24·0 in the Narail subdivision. The ratio of deaths from fever was highest in the Bangaon subdivision and lowest in Narail. The total number of deaths from cholera was 3,624 compared with 11,286 in 1892, 6,420 in 1891 and 6,298, the average of the five years from 1888 to 1892. Thus in respect of this disease the year compares very favourably with its predecessors. The disease was present in every month of the year, but it was most prevalent in November and December, when 1,168 and 1,133 persons respectively were carried off by it. The total number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea was 112 against 114 in 1892. Deaths from small-pox numbered 2 against 1 in the preceding year. During the year vaccination was performed in 45,186 cases, of which the result was successful in 44,851, in 303 it was unsuccessful, and in 32 the result was unknown.

32. In Khulna the general health, as deduced from the mortuary returns for fever and cholera, has been fair and decidedly better than that of the immediately preceding two years, but there has been a considerable increase in the number of deaths from other causes. The number of deaths from fever was 24,148, or 20·05 per mille of the population, against 28,541, or 24·84 per mille in 1892, and 24,247, or 22·75 per mille in 1891. Cholera is shown as causing 1,270 deaths against 3,961 in 1892 and 2,824 in 1891. Deaths from this disease during the year are the smallest on record since the creation of the district. Deaths from small-pox were 2 against 8 in 1892; from bowel-complaints 99 against 105; from injuries 538 against 437; and from other causes 6,066 against 4,227.

#### V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

33. As in the previous year, there was no improvement in the condition of the people during the year under report. From reading the various district reports it would seem rather to have deteriorated. The high price of food-grains, which prevailed during the last four years, pressed hardly on the landless classes and all persons with small fixed incomes. The agricultural classes did not feel the pinch so much, as they had the benefit of better prices for such crops as they harvested. The case was, however, different with the labouring classes who had scarcely any increase in their wages. The condition of the poorer middle or so-called *bhadra-luk* classes with limited incomes was bad, and in the present day it is naturally bound to become worse, as long as their false notions of respectability prevent them from taking to many remunerative callings and also from learning to help themselves. They spend more than they can afford on marriages and other social ceremonies, and to meet these charges, generally have recourse to the money-lender, with the inevitable result that they ultimately lose such rent-free lands as they happened to possess. This is evident from the large increase in the number of sales of immovable property, mortgage-deeds and bonds for money registered during the year in all the districts of this Division, except the 24-Parganas, where the majority of the people are purely agriculturists. The so-called poverty of the people is, however, of course only comparative, at least judging by what I have seen in the short tour I have taken in this Division compared with the state of affairs in North Bihar.

34. The southern part of the 24-Parganas, which consists of low lands, suffered considerably during the year from the effect of floods caused by excessive rains, especially in June and July. There was a total or partial failure of crops in some parts of the Diamond Harbour subdivision from the same cause. The distress was greatest in villages Moheswara, Protapbaria, and Hariharpur, in Government estate Kamarpole, and in thana Bankipur, where a sum of Rs. 4,000 was advanced to the raiyats under the Agriculturists Loans Act for the cultivation of the *boro* paddy and for enabling them to tide over temporary difficulties. Most of the raiyats of the Government estate Bil-Bulle also suffered from poor crops owing to heavy rains submerging their lands.

35. In Murshidabad the continued high price of articles of food, caused partly by successive bad crops of previous years, materially reduced the condition



of the people, especially of the middle class who mostly earn their livelihood by service. The labouring classes get sufficient employment and would earn more if they were not so accustomed to subsist partly on doles given by a good many of the zamindars. The actual cultivators are steadily improving in condition owing to the continued high prices of their produce.

36. In Jessore none of the important crops did well owing to an unfavourable distribution of the rainfall, as the early and heavy rains prevented the sowing of paddy in many places, and the want of rain later on in the season crippled the cold-weather crops. As the crops of previous seasons were also inadequate in many parts of the district, there has for some time been a tendency towards straitened circumstances. The one article of produce which gives some stability to the condition of the people in this district is *gur* made from the juice of the toddy palm, and the sugar which is manufactured therefrom. The outturn of these commodities was good during the past season. In the centre, south and part of the west of the district, the *gur* industry is regarded as the most important business. An average householder may possess 150 to 200 toddy trees, and throughout the cold weather he is seen busily engaged in all the processes, from tapping the trees to selling the *gur* or manufacturing sugar out of it. The high prices of food-grains have been most felt by the landless classes, and to a less extent by the poorer classes of agriculturists, who, after meeting the claims of their landlords and other creditors, had only a small stock of grain left for home consumption. Owing to bad harvests the landlords have had special difficulty in collecting their rents during the year.

37. In Khulna the state of the people depends mainly on their crops. Last year the winter rice, which is the chief staple food, was not a good crop, and in the early part of the year there was some distress on this account. In some parts of the Bägerhat subdivision, specially in thana Mollahat, which is chiefly dependent on the *boro* rice crop, matters were not improved by the general failure of crops. But the winter rice generally has been excellent, and the high prices which have ruled must have tended still further to improve the condition of the people. These remarks apply chiefly to the cultivating classes. The middle classes who do not work at agriculture have suffered from the high prices and the overstocked state of the labour market.

#### VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

38. *24-Parganas*.—As remarked in previous years, there is generally little or no emigration from the districts of this Division. During the year under review the total number of persons registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1883 and Act I of 1882 for the colonies and the labour districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, was 1,987 and 3,229 respectively as compared with 1,285 and 4,288 in the previous year. Of the total number of persons who emigrated during the year, only 25 belonged to this district, and the rest to Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, the Sonthal Parganas, and other districts. No emigrants left for Jamaica during the year. Except in one case in which one person was convicted, no cases of abuse or misdemeanour on the part of recruiters were brought to notice.

39. *Nadia*.—There was the usual exodus of labourers during the harvest season from this district to the Sunderbans and neighbouring districts. Coolies from up-country were at work on railway lines.

40. *Murshidabad*.—There was no emigration from or immigration into this district during the year.

41. *Jessore*.—As in other years, people from different parts of the district visited the Sunderbans in the harvesting season to reap paddy. There they received as their remuneration a share in the crop harvested. *Nalwas* and fishermen also visited the Sunderbans—the former to collect reeds for preparing mats, and the latter to fish. Tappers of date trees also visited other districts in the tapping season. As in other years, a few Kabulis visited the district to sell cloth and fruits. Hawkers from Shahabad also came in winter to sell winter clothes. Coolies from Bihar and elsewhere also came to make roads and dig tanks.

42. *Khulna*.—There was the usual influx of labourers from Nadia, Jessore, Backergunge, and Faridpur in the transplanting and reaping season. They

are generally paid in kind, and the rate in ordinary years is one-fifth or one-sixth of the produce reaped. In the Bâgerhat subdivision the partial local distress, and the general distress in the neighbouring districts of Faridpur and Backergunge, caused an unusually large number of labourers to flock to the south of the subdivision. There was thus great competition, and the rate was reduced to one-fifteenth, and in some place to one-sixteenth, of the produce reaped. Various labourers also came to cut firewood and timber in the Sunderbans.

#### VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

43. Statements Nos. III and IV showing the prices of food and labour during the last fortnight in March 1894 in the several districts of this Division are annexed.

44. It will be seen that the price of common rice, which is the staple food in this Division, was almost stationary in Nadia and Khulna, less in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, and higher in Jessore, as compared with the two preceding years. The price of salt in all the districts has remained almost stationary during the last three years, although with the exception of Khulna it was slightly higher last year than in the previous years. The price of wheat and gram fell off considerably in every district save Khulna, but these articles are not commonly consumed.

45. The figures of the statement cannot, however, be accepted as representing the prices of food-grains throughout the year, inasmuch as all kinds of food-grains ruled high from April to October. In the 24-Parganas the price of common rice ranged from 10 to 13 seers a rupee from the beginning of the year. Owing to the damage caused to the *aman* paddy by the heavy rains of June and July, there was a further subsequent rise in prices, but after harvest the price of common rice fell, the outturn of *aman* paddy not being below the average. In Jessore the price of common rice is gradually rising. Compared with the previous year, there was very little fluctuation in cost during the first two months of the year, but in the subsequent months it rose, and would have risen still higher, but for the import of a large quantity of rice from Birbhum, Burdwan, and Dinajpur. As stated in last year's report, prices in this district and Khulna are no longer restricted to local causes. The development of the railway system equalises to a great extent prices. In the subdivisions of Khulna and Satkhira the price of rice was lower than in the two preceding years, while at Bâgerhat it was the same as in 1892-93, but lower than in 1891-92.

46. As regards the wages of labour, both superior and common, they were almost the same as in the past two years in the districts of Nadia and Jessore. In the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and Murshidabad, a slight increase has taken place in the wages of blacksmiths, both superior and common, and in Murshidabad in the wages of carpenters also. As they are in a manner fixed by local custom, the rise or fall in the price of food-grains has no appreciable effect on them.

47. In the 24-Parganas and Nadia there was a slight rise in the wages earned by coolies, while in Khulna they decreased.

#### VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

48. The chief manufactures of this Division are cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac-dye, indigo, silk, sugar, and molasses.

49. The manufacture of cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, sugar, paper, silk, ice, shellac and lac-dye is confined to the district of the 24-Parganas, in which there were 58 mills, presses, and factories, against 49 in the previous year. Of these, 9 are owned by Government, the rest belonging to companies or private individuals. 72,833 operatives in all were employed in these factories; of these, 67,569 were adults and 5,264 children. Among the adults 58,668 were males and 8,901 females, and of the children 4,902 were boys and 362 girls.

50. The following statement gives the value of the outturn returned by the owners of the mills, presses, &c., during the last two years:—

ARTICLES.	OUTTURN.			REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	
	2	3		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gunny-bags and cloth	1,61,98,071	1,00,37,674	1,17,47,836	
Cotton twist and yarn	3,51,51,812	68,24,017	68,90,697	
Rice ...	No information furnished.	58,000	2,38,123	
Paper ...	12,05,873	10,49,167	10,18,697	
Lac ...	9,50,000	10,00,000	12,00,000	
Tannery ...	No information furnished.			

According to these figures the year was a successful one for gunny-bags and paper and also for cotton twist and yarn.

51. The following remarks, made by the Manager of the Baranagar Jute Factory, point to an unfavourable condition of the jute trade:—

“The year 1893-94 commencing on 1st August 1893 has been so far most unprofitable to all concerned in the manufacture of jute. The report of a short jute crop induced speculators, balers and mills to pay famine prices for the raw material, and, although higher rates were obtained for manufactured goods, this rise in price was never sufficient to enable manufacturers to cover costs. Several concerns began to work ‘short time’ very early in the year, and one closed its works altogether, finding that the working loss would be greater than the standing cost. The associated mills entered into an agreement to work only five days per week for three months from 2nd April 1893. In face of the very unremunerative state of the trade, the Hastings mill has been worked day and night for some time. The opinion of the Jute Mills Association is dead against night and day work, and a number of the associates is strongly in favour of memorialising the Government of India, with a view of having the Indian Factories Act amended and the limits of the working day fixed, so that no jute mill should be able to work except between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. If women and children could be employed only between these hours, it would have the desired effect.

“The almost complete stoppage of wheat shipment from India during the year under review has been very prejudicial to the gunny trade, the export demand, although good, being scarcely sufficient to take off even the diminished production.”

52. With regard to the manufacture of cotton twist and yarn, the Secretary to the Dunbar Cotton Mill writes as follows:—

“*Cotton.*—When the financial year 1892-93 closed, cotton prices were at a point midway between the inflated values which were reached in February 1893 and the lower basis established on the expectation of a large American crop in the following May. The sterling prices of Indian cotton followed those of American closely, but when in July last the closing of the Indian mints put an artificial value on the rupee, and exchange rose nearly to 1s. 4d., a proportionate decline in the rupee value of Indian cotton took place.

“The crop of Indian cotton season in 1893-94 has been above the average in point of quantity in the Bengal circle, but quality has been indifferent, while the Bombay crop shows fair quality, but is short in quantity. Price has been moderate.

“*Yarn.*—At the close of the financial year 1892-93 the prospect of Government taking measures to raise the exchange value of the rupee had caused difficulty in financing business with China and hampered the yarn export trade to that country, on which local mills have largely depended. When the mints were closed in June 1893, and all the evils of a fluctuating exchange were fastened on to our trade with silver-using countries in an accentuated form, the trade with China was at once stopped. This has been a terrible blow to the local yarn trade, as the mills have now to depend almost entirely on local consumption. Fortunately owing to the excellent crops which were produced last year over the greater part of India, consumers were

able to spend more money on clothing, and an unusual local demand for yarn ensued. This enabled mills to clear their stocks, but left prices still low. At this moment it seems that this local demand has been supplied, and as China, owing to the vagaries of exchange, is still almost closed to the trade, stocks are accumulating and prices falling, and all margin of profit has disappeared."

53. The outturn of the paper mills at Titaghur was 7,717,588lbs. against 6,714,673lbs. in the previous year. The manufactures consisted of white printing, *badami* and coloured paper, blotting paper, cartridge, foolscap and water-marked stamp paper of the value of Rs. 12,05,873 against Rs. 10,49,167 in the previous year. The raw materials used were rags, straw, grasses, old gunnies, jute, hemp, bagging and waste papers, &c.

54. Besides the mills and factories mentioned above, there are several mills in the suburbs of Calcutta, but no statistics regarding their outturn are available. Considerable improvement is said to have been made in the working of the 16 oil mills at Sarupganj in the district of Nadia. The prejudice against the use of the mill oil has almost been removed, and the demand for the oil has so much increased of late that the proprietor is thinking of increasing the number of mills.

55. Indigo is largely manufactured in the districts of Nadia, Jessore, and Murshidabad. The table below shows the state of this industry during the last three years:—

DISTRICT.	Number of factories.			Produce in maunds.			Value in rupees.			REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	
1	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nadia ... ..	63	65	62	1,240	2,130	6,519	2,51,065	5,44,790	12,67,080	
Murshidabad ... ..	23	23	25	1,641	1,357	2,189	4,21,577	4,11,705	3,95,965	
Jessore ... ..	17	20	27	478	1,116	3,090	1,20,096	3,33,042	5,05,026	
Total ...	103	108	114	3,359	4,603	11,807	7,92,738	12,90,527	21,68,071	

It will be seen that the number of factories at work during the year under review remained the same in Murshidabad, while it has decreased in Nadia and Jessore. Compared with the two previous years, the value and outturn of indigo were very poor in the latter two districts, especially in Jessore, where the crop was almost a total failure. In Nadia the excessive rainfall at the manufacturing season injuriously affected the outturn, which would otherwise have been far better. In Jessore the short outturn is due to untimely heavy rains, from the beginning to the middle of the season, which damaged the October plants. Mr. P. Smith, the proprietor of the Kathuli Concern in Nadia, has termed the season a most ruinous one. Probably the manufacture of indigo is gradually dying away as in most districts of Bengal. The Meherpur subdivision in the district of Nadia is still the principal seat of this industry. There are six large concerns in this subdivision as reported in paragraph 84 of the previous year's report.

56. The manufacture of silk is principally carried on in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad. The following table compares the state of this industry during the last three years:—

DISTRICT.	Number of filatures.			Produce in lbs.			Value in rupees.			REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24-Parganas ... ..				Information not furnished.			53,719	52,908	55,015	
Murshidabad ... ..	63	66	64	576,389	333,621	300,140	33,94,573	27,24,100	22,88,043	

In the 24-Parganas there was a small increase in the value of the outturn compared with the previous year, while there was a large increase both in the value and the outturn in Murshidabad. According to the Collector, the trade is, however, declining in this district.

57. The manufacture of silk cloth at Mirzapore in the Jangipur subdivision in Murshidabad is losing ground year by year. During the year under

report 7,004 pieces of silk cloth were manufactured against 10,941 pieces of the previous year, the value realised being Rs. 51,450 against Rs. 91,083. The high price during the year is said to have materially affected the manufacture and sales. There are other places in this district, viz. Baluchar, Hariharpara, and Daulatabad, where silk cloths are manufactured on a small scale, but the Collector has no information regarding their manufacture and sale.

58. Sugar is manufactured in all the districts of this Division, except Murshidabad. The managers of the sugar mill at Cossipore in the 24-Parganas have not supplied any statistics of their operations. The manufacture of sugar by the native process continues in the Basirhat and Barasat subdivisions in the 24-Parganas, and in Basirhat the season seems to have been a good one. The following table compares the state of this industry in the districts of this Division during the last three years:—

DISTRICT.	Number of factories.			Outturn.			Value.		REMARKS.	
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24-Parganas ...	229	175	Not furnished.	92,546	75,800	Not furnished.	Rs. 6,62,907	Rs. 5,68,500	Rs. Not furnished.	These figures apply to the Basirhat sub-division only.
Nadia ...	No statistics available.									
Murshidabad ...	174	174	167	258,036	319,170	431,181	20,79,532	19,05,429	27,89,508	
Jessore ...	Not furnished.			18,160	17,431	21,824	1,38,497	1,56,879	1,52,768	
Khulna ...										

These figures are entirely guess-work and cannot be much relied on, but apparently in the 24-Parganas there was a considerable increase in the outturn as well as in the value of sugar. In Jessore there was a decrease in outturn, but increase in value, while in Khulna there was an increase in the outturn, but decrease in the value. The Collector of Jessore observes: "The rainy weather in February and March greatly interfered with the tapping of the date trees, and thus affected the outturn. The price of sugar rose in consequence by about a rupee in the maund. The fall in the value of the rupee had also to do with the increase in the value of sugar, as sugar made out of India could not compete successfully with the home-made product." In Khulna the decrease in value is said to be due to an increase in outturn.

59. In Jessore, besides the native factories, there were three English refineries—one at Kotechandpur and one at Chaugatcha belonging to Mr. Newhouse, and one at Taherpur belonging to Rai Dhanput Singh Bahadur. The refineries at Kotechandpur produced 15,269 maunds of sugar against 11,596 maunds in the preceding year, while those at Chaugatcha and Taherpur produced 19,600 maunds and 17,100 maunds against 14,584 maunds and 33,252 maunds respectively. The cause of decrease in the outturn at the Taherpur factory appears to be that the work was stopped for a long time for reasons not stated.

60. The principal centres of date sugar in the district of Nadia are Santipur, Chakdoha, Kishenganj, Daulatganj, Alamdanga, and Munshiganj. No statistics are available regarding their outturn.

61. Sugarcane is largely cultivated in the Kushtia subdivision and in part of Moherpur in Nadia. In the Kushtia subdivision Messrs. Renwick and Company let out 1,369 sugarcane mills on hire during the year under report against 1,750 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of mills let out has been attributed to the bad outturn of sugarcane. The rate of monthly hire for each mill was Rs. 26-6. In Murshidabad molasses are manufactured in the Kandi subdivision. The outturn during the year is estimated at 2,400 maunds, valued at Rs. 11,400, against 4,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 12,000, of the previous year. The heavy decrease is explained to be due to the sugarcane deteriorating in quality owing to the same kind of sugarcane being cultivated from year to year on the same plots. In Khulna the outturn during the year was 68,543 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,91,611, against 41,346 maunds, valued at Rs. 93,028, in the previous year. It will be seen that there was an increase in outturn as well as in value.

62. The other manufactures of the Division are noted below:—

The brass foundry at Moheshganj in Nadia manufactures iron screws and other requisites for indigo factories. The year

Brass-work.

having proved very unfavourable to the business, the orders received were very few, and consequently there was no improvement in its working during the year under report. Brass utensils of a common kind are manufactured in the Sadar subdivision of Nadia and in Jessore. In Murshidabad bell-metal and brass utensils of superior kinds are manufactured in considerable quantities, in Berhampur, Kandi, and Baranagar.

Santipur *dhotis* and *saris* are in much demand for their fine texture.

Dhotis, saris, &c.

The cotton wrappers of Kushtia and Kumarkhali are very largely used by the poorer classes on account of their cheapness. The manufacture of cotton cloths is also carried on in the districts of Murshidabad, Jessore, and Khulna, but the industry is gradually dying away, being unable to compete with foreign manufactures.

The clay figures of Ghurni, a part of the Krishnagar town, are very much appreciated both here and abroad. A fine

Pottery and clay figures.

kind of pottery with a black glaze is made at Khanjya in Khulna, but its price is too high for ordinary purchasers. A coarser imitation of it is made at Toleswar, which being cheap has a ready sale. Pottery of common kind is also manufactured in Jessore and Murshidabad.

The ivory industry in Murshidabad, which was at one time very flourishing, is now almost extinct, the manufacture being carried on only to a small extent in Khagra, Manullabazar, and Daulatabad.

Shell bracelets and blankets are manufactured in Murshidabad, and sticks, sandalwood boxes, teapots of buffalo horn and mats of reeds in Khulna.

63. There are no mines in any of the districts of this Division.

#### IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

64. 24-Parganas.—The table below shows the export and import traffic registered along the 11 main trade routes of the district during the past two years:—

ARTICLES.	FROM MUFASSAL TOWARDS CALCUTTA.		FROM CALCUTTA TOWARDS MUFASSAL.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ... ..	11,29,278	15,21,083	2,47,518	1,72,860
Paddy ... ..	54,299	34,095	1,93,544	3,79,245
Wheat ... ..	312	1,349	61,379	60,029
Sugar ... ..	52,226	42,172	21,841	23,549
Gur ... ..	1,45,635	1,37,463	44,603	58,242
Tobacco ... ..	63,611	61,432	48,911	61,336
Oil ... ..	60,119	44,259	90,158	92,963
Oilseeds ... ..	11,467	42,001	4,94,443	4,40,081
Firewood ... ..	2,06,978	2,28,484	73,073	71,395
Coal and coke ... ..	13,541	13,980	1,70,652	1,57,847
Jute ... ..	3,95,210	4,87,886	2,04,937	2,14,475
Cotton and twist ... ..	82,276	84,635	5,760	9,876
Lime ... ..	9,872	18,209	1,27,075	1,00,670
Salt ... ..	741	1,149	65,107	66,508
Iron ... ..	14,812	9,491	24,297	21,210
Brass and copper ... ..	3,649	3,634	3,007	3,826
Total ... ..	22,44,026	27,31,322	18,76,305	19,34,112
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bricks ... ..	8,037,652	5,749,773	1,050,149	939,768
Hides ... ..	83,478	28,925	10,591	10,623
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, value.	81,252	72,992	16,99,069	16,87,281

The total weight of traffic into Calcutta from the interior shows an increase of about five lakhs of maunds as compared with the previous year. The increase was mainly in rice, wheat, oilseeds, firewood, jute, lime and salt. Paddy, sugar, *gur*, oil and iron show a decrease. In the outward trade from Calcutta to the interior there was a large increase in paddy and a small increase in *gur*, jute, tobacco and cotton, while there was a large decrease in rice, oilseeds and lime.

65. The above figures do not, however, include the whole internal trade of the district. They do not also include the large railway traffic or the boat traffic on the Hooghly or on the Baliaghatta canal. It seems therefore hardly safe to base any general conclusion on statistics, which only show a portion of the trade of the district, and the utmost that can be said is that as far as they go trade was about as brisk as in the previous year.

66. *Nadia*.—Trade in this district is carried by river, rail and road. The chief articles of export from it are indigo, jute, oilseeds, wheat, gram, pulses, sugar, tobacco, fish and poultry. The chief imports are cotton piece-goods, rice, paddy, salt, *ghi*, kerosine oil, cocoanut oil, spices and flour. The tables below show the value and quantities of the principal staples of traffic exported from this district to Calcutta and imported from Calcutta to this district during the ten months from April 1893 to January 1894 :—

TABLE I.

*Showing Exports from Nadia to Calcutta.*

Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar, refined.	Sugar, unrefined.	Tobacco, unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mds. 1,11,772	Mds. 17,088	Mds. 1,42,623	Mds. 8,21,600	Mds. 8,677	Mds. 4,22,436	Mds. 85,063	Mds. 2,59,000	Mds. 20,218	Mds. 3,021	Mds. 1,102	Mds. 10,330	Mds. 58,623	Mds. 26,781

TABLE II.

*Showing Import to Nadia from Calcutta.*

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Kerosine oil.
European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. 27,32,573	Rs. 2,400	Mds. 19,187	Mds. 757	Mds. 2,33,664	Mds. 4,13,948	Mds. 1,22,369

The above figures, it is stated, have been taken from the statistical statements from April to December 1893 supplied by the Statistical Department of the Bengal Secretariat on the 24th April last, and also from the statement for January 1894, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd May 1894. The statements furnish important statistics of trade carried on in the district by all kinds of routes, and if the figures are intended to be embodied in the general administration and the annual trade reports, the publication of these statistical statements for each official year should be completed in time to enable the District Officers to include the figures in their annual reports which are due on the 1st June of each year. As, however, this is not likely to be done, it would be better perhaps if the figures for the calendar year were embodied in the reports, and the District Officers commented on them and compared them with the figures of the previous year. At present the different modes of dealing with the figures obtained in different ways from different sources discount very much the usefulness of such figures.

67. The table below shows the rail-borne traffic in the district during the year 1893 compared with 1892. The figures, it is stated, have been taken from

the revenue statistics of the Eastern Bengal State Railway supplied by the Manager :—

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Rice ... ..	1,534	1,835	6,946	1,534
Gram and pulse ..	20,946	17,565	10,129	1,925
Salt ... ..	...	...	1,936	5,920
Sugar ... ..	6,047	6,340	186	274
Seeds ... ..	7,347	2,418	687	959
Cotton, manufactured ...	34	77	2,351	2,096
Tobacco ... ..	95	216	133	316
Jute, unscrewed ...	13,322	18,440	174	199
Hides and skins ...	327	197	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	4,874	5,026	8,989	1,813
Coal and coke ...	501	317	6,593	8,957
Metal, manufactured ...	340	191	840	892
Kerosine oil ...	13	20	1,986	1,448
Provisions ...	674	491	803	896
Oils, vegetable ...	...	...	361	621
Timber ... ..	32	90	493	770
Indigo ... ..	63	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ..	410	...	...	...
Total ...	56,559	53,223	42,607	28,620

In 1893 the exports and imports of all kinds amounted to 56,559 and 42,607 compared with 53,223 and 28,620 in 1892. Both heads show an increase which is especially marked under imports. Under exports, trade was brisk in gram and pulse, seeds and some other minor articles. In imports in rice, gram and pulse and miscellaneous goods, the increase is attributed to the partial failure of crops in the district during the year under report. The import of cotton (manufactured) and kerosine oil also shows some increase.

68. The following statement shows the total amount of import and export trade carried along the Nadia rivers during the past two years:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Mds.	Mds.
1892-93 ...	4,61,919	7,58,812
1893-94 ...	5,28,857	6,53,665
Increase ...	66,938	...
Decrease ...	...	1,05,147

There was thus under this head an increase in the imports during the year, while the exports show a falling off. The increase in imports was chiefly under the head of rice and paddy and was mainly due to the partial failure of paddy crops during the year. There was also some increase in the importation of oil, oilseeds, and coal and coke. The decrease in the exports was noticeable under the heads of pulse and gram, firewood, iron, jute and bamboos, and is ascribed to the partial failure of the jute and *rabi* crops.

69. *Murshidabad*.—The table below gives the details of the export trade in this district during the last two years:—

ARTICLES.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice in husk ... ..	1,10,370	81,095
Do. not in husk ... ..	2,45,300	5,45,877
Wheat ... ..	90,205	36,781
Gram and pulse ... ..	5,16,407	55,177
Jute ... ..	1,78,508	2,50,282
Linseed ... ..	92,676	88,762
Mustard ... ..	12,560	4,369
Total ...	12,46,026	10,62,343



Compared with the preceding year, there was a large increase in the export of rice not in husk and in jute. This is attributed partly to good crops and partly to the high prices which prevailed in several districts during the year under report. On the other hand, the export in rice in husk, wheat, gram and pulse and mustard shows a marked decrease. The decrease under the head of rice in husk naturally follows the large increase in the export of rice not in husk, and under the other heads it is ascribed to the shortness of winter crops in general.

70. The articles imported into this district are piece-goods, sugar, salt, twist yarn, cocoanut oil, kerosine oil and coals. The above articles are all imported from Calcutta, except coal, which comes from Raniganj.

71. The table below shows the principal articles of export by the rivers during the past two years. The toll office is at Jangipur in the north of the district:—

ARTICLES.		1892-93.	1893-94.
		Mds.	Mds.
Rice and paddy	...	65,455	1,18,414
Wheat	...	32,976	30,906
Pulse and gram	...	39,474	48,639
Jute	...	52,594	1,14,008
Coal	...	31,565	49,859
Total		2,22,064	3,61,826

It will be seen that there was a marked increase in the export of all these articles, except wheat, in which there was a slight decrease.

72. The following statement shows the chief articles of import by river in this district and the extent to which they were imported during the year as compared with the preceding year:—

ARTICLES.		1892-93.	1893-94.
		Mds.	Mds.
Mustard	...	35,583	26,219
Tobacco	...	13,098	15,090
Firewood	...	7,363	18,724
Lime	...	5,924	14,508
Coal	...	16,840	6,172
Rice and paddy	...	6,494	18,678
Pulses and grain	...	4,269	14,964
Total		89,571	1,14,355

The above shows that there was a marked increase in the import of all articles, except mustard and coal, in which there was a large decrease.

73. The river-borne traffic of this district is confined as a rule to some months during the rains; its briskness gradually ceases with the subsidence of the water of the Bhagirathi. During the year under report, however, the river remained navigable nearly throughout the year, and Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company's steamer carried on exports and imports from Calcutta to Jeaganj without much difficulty.

The articles of export and import up and down the river consisted of rice, paddy, wheat, pulses and grain, mustard and other oilseeds, jute, cotton, silk and silk goods, sugar, tobacco, vegetables, dyes, brass and brass utensils, *ghi*, salt, spices, oil, firewood, lime, coal, timber, and other miscellaneous goods.

74. The Collector has not been able to furnish any statistics of the rail-borne traffic in the district, as he did not get them from the Railway authorities. He does not mention whether he has asked for such information.

75. *Jessore*.—There was no change in the important means of communications of this district during the year under report. There are no offices in this district for the registration of traffic except the railway stations. The railway figures, however, do not of course correctly represent the trade statistics of the district. These are collected through the police or the sub-executive staff, who have to depend entirely on the mere *ipse dixit* of the traders, who again are careful not to give actual figures for fear of the income-tax.

76. The figures shown in the following two tables roughly exhibit the import and export trade of the district. They have, however, no strong claim to be regarded as accurate:—

ARTICLES.	IMPORT.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3
Piece-goods ...	10,32,200 Rs.	9,30,198 Rs.
Salt ...	1,78,452 Mds.	1,69,992 Mds.
Rice ...	2,50,156 "	4,92,950 "
Cocconut oil ...	10,000 "	15,645 "
Kerosine oil ...	50,000 "	41,115 "
Spices ...	1,24,000 "	1,18,703 "
Hardware ...	18,650 Rs.	27,159 Rs.
Potato ...	30,000 Mds.	31,414 Mds.

Piece-goods show the largest decrease, while rice shows the largest increase. The decrease in the import of piece-goods is attributed to the increase in their price owing to the fall of the value of the rupee and the rise in the price of jute, while the increase in the import of rice is said to be due to a succession of bad harvests. The fluctuations in the import under the other heads are attributed to general causes. It is stated that a good deal of Burma rice was imported into the Magura subdivision from Calcutta, and that a large quantity of rice from Birbhum, Burdwan, and Dinajpur also found its way into this district, besides the usual importations from Backergunge. Paddy is also said to be largely imported from Khulna.

77.

ARTICLES.	EXPORT.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Gur ...	3,31,178	3,30,000
Sugar ...	2,73,115	2,28,500
Indigo ...	1,198	478
Rice ...	58,436	23,300
Oilseeds ...	38,500	49,800
Pulses ...	93,400	87,500
Tobacco ...	9,044	8,300
Jute ...	2,31,732	1,20,000
Chillies ...	4,820	2,000
Fish ...	14,900	19,000

Besides the above, paddy is also exported from the bhil district in the north to Nadia and places on the west. All the articles of export, with the exception of oilseeds and fish, show a decrease, and in each case the poorer outturn is said to have been the cause. The increase in the export of oilseeds is ascribed to a better outturn, and in the export of fish to the fact that the local prices were lower than in the previous year.

78. As stated in the previous year, the Bengal Central Railway has greatly facilitated traffic. Local products find a ready market in Calcutta through its medium, while foreign articles are imported at a lesser cost. Whenever the local market is found dull for any home product, the commodity begins to be exported.

79. From this district Calcutta gets its fair share of food. Flocks of goats and sheep are brought up here and sent to Calcutta along the Jessore-Calcutta road. Dealers penetrate to most parts of the district and buy up poultry. During the last cold season truck loads of turtles, which had been caught in the bhils, were despatched by rail to Calcutta for consumption by the lower classes. The turtles come into the bhils with the river water at times of flood, and when the water recedes they are found in the shallows and caught.

80. The following is a balance sheet of the Jessore Loan Company on the 31st March 1894:—

Detailed heads of income.	Amount.		Detailed heads of expenditure.	Amount.	
1	2		3	4	
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
1. Deposit ...	1,93,005	0 0	1. Establishment, &c. ...	4,647	10 3
2. Debts recovered ...	1,42,795	11 3	2. Expenses for the management of immovable property.	570	11 3
3. Interests realised ...	33,950	11 9	3. Rent, &c., paid ...	6,915	4 3
4. Rent, cesses, &c. ...	8,003	10 9	4. Loans given ...	2,86,158	0 0
5. Unpaid dividend ...	429	6 0	5. Repayment of deposits	75,621	0 0
6. Reserve fund ...	1,028	0 0	6. Interests paid ...	23,217	4 0
7. Income-tax recovered.	300	0 0	7. Dividend ...	12,726	3 0
8. Pleaders' fees realised.	127	6 6	8. Purchase of immovable property.	13,700	0 0
9. Other miscellaneous receipts.	89	3 9	9. Law expenses ...	768	8 3
10. Cash in hand at the beginning of the year.	1,10,765	4 6	10. Repayment of other deposits.	89	3 0
			11. Refund of excess interests realised.	238	8 0
			12. Sale of promissory notes.	2,500	0 0
			13. Closing balance ...	63,342	2 6
Total ...	4,90,494	6 6	Total ...	4,90,494	6 6

The Loan Company is apparently in a flourishing condition.

81. *Khulna*.—The following table gives particulars of the import trade of the district during the past year compared with the year before:—

ARTICLES.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Piece-goods ...	6,96,671 Rs.	7,43,980 Rs.
Gunny-bags ...	4,806 No.	46,795 No.
Salt ...	1,54,884 Mds.	1,11,851 Mds.
Cotton twist and yarn ...	30,868 "	3,491 "

From the above it appears that the trade in piece-goods and gunny-bags was very brisk during the year, while that in cotton twist and salt shows a large falling off. Other important imports are kerosine oil, iron-ware, gram, wheat, fancy goods and potatoes, but no statistics are available as to their quantity or value.

82. The following table shows particulars of the export trade of the district during the past two years:—

ARTICLES.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Rice in husk ...	20,26,740 Mds.	7,40,562 Mds.
Do. not in husk ...	4,42,468 "	5,45,479 "
Pulses ...	15,200 "	3,600 "
Jute ...	94,131 "	63,388 "
Linseed ...	2,500 "	.....
Sugar ...	1,56,879 "	18,160 Mds.
Molasses ...	93,028 "	61,543 "
Hides ...	40,249 Rs.	36,326 Rs.
Gunny-bags ...	.....	974 No.

Besides the above, cocoanuts, betel-nuts, fish, tobacco, *sundri* logs, mats, reeds and honey were largely exported to Calcutta and other districts.

83. It will be seen that there was a large decrease under all the heads of export, except rice not in husk, in which there was a marked increase. The figures given for unhusked rice in 1892-93 are said to have been wrong. One market, that of Bardal, is said to have exported 14,00,000 maunds that year against 1,25,000 maunds in the year under report. The figures for 1892-93 are altogether excessive, as the market is not large enough to have so great an export. It is, however, observed that the figures showing the export of rice are far below the actual figures. Much it is stated is sent to Backergunge, cleaned and re-exported, and much is sent direct in boats to Calcutta from the Sunderbuns without coming under the notice of the authorities. No explanations have been furnished regarding the fluctuations under the other heads.

84. The statement below shows the rail-borne traffic of the district during the year compared with 1892:—

ARTICLES.	1892.				1893.			
	Imported.		Exported.		Imported.		Exported.	
	Tons.	Freight in rupees.	Tons.	Freight in rupees.	Tons.	Freight in rupees.	Tons.	Freight in rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hotel-nuts ...	38	87	1,003	3,578	.....	.....	1,173	3,790
Coal ...	4,040	7,900	87	421	7,338	12,720	1	4
Cotton, manufactured	810	2,817	.....	.....	321	987	6	24
Do. raw ...	.....	1	14	85	1	5	3	15
Gunny-bags and cloths	18	57	27	99	13	40	0	29
Grain and pulses	100	240	226	401	50	124	440	851
Hides and skins	1	1	104	343	.....	.....	170	545
Jute, unscrewed	.....	.....	9,088	34,552	.....	.....	7,137	28,011
Kerosine oil	230	516	4	2	172	302	2	4
Metals and manufactures	119	352	32	120	75	252	14	54
Oil	309	609	.....	.....	168	373	.....	.....
Provisions	232	497	240	552	320	1,263	280	602
Rice	8	24	2,502	5,708	633	1,400	634	1,143
Salt	188	385	9	20	107	213	.....	.....
Seeds	9	20	494	934	11	10	502	1,082
Sugar	61	140	4	7	45	150	5	5
Tobacco	167	409	4	11	10	33	168	600
Unclassified	687	2,430	982	3,638	576	2,208	671	2,753
Total	7,897	16,393	15,230	50,469	9,845	20,353	11,284	39,480

The only heads calling for any remark are the large increases in imports under coal and rice, and in exports under tobacco, and the decreases in imports under cotton manufactured, salt and tobacco, and in exports under jute unscrewed, and rice.

85. The following statement shows the transactions of the Khulna Loan Company, Limited, for the calendar year 1893:—

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Deposits received	...	99,505	1 6	Loans advanced		1,08,216	8 0
Debts recovered	...	58,610	9 3	Deposits repaid		59,434	7 0
Interest realised		15,721	11 6	Interest paid		10,425	8 0
Costs of suits realised		569	11 0	Dividend paid		1,866	1 0
Discount		183	7 3	Printing charges		14	12 0
Miscellaneous		53	8 6	Establishment		313	15 6
P'loaders' fees realised...	...	21	11 0	Contingencies		10	0 0
Amount refunded	...	740	0 0	Income-tax		133	14 11
				Postage		7	0 0
				Stationery and contingencies		41	14 9
				Law charges	...	250	6 0
				Costs of office building		1,804	9 3
				House-rent	...	70	0 0
				Miscellaneous	...	762	2 0
Total	...	1,73,405	12 0	Total		1,83,351	7 0
Balance of last year	...	14,734	3 0	Cash balance		4,788	8 0
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,88,139	15 0	GRAND TOTAL	...	1,88,139	15 0

The business of the Company has increased considerably during the year. The receipts have risen from Rs. 1,53,464 in 1892 to Rs. 1,73,405-12 in 1893, and the disbursements from Rs. 1,47,076-11-3 to Rs. 1,83,351-7. The Company has advanced in public estimation. During the year under review it spent Rs. 1,804-9-3 in providing an office building, and has declared a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., which was the same as in the preceding year.

The table below shows the liabilities of the Company on the 31st March 1894:—

		Rs.	A. P.
Capital	...	15,000	0 0
Deposit	...	2,16,393	6 9
Interest	...	1,293	12 6
Dividend	...	27,052	5 0
Total	...	2,59,739	8 3

The rate of interest charged during the year was the same as before, viz. from 12 annas to Re. 1-9 per cent. per mensem.

86. The Khulna Trading Company was established in 1891. The statement below shows the transactions of the Company during the year 1893:—

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Shares realised	...	407	0 0	Contingencies		10	0 0
Money realised by the sale of mohurs	...	382	12 0	Law charges		22	2 3
Interest realised	...	31	2 0	Contingency		1	11 0
Advance money realised	...	625	0 0	Postage	...	3	2 6
Proceeds of the sale of bricks	...	523	13 0	Printing charges		8	0 0
				Establishment	..	68	2 0
				Stamps	...	6	8 0
				Advance money	..	745	0 0
				Mohurs bought	..	340	14 0
				Cost of making bricks	..	947	7 0
				Miscellaneous	.	0	14 0
Total	...	1,969	11 0	Total	...	2,153	13 3
Balance of last year	...	323	7 0	Cash balance	...	139	4 9
GRAND TOTAL	...	2,293	2 0	GRAND TOTAL	...	2,293	2 0

The Company has only newly started and is not carrying on an extensive business.

87. It is stated that 46 so-called Insurance Companies were started in the subdivision of Bagerhat. Many of them have been and many have not been registered under the Act. The general principle appears to be that a small sum is realised as the price of the share, which it is stated goes to the promoter. Then the share-holder nominates an old woman, and when she dies a sum of money is to be collected from each of the other share-holders and paid to the share-holder whose nominee has died. It is very doubtful if this death gift will be easy to collect. This seems to me to be an unusual kind of gambling and about as untrustworthy as the insurances made on the lives of children in Europe. The Companies, it is stated, are all of recent institution.

88. As already stated, comment on most of the figures supplied is of very little use, as no comparison is possible. It should be settled clearly what figures and for what period are to be produced in this report; then possibly a little more uniformity may be obtained.

#### X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

89. The following administrative changes which took place during the past year may be mentioned as deserving of notice:—

- (1) The abolition of the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum subdivisions and their amalgamation with the Barasat subdivision in the district of the 24-Parganas.
- (2) The transfer of the rural sub-registry office from Manicknagar to Habra, and the establishment of a new sub-registry office at Deganga in the 24-Parganas.
- (3) The establishment of a Municipal Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Khurda in the Barasat subdivision in the 24-Parganas with third class magisterial powers.
- (4) The abolition of the police outpost at Navadwipa in thana Kotwali of the Sadar subdivision in Nadia and the substitution of town chaukidars.
- (5) The abolition of the police outpost at Damukdia in thana Nowpara of the Kushtia subdivision in Nadia.
- (6) The transfer of estate No. 3474, Pirpur, from the district of Nadia to Pabna.
- (7) The abolition of the outpost at Alfadanga in Narail subdivision in Jessore and of the outpost at Gopalnagar and the Garapota police-station.
- (8) The opening of a joint sub-registry office at Sripur in Jessore.
- (9) The transfer of the duty of supervising petty settlements under the Tenancy Act from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture to the Commissioner of Division.
- (10) The raising of the rates of duty on ganja.
- (11) The reduction of fees for registration of documents from 12 annas to 8 annas for value up to Rs. 50.

90. As regards change No. 4, Mr. Garrett, the Officiating Collector of Nadia, observes that, considering that Navadwipa is a large municipality and that several big *mêlas* are held there annually, the propriety of abolishing the outpost there, whereby it is removed seven miles from any police-station, appears to be at the least doubtful. I am inclined to agree with him, as not only will the police-station be seven miles away, but it is on the other side of the Bhagirathi as Navadwipa is on the west bank of the river, and geographically belongs to the Burdwan district.

91. Regarding change No. 7, Mr. Fiddian, the Collector of Jessore, observes that, considering the outlying nature of the locality and the turbulent character of the people, the experiment is a doubtful one.

92. With reference to change No. 8, Mr. Fiddian observes that it has added to the convenience of the people and increased registration.

## XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

93. Besides the usual enquiries relating to vital statistics, the price-lists under the Bengal Tenancy Act and the agricultural statistics required by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the only statistical enquiry worth noticing was that made during the year in Murshidabad about the use of hemp drug (ganja) and its effects on the persons using it. On the requisition of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, statistical enquiries regarding horses and ponies, locusts and insect-pests were made during the year in the districts of this Division. Enquiries were also made regarding hailstone and injuries done by sugarcane pressing mills.

94. Mr. Fiddian, the Collector of Jessore, observes that there has been a marked improvement of late in his district in the collection of vital statistics, the registration of births having doubled in 1893 as compared with the previous year. This, I presume, is due to the subject being properly attended to.

## XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

95. The following statement shows the number of suits instituted, disposed of and pending in each district of this Division during the past calendar year as compared with 1892:—

DISTRICT.	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas ... ..	35,127	35,860	36,950	36,876	4,934	5,293
Nadia ... ..	19,977	20,296	20,249	20,668	1,549	1,177
Murshidabad ... ..	16,151	15,425	16,035	15,277	1,708	1,856
Jessore ... ..	27,494	26,849	28,943	28,076	2,694	2,677
Khulna ... ..	13,949	14,603	14,537	14,632	1,345	1,316
Total ...	112,698	113,033	116,714	115,529	12,230	12,319

In the 24-Parganas there was an increase of 2·08 per cent. in the number of suits instituted and a decrease of 0·2 per cent. in the number disposed of. In Nadia there was an increase of 1·5 per cent. in the number instituted and of 2·06 per cent. in the number disposed of. In Murshidabad there was a decrease of 4·4 in the number instituted and of 4·7 in the number disposed of. In Jessore there was a decrease of 2·3 per cent. in the number instituted and of 2·9 per cent. in the number disposed of. In Khulna there was an increase of 4·6 per cent. in the number instituted and of 0·6 in the number disposed of.

96. The statement below shows the number and nature of each class of suits instituted during the past year as compared with the preceding year:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF SUITS.—							
	For money or movables.		Suits under the rent law.		Title and other suits.		TOTAL.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24-Parganas ...	18,626	17,892	14,437	15,128	2,064	2,840	35,127	35,860
Nadia ...	13,673	13,277	5,767	6,126	809	1,265	20,249	20,668
Murshidabad ...	9,161	8,196	6,027	5,706	847	1,375	16,035	15,277
Jessore ...	11,294	10,398	14,935	14,430	1,265	2,021	27,494	26,849
Khulna ...	6,131	5,637	7,944	7,955	1,012	1,040	14,537	14,632
Total ...	57,885	55,400	49,110	49,345	5,997	8,541	1,13,442	113,286

There was a falling off in the suits for money or movables in all districts, except Khulna, while title and other suits show an increase. The suits under the rent law also show an increase in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Khulna, while in the other two districts there was a slight decrease. In Jessore the decrease in the suits for money or movables and the increase in the number of title

suits are mainly attributed to the fact that mortgage suits, which in the preceding year had been classed as "suits for money or movables," were classed as title suits during the year under report. The decrease in the number of rent suits is said to be possibly due to the settlement of disputes between raiyats and zamindars. The fluctuations in the other districts have not been explained.

97. The statement below shows the manner in which suits were disposed of during 1893 as compared with the year preceding:—

DISTRICT.	Withdrawn and decided <i>ex-parte</i> .		Contested.		Percentage of contested cases.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas ...	29,414	29,755	7,536	7,121	20·3	19·3
Nadia ...	16,310	16,502	3,939	4,166	19·4	20·1
Murshidabad ...	12,956	12,207	3,079	3,070	19·2	20·0
Jessore ...	23,027	22,441	5,916	5,635	20·4	20·0
Khulna ...	11,539	11,588	2,998	3,044	20·6	20·8
Total ...	93,246	92,493	23,468	23,036	20·1	19·9

In the 24-Parganas 46 per cent. of the cases were decided *ex-parte*, more than one-third of the total number were withdrawn, while less than one-fifth of the number were contested. The average duration of contested rent suits and of those decided *ex-parte* was 142 and 85 days respectively against 126 and 76 in the year preceding. In Jessore the number of suits disposed of was less than in 1892. The decrease in the disposal is said to be due to decrease in the institutions. The average duration of suits (contested and uncontested) for money or movables, rent suits and title and other suits during the year was 74, 78, and 175 days respectively against 77, 100, and 190 days in the preceding year.

### XIII.—CRIME.

98. The number of cognizable offences reported in this Division during the year was 15,216 compared with 15,859 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 643 cases. The decrease occurred in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Jessore, but mainly in the first-named district, in which offences under all classes have fallen off. In Murshidabad the decrease is noticeable in cases against property, and especially under the head of burglary. The decrease in Jessore occurred chiefly in dacoities and other serious offences against property, and is said to be due to the fact that a large number of local bad characters were proceeded against under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and their cases were generally tried on the spot. In Nadia and Khulna, on the other hand, there was an increase in the number of cases reported. In the former district the increase occurred chiefly in the number of offences under class III, but this increase was partly discounted by a decrease under other classes. In Khulna the increase chiefly occurred in offences against persons.

99. The number of cases declared false was 718 compared with 774 in 1892, and not 793, as shown in the report for the previous year, which was



apparently a mistake. Taking the districts separately, there were 130 false cases in the 24-Parganas, 122 in Nadia, 134 in Murshidabad, 215 in Jessore, and 117 in Khulna, against 199, 127, 135, 197, and 116, respectively. The decrease was thus marked in the 24-Parganas. Prosecutions were instituted in 65 cases, or 9.0 per cent., against 75, or 9.6 per cent. (and not 112, or 14.1 per cent.) in the previous year. Of these, 18 were instituted in the 24-Parganas, 20 in Nadia, 10 in Murshidabad, 9 in Jessore, and 8 in Khulna, compared with 23, 25, 5, 15, and 7, respectively. The number of cases in which convictions were obtained was 7 in the 24-Parganas, 4 in Nadia, 3 in Murshidabad, 4 in Jessore, and 1 in Khulna, against 15, 4, 1, 4, and 2, respectively, in 1892. The Nadia and Khulna figures are bad. Writing on this subject, the Magistrate of Jessore observes that many cases declared false are not palpably and undeniably false, but only probably so, and that this prevents an extensive use of section 560, Criminal Procedure Code. He states that compensation was given in only 20 cases in 1893. The number, though small, is much better than in Nadia, where it was awarded only in 4 cases. It is to be much regretted that more use is not made by Magistrates generally of the valuable powers awarded in this section.

100. The total number of cases in which the police abstained from making enquiry was 1,737, or 11.4 per cent., compared with 1,743, or 10.9 per cent. in 1892, showing a slight decrease. Of the total number of cases, 462 were in the 24-Parganas, 384 in Nadia, 473 in Murshidabad, 270 in Jessore, and 148 in Khulna, compared with 436, 485, 336, 380, and 150, respectively, in the year preceding. It will be seen that there was a marked increase in Murshidabad, and decrease in Nadia and Jessore. The cases were as usual mostly petty ones, attempts and cases in which no property was stolen, or the property stolen could not be identified, or the offenders were unknown. In Jessore and Khulna the power of refusing enquiry seems on the whole to have been exercised with discretion. In Nadia 42 cases were investigated under orders of the Magistrate after the police had refused enquiry.

101. The total number of persons arrested during the year was 13,897 compared with 14,365 in 1892. Of these, 13,428 were sent up for trial against 13,890, and 8,732 convicted against 8,893 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions being 65.0 against 64.4 in the preceding year. As regards the several districts, the percentage was 68.1 in the 24-Parganas, 68.8 in Nadia, 69.7 in Murshidabad, 56.1 in Jessore, and 58.6 in Khulna.

102. The total number of true cases of murder in this Division during the year was 52 against 59 in 1892. Of these, 16 were in the 24-Parganas, 2 in Nadia, 7 in Murshidabad, 16 in Jessore, and 11 in Khulna, against 24, 4, 7, 16, and 8, respectively, the decrease in the 24-Parganas being marked. The number in which convictions were obtained was 11 against 15. Of these, 4 were in the 24-Parganas, 1 in Murshidabad, 3 in Jessore, and 3 in Khulna, as compared with 7, 2, 2, and 3, respectively, in the preceding year. In Nadia in no cases were convictions obtained during the year, though in 1892 one case ended in conviction. The result in Murshidabad was especially bad.

103. The number of true cases of dacoity was 25 against 36. Of these, 11 were in the 24-Parganas, 2 in Nadia, 3 in Murshidabad, 8 in Jessore, and 1 in Khulna, compared with 10, 2, 8, 16, and 0 in the previous year. The decrease in Murshidabad and Jessore is satisfactory. The number of cases which ended in conviction was 10 against 7. Of these, 2 were in the 24-Parganas, 0 in Nadia, 3 in Murshidabad, and 5 in Jessore, against 3, 1, 0, and 3, respectively, in 1892. The results in Murshidabad and Jessore are especially good.

104. There was a marked increase of 97 cases of rioting during the year, the figures being 381 compared with 284 in 1892. Of the 381 cases, 77 occurred in the 24-Parganas, 53 in Nadia, 37 in Murshidabad, 126 in Jessore, and 88 in Khulna, compared with 74, 46, 33, 51, and 80, respectively, in the previous year, showing an increase in all the districts. Though the number in Jessore was specially large, no explanation has been furnished by the Magistrate regarding it, but I observe that in the previous year there was a large decrease. The cases were chiefly due to disputes about land and fisheries. The majority of them was of a petty description. In five cases only did loss of life occur: four of these were in the 24-Parganas, and the remaining one in Khulna.

105. In none of the districts was there any caste or religious disturbance between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. In Nadia two sects of Muhammadans in Kushtia quarrelled about rubrics, and were convicted and fined. Two factions of Muhammadans also quarrelled in the Hanskali jurisdiction of the Sadar subdivision of the same district about the slaughter of a cow at the *Bakr Id*, and those who rescued the cow from slaughter were fined and imprisoned.

106. In the 24-Parganas proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were taken against 219 persons, of whom 92 were bound down. Fifty-seven more were bound down under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to other punishments inflicted on them. Proceedings under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, were also taken against 41 persons, of whom 21 were ordered to give security for good behaviour. In Nadia there were 22 cases under section 107, and 14 cases under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code. In the former 42 persons were bound down, 36 for one year and 6 for six months each, while in the latter 43 persons were bound down, 40 for one year and 3 for six months. In Murshidabad there were 12 cases during the year, 7 under section 106 and 5 under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. In these 45 persons were bound down, 10 under section 106 and 35 under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. In Jessore 133 cases were instituted under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and 184 under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code. In the former 727 and in the latter 131 persons were bound down during the year. In Khulna there were 135 cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and 20 under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code. In the former 355 and in the latter 74 persons were bound down during the year to keep the peace. The extra police force employed at Baharbania has been removed.

107. There were 16,397 cases of non-cognizable crime reported in this Division during the year under review compared with 16,847 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 450 cases. The decrease occurred in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Khulna, while the two other districts showed an increase. The decrease in the 24-Parganas has not been explained. In Nadia it is said to be mainly due to a decrease of about 400 prosecutions under the Municipal Act, of 74 cases under class I, as fewer chaukidars were prosecuted, most of them having been departmentally dealt with, a procedure which is far more preferable, and of 42 cases under the Hackney Carriage Act. The decrease in Khulna is attributed to the fact that in the early part of the year the people were poor owing to bad crops, and could not afford to spend so much on litigation.

108. In Murshidabad the increase in the number of cases is said to have occurred chiefly under the head of cattle trespass and breach of contract. In Jessore the increase is observable in all classes of offences, except class V, where there was a decrease. The increase is marked in classes I, IV, and VI and in offences under special laws. The Magistrate has not been able to account for the increase in class IV, as it was not a year of marked prosperity when people are fond of resorting to the Courts in petty cases. The increase in class VI is attributed to the comparatively larger number of institutions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. As regards the increase in offences under special laws, it is stated that the provisions of these laws were duly enforced during the year, and that there was a marked increase under the head of cattle trespass.

109. The number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiries was 802, or 4·8 per cent., as compared with 4·4 per cent. in 1892. Of the 802 cases, 341 were in the 24-Parganas, 43 in Nadia, 69 in Jessore and 349 in Khulna. In Murshidabad in not a single case were the police employed to make enquiries. Any increase in this procedure is most strongly to be deprecated, and from the above it appears that in the 24-Parganas and Khulna cases were sent far too readily for police enquiry.

110. The number of persons against whom processes were issued was 18,534 against 17,660, and the number that actually appeared before Magistrates was 12,827 compared with 13,032. This is said to be probably due to the compromise out of Court of petty cases of assault, &c., after the issue of summons. The number of persons convicted was 6,586, or 51·4 per cent., compared with 55·4 in 1892.

## XIV.—POLICE.

111. The following statement shows the strength of the police force employed in the several districts of this Division:—

DISTRICT.	District Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	European constables.	Head constables.	Constables.	Town chaukidars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24-Parganas	1	1	5	36	2	133	979	51
Nadia ...	1	...	4	33	...	51	505	94
Murshidabad	1	1	4	32	...	76	497	97
Jessore ...	1	...	5	33	...	42	394	29
Khulna ...	1	...	8	21	..	42	258	55
Total ...	5	2	21	155	2	344	2,633	326

The above shows that, compared with 1892, there was an increase of one head constable in the 24-Parganas and a decrease in the number of constables employed during the year in three out of the five districts. This is due to the substitution of chaukidars for the watch and ward of certain towns in place of constables, and to the reduction of the force on account of the abolition of certain outposts.

112. The numbers punished were as follows:—

## Dismissed—

	1892.	1893.
Inspectors ...	...	...
Sub-Inspectors ...	2	3
Head constables ...	1	6
Constables ...	94	82
Total ...	97	91

The increase in dismissals in the higher ranks is very unsatisfactory. Two sub-inspectors and two head constables were dismissed in Nadia alone.

113. Punished departmentally—

	1892.	1893.
Sub-Inspectors ...	73	84
Head constables ...	158	125
Constables ...	341	469
Total ...	572	678

There was a considerable increase in the number of constables punished departmentally, especially in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Murshidabad districts.

114. Punished judicially—

	1892	1893
Sub-Inspectors ...	2	...
Head constables ...	2	2
Constables ...	43	53
Total	47	55

The number of constables punished judicially also shows an increase.

115. The numbers rewarded during the year were as follows:—

	1892.	1893.
By promotion ...	3	4
By money rewards ...	310	379
Total ...	313	383

With the increase in punishments, it is satisfactory to note an increase in rewards. They were given freely in the 24-Parganas district. Nadia also shows a substantial increase.

116. In Murshidabad Inspector Aghore Nath Chowdhry received a special reward of Rs. 1,335 from Louis Payenne and Company for detecting a heavy burglary committed in their office at Berhampur. In Jessore Inspector Mohim Chandra Das received a money reward of Rs. 200 from the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, for successfully working out two dacoity cases and an important Government currency note forgery case which occurred during the year. Sub-Inspector Protap Chandra Mitter of this district was also granted by the District Magistrate a reward of Rs. 100 for the arrest of an important absconder in a double murder case.

117. The table below shows the number that left the force:—

	1892.	1893.
On pension ... ..	36	39
On gratuity ... ..	11	6
By resignation without pension or gratuity ... ..	127	156
By dismissal ... ..	97	91
By discharge ... ..	27	23
By desertion ... ..	16	14
By death ... ..	100	97
Total ... ..	414	426

There was a considerable increase in the number of those who resigned during the year compared with the preceding year.

118. There were 15,216 cases of cognizable crime in this division during the year under report compared with 15,859 in 1892. Of these 11,854 were enquired into by the police against 12,582. The number of cases in which convictions were obtained was 6,994, or 59·0 per cent., compared with 52·9 per cent. in the preceding year. Deducting cases under class VI, the percentage of convictions was 36·4 compared with 30·6 in 1892. The result shows an improvement and is satisfactory.

119. The following table shows the action of the police in the matter of the recovery of stolen property:—

	Amount of property stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas . . .	43,988	11,137	25·3
Nadia . . .	26,291	6,937	26·3
Murshidabad . . .	41,610	13,328	32 0
Jessore . . .	55,823	16,206	29·0
Khulna . . .	20,999	3,961	18·8
Total ..	1,88,711	51,569	27·3

The amount of property stolen has fallen from Rs. 2,09,657 to Rs. 1,88,711, but the amount recovered shows a large increase, being Rs. 51,569 against Rs. 39,284 in 1892. The percentage of recovery was 27·3 as compared with 18·7 in the preceding year. Taking the figures for what they are worth, there has been a marked improvement in the percentage of recovery in every district, except the 24-Parganas, and, although the recovery is generally a matter of chance, yet as the police get blamed when the percentages are low, it is only fair they should get credit when the reverse is the case, as in the year under review.

120. Except in Nadia, the conduct of the police in this Division is reported on the whole to have been satisfactory. The Magistrate of Nadia observes that the general conduct of the police of his district was not satisfactory, as there were several instances of serious misconduct amongst superior officers which had to be dealt with upon their merits with some severity. In this district

a charge of extortion was laid against a head constable of Bhuluka thana. It was, however, proved false, and the complainant was prosecuted under section 211, Indian Penal Code, but was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. In Jessore great difficulty was experienced in getting men to fill up vacancies.

121. The following statement shows the number of rural police in the several districts of this Division, the number punished, and the number rewarded:—

	Number of rural police.	Number punished.	Number rewarded.
24-Parganas ...	3,351	1,244	25
Nadia ...	3,436	1,090	28
Murshidabad ...	3,911	529	39
Jessore ...	3,879	945	30
Khulna ...	2,037	1,096	27
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Total ...	16,614	4,904	149
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122. The above shows that there was a decrease in the number of chaukidars punished during the year compared with the figures for 1892, being 4,904 against 5,739, while the number of chaukidars rose from 16,607 to 16,614. The decrease occurred in all the districts, except Nadia and Khulna, where there was an increase. The decrease was more marked in the 24-Parganas and Jessore, while the increase in Nadia was considerable. The proportion of chaukidars rewarded compared with those punished is as usual infinitesimal. Till good work is better rewarded than it is at present, it is hopeless to expect it, or to induce a better class of men to become chaukidars. Some chaukidars in Nadia did especially good work. As usual, the punishments were chiefly for non-attendance at thanas and for not reporting crime.

123. In Murshidabad there are still many chaukidars under Regulation XX, the largest number of them being in the Kandi subdivision. Proposals were made to introduce Act VI of 1870 (as amended by subsequent enactments) throughout the subdivisions, as the chakran chaukidars were reported to be generally bad characters, whom it is not possible to look after properly. But the Magistrate on local enquiries found that the chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 in this subdivision were of no better class and bore no better characters than the chakran chaukidars, and that if these men were removed no advantage would be gained, but on the contrary they being deprived of their lands might quite possibly take to thieving. The difficulty of controlling so large a body of men can be best met by reducing their number as deaths occur, and making over their lands to those village chaukidars who have not enough, or returning them to the zamindars and assessing them for the chaukidari fund, as directed by section 49 of the Act.

124. Very little progress has been made in this Division in improving the status of the chaukidars by the appointment of men of better caste and position in society. The appointment has been held from time immemorial by men of the lowest castes, such as *Káorás*, *Bágdís*, *Muchís*, *Doms*, &c., and men of better position hold aloof and do not come forward willingly to accept appointments as chaukidars. Till they are paid the equivalent of the ordinary rates of pay it is hopeless to expect a real improvement.

125. No instance of chaukidars having been employed by the police on menial and degrading duties has been reported in any of the districts of this Division. In Nadia complaints of such employment have been made in one or two cases, but in one case the charge could not be proved, and in another on enquiry it was found to be false. It is, however, believed by some officers that in places chaukidars are still so employed by the police, but this abuse, it is observed, will diminish in proportion to the attention paid to it by the inspecting officers.

126. The salaries of chaukidars in this Division vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 a month, the majority of them getting Rs. 4. In all districts, except Nadia, they are now paid regularly. In Nadia it appears that 988 chaukidars

were in arrears from four to six or more months. Writing on this subject, Mr. Garrett, the Officiating Magistrate of this district, observes:—

“I do not think that the four-monthly period should be included in the table of arrears, as chaukidars can only be paid every quarter under the law, and the arrears at the end of the quarter can only be realised within a month.

“Arrears can only count from the fifth month. The law might be amended, as this is a hardship to chaukidars.

“The stupendous total of 988 men in arrears signifies nothing. According to the law there would be only 33 men in actual arrears.”

127. On the whole, the chaukidars are said to have worked well during the year in all the districts of this Division. Some of them were rewarded for arresting offenders and for good service in connection with criminal cases. They have received much attention and many have got an increase of pay. They are also, it is stated, beginning to feel more independent of both the police and the panchayets.

#### XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

128. As reported in previous years, criminal justice is administered by the Sessions Courts, Stipendiary Magistrates, Benches of Honorary Magistrates, and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. The total number of cases tried at the Sessions during 1893 was 289 against 271 in the preceding year. Of these, 198, or 68·5 per cent., were convicted compared with 67·9 per cent. in 1892. Taking the districts separately, the percentage of conviction was 68·5 in the 24-Parganas, 69·2 in Nadia, 62·5 in Murshidabad, 71·6 in Jessore, and 69·0 in Khulna, as compared with 70·8, 68·2, 64·7, 55·7, and 77·7, respectively. The best results were obtained in Jessore and the worst in Murshidabad. No explanation of the low percentage has been given by the Magistrate, but it is satisfactory to note that all round there has been some improvement.

129. There were 70 Stipendiary Magistrates in this Division at the close of the year. Of these, 21 were in the 24-Parganas, 19 in Nadia, 8 in Murshidabad, 13 in Jessore, and 9 in Khulna. Of these Stipendiary Magistrates, 50 exercised first class, 14 second class, and 6 third class powers. The number of Benches in this Division was 47 against 43 in the previous year. They were composed of 436 Honorary Magistrates. These were distributed as follows:—

DISTRICT.	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates.
24-Parganas	... 18	184
Nadia	... 12	105
Murshidabad	... 5	81
Jessore	... 8	95
Khulna	... 4	36
Total	... 47	501

130. During the year 1893 Benches were established at Baduria, Taki, and Khurda in the 24-Parganas and at Chanduria in Khulna. Those at Baduria and Taki being established late in the year, no sittings were held during 1893.

131. Of the Benches, 19 exercised second class and 28 third class powers. The number of Honorary Magistrates who were authorised to sit singly was 38. Of these, 3 exercised first class, 27 second class, and 8 third class powers. In Khulna there is now no Honorary Magistrate with power to sit singly, the one vested with such powers having resigned during the year. The attendance of the Honorary Magistrates with a few exceptions was fairly regular, and they promise to play a most useful part in the administration of justice, especially the Magistrates empowered to sit singly. Among these latter Babus Moni Lal Banerji and Preonath Mullick of Alipore in the 24-Parganas are again said to have rendered substantial service. Pandit Rakhal Chandra Tewari of Diamond Harbour and Maulvi Golam Quassim of Basirhat in the same district are also reported to have been punctual and assiduous in the performance of their duties. Another gentleman, Babu Rajani Kanto Ghose, who sat singly at Narail in the district of Jessore, appears to have done good work, and to have materially helped

the Subdivisional Officer. In Khulna the attendance of Honorary Magistrates is said to be on the whole not satisfactory. The general excuse given for bad attendance on the Benches is that only petty and uninteresting cases are made over to Honorary Magistrates to try. This is, however, often unavoidable, as cases which can be disposed of at one or two sittings must be made over to them, as owing to distance and other reasons Honorary Magistrates will not, as a rule, attend two or three times following.

132. The following table shows the number of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates as well as by Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly:—

DISTRICT.		Decided by Stipendiary Magistrates.		Decided by Benches and Honorary Magistrates.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
24-Parganas	...	11,600	10,229	4,442	3,946
Nadia	...	2,757	2,398	2,223	2,185
Murshidabad	...	2,067	1,606	767	1,178
Jessore	...	2,446	2,682	550	589
Khulna	...	1,687	1,690	435	411
Total	...	20,557	18,605	8,417	8,309

The three first-named districts have shown a decrease for the last three years in the number of cases tried by Stipendiary Magistrates. In Murshidabad there has been a marked increase in the work done by Honorary Magistrates for the same period.

133. The following statement shows the results of trials as regards persons:—

DISTRICT.	PERSONS PUT ON TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS.		REMARKS.
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24-Parganas	19,066*	17,736	14,804	13,221	77·6	76·2	* Figures shown in this statement include those for suburbs, whereas in the report for the previous year the district figures exclusive of suburbs were given.
Nadia	6,547	6,067	4,550	3,874	71·2	63·8	
Murshidabad	3,671	3,651	2,195	2,301	59·7	63·	
Jessore	5,020	5,909	2,504	3,293	50·0	55·2	
Khulna	3,580	3,792	1,782	1,967	53·4	51·9	
Total	37,884	37,155	25,925	24,656	68·4	66·3	

The results show a falling off in all districts, except Murshidabad and Jessore, where there has been an improvement.

134. The following table shows the number of witnesses examined during the year compared with the year preceding:—

DISTRICT.	Number of witnesses examined.		Number detained for more than two days.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
24-Parganas	24,961	21,579	1,339	1,330
Nadia	11,954	12,365	317	484
Murshidabad	9,508	8,590	861	432
Jessore	14,791	17,281	417	334
Khulna	9,656	10,772	322	283
Total	70,870	70,587	3,256	2,863

The number of witnesses examined has not decreased in the same proportion as the number of cases or of persons put on trial, so it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of detentions is the same as in the previous year, viz. 4·5.

In Nadia there has been a marked increase in the number detained over two days, which should have been explained.

135. The following statement shows the number of remands granted in A form cases during the year under report:—

DISTRICT.	Number disposed of on first day.	NUMBER POSTPONED—							Number pending at the close of the year.
		Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Over six times.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas ... ..	6,274	802	378	148	73	54	22	17	24
Nadia ... ..	204	172	167	97	39	23	17	8	...
Murshidabad ... ..	283	255	118	64	28	22	8	10	25
Jessore ... ..	190	197	142	81	35	23	10	11	14
Khulna ... ..	178	143	113	71	38	17	7	13	30
Total ...	7,187	1,569	918	455	213	130	64	59	93

The percentage of cases remanded six times and over to total number of cases disposed of was 1·1 as in the preceding year. With less cases the remands should have decreased, and the increase under columns 6, 7, 8, and 9 in the 24-Parganas, columns 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 in Nadia, columns 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 in Khulna are to be regretted. Murshidabad has shown marked improvement.

136. The table below shows the number of reconvictions in the several districts of this Division during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	1892.	1893.
24-Parganas	194	75
Nadia	60	68
Murshidabad	64	51
Jessore	27	44
Khulna	23	24
Total	368	262

The number of reconvictions shows a large falling off. This occurred chiefly in the 24-Parganas.

137. The following statement shows the amount of criminal fines imposed and realised in the several districts during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	Imposed.		Realised.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	62,302	55,830	56,882	48,944
Nadia ...	19,166	18,866	15,619	13,848
Murshidabad ...	10,146	11,348	10,003	10,169
Jessore ...	14,917	17,664	12,075	16,223
Khulna ...	8,491	16,233	8,603	10,687
Total ...	1,15,022	1,19,941	1,03,182	99,871

There was an increase in the amount of fines imposed in all districts, except the 24-Parganas and Nadia. The increase was more marked in Khulna, the amount imposed being Rs. 16,233 against Rs. 8,491 in the previous year. The amount of fines realised shows a total decrease in the 24-Parganas and Nadia; but the percentage of realisations was especially unsatisfactory in Nadia and Khulna, being 73·4 and 65·8 per cent. respectively. Special efforts must be taken to enforce prompt realisations.

138. During the year under report compensation, amounting to Rs. 50, was paid in four cases of frivolous and vexatious complaints in the Nadia district against Rs. 170 in five cases in 1892. In Jessore the amount paid was Rs. 1,899 compared with Rs. 1,095 in the year preceding. None of the other District Officers have furnished information on this subject.



139. The table below shows the number of cases in which whipping was awarded during the year as compared with the year preceding:—

DISTRICT.	1892.	1893.
24-Parganas ...	124	73
Nadia ...	30	20
Murshidabad ...	9	12
Jessore ...	13	25
Khulna ...	4	7
Total ...	180	137

There was a marked decrease in the 24-Parganas and Nadia, but an increase in the other districts. In eight cases in the 24-Parganas it was inflicted in addition to other punishments.

140. The number of European British subjects brought to trial during the year was 11 compared with 29 in 1892. Of these, five were convicted and six acquitted. All of these cases occurred in the 24-Parganas.

141. From none of the districts of this Division were any cases under Act X of 1891 (an Act to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882) reported during the year under review.

#### XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

142. The following table shows the working of registration offices in this Division during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	73,020	70,116	85,582	38,907	76,667	39,464
Nadia ...	22,248	24,062	27,876	17,500	27,707	18,598
Murshidabad ...	11,315	13,399	18,567	8,957	19,420	10,447
Jessore ...	82,920	90,423	80,805	41,864	72,666	45,028
Khulna ...	40,063	44,949	41,197	23,264	40,860	26,505
Total ...	229,566	242,949	2,54,027	1,30,492	2,37,320	1,40,042

The total number of documents registered during the year shows an increase of 13,383 as compared with that in the preceding year. The increase occurred in all the districts, except the 24-Parganas, where there was a decrease, in spite of the fact that an additional sub-registry office was opened at Deyganga in the Barasat subdivision. This decrease was chiefly in instruments of sales and of mortgages of the value of less than Rs. 100 and in bonds, and is accounted for by the fact that in the preceding year owing to widespread agricultural distress an unusually large number of such documents were registered. There was also a noticeable decrease under the head of leases other than perpetual in this district, but it was to a great extent counterbalanced by the increase in perpetual leases.

143. In Nadia the increase occurred under the heads of sales, mortgages, perpetual leases and bonds. Under the first two heads it is attributed to the distress of the middle class landholders and the high price of food-grains and failure of crops during the last few years, and the general unwillingness of money-lenders to advance loans on simple money bonds. The increase under the head of perpetual leases is said to be due to the fact that people in general, even the cultivators, nowadays prefer to have such leases instead of temporary ones. The increase under the head of bonds is ascribed to general poverty and distress among the people owing to failure of crops.

144. In Murshidabad the increase was chiefly under the heads of sales, mortgages and leases. Under the first two heads it is attributed to more lands having changed hands, and to the natural growth of registration consequent on the increased confidence of the public in its advantages. The increase in leases is said to be mainly due to the resettlement of tenures by several zamindars of the district, including the Maharani Svarnamayi of Kasimbazar.

145. In Jessore the increase occurred in the following classes of documents:—

- |                                 |               |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Perpetual leases.            | 3. Mortgages. |
| 2. Leases for one year or less. | 4. Bonds.     |

In the first, third, and fourth classes of documents, the increase is attributed to bad harvests and to a rise in the price of food-grains, while in the second class it is said to be due to new settlements. Another cause of increase in the number of perpetual leases is said to be the growing tendency on the part of money-lenders to prefer taking a perpetual lease of the borrower's holding or a part of it instead of a bond for the money lent, the money lent being entered as the premium on the lease. If the borrower repays the money, the *mahajan* returns the lease. If he does not repay, the *mahajan* need not go into court, but retains the lease. In some cases, it is stated, both a bond and a perpetual lease without premium are executed. The cultivator, in order that he may be able to grant a perpetual lease, styles his holding an intermediate tenure.

146. In Khulna the increase in the number of documents registered is attributed partly to scarcity in the early part of the year and partly to the general progress of registration, which is naturally aided by the reduction of fees.

147. The total receipts during the year show a decrease in all districts, except Murshidabad, while the expenditure on the other hand shows an increase everywhere. The falling off in the receipts is due to the reduction during the year of *ad valorem* fees from annas twelve to annas eight for value up to Rs. 50. In the 24-Parganas it is also ascribed to the falling off in the number of registrations. The increase in Murshidabad is accounted for by the large increase in the number of documents registered during the year. The decrease in receipts is so large that there will have to be a very marked increase in the number of registrations, if the receipts are in future to be as high as they have hitherto been.

148. The increase in expenditure is said to be mainly due to a higher scale of commission paid to Sub-Registrars owing to the larger number of documents registered and to the increased allowances paid for their establishments.

149. On the whole the working of the department during the year appears to have been satisfactory.

#### XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

150. The number of estates of each class borne on the revenue-roll of the several districts during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 are as follows:—

YEAR.	Class I— Permanently- settled estates.	Class II— Temporarily- settled estates.	Class III— Estates held direct by Government.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1892-93 ...	9,281	725	251	10,257
1893-94 ...	9,281	722	252	10,255
Difference...	...	—3	+1	—2

There were inter-transfers from one class to another in Jessore and Khulna. Two estates from this Division were transferred to other Divisions. Six estates (Sauderbuns lots) were removed from the revenue-rolls of the 24-Parganas on

account of their non-settlement, being proclaimed as protected forests, and five estates were added, owing to the settlement (a) of three Sunderbun grants, (b) of a piece of land previously occupied by a post office, (c) and of another piece of Government land. Hence there was a decrease of one estate in the roll. One estate in Nadia was released to a private proprietor, and two estates in Murshidabad, formerly struck off the revenue-roll through mistake, were brought on it again, resulting in a net decrease of two estates in the Division.

151. The following table shows the demand, collections, remissions and balances of land revenue during the past two years:—

Year.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Total.	Arrear collection.	Current collection.	Total.	Remission.	Balances.	Percentage of collections on demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1892-93 ...	Rs. 1,02,769	Rs. 50,96,967	Rs. 51,99,726	Rs. 73,153	Rs. 49,78,677	Rs. 50,51,830	Rs. 7,614	Rs. 1,40,282	97.1
1893-94 ...	1,46,919	51,01,468	52,48,387	96,623	49,58,534	50,55,157	25,747	1,67,483	96.3

Compared with the preceding year, the results cannot be considered good, as while current collections and the percentage of collections on demand fell off, remissions and balances increased. The uncollected balance at the close of 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 1,40,282, but the amount now shown as arrear demand is Rs. 1,46,919. The increase is due to additions in the *hustabood jamas* of some of the estates which had a retrospective effect.

152. The percentage of collections in each class is exhibited in the following statement:—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	1892-93.						1893-94.					
	Arrear demand.	Arrear collections.	Percentage of collections.	Current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of collections.	Arrear demand.	Arrear collections.	Percentage of collections.	Current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Permanently-settled estates.	Rs. 17,887	Rs. 17,834	99.7	Rs. 44,42,805	Rs. 44,07,700	99.2	Rs. 33,508	Rs. 33,408	99.9	Rs. 44,41,844	Rs. 43,86,824	98.7
II.—Temporarily-settled estates.	27,813	26,125	93.9	3,00,811	2,85,106	94.8	26,774	25,028	93.5	3,13,177	2,89,925	92.5
III.—Estates held direct by Government.	57,069	29,194	51.1	3,44,351	2,85,871	83.0	66,037	58,127	44.0	3,46,447	2,81,785	81.3
Total ...	1,02,769	73,153	71.1	50,96,967	49,78,677	97.6	1,46,919	96,623	65.7	51,01,468	49,58,534	97.2

The prescribed standard for the collection of arrear demands is cent. per cent. The results in the permanently-settled estates were good, being 99.9 per cent.; those in the temporarily-settled estates were 93.5, or nearly the same as last year, but those in the Government estates were very unsatisfactory, being 44 against 51.1 in 1892-93. In no district was the prescribed standard attained to, the nearest approach being made by Jessore and Khulna, where 96.7 and 95.6 per cent. respectively were collected. On the other hand, the districts of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad show very poor results. In the previous year also these same districts occupied the same positions. The low percentage in the 24-Parganas is chiefly due to the failure of crops in consequence of excessive rain during the year under report. The tenants suffered considerably and were unable to pay. The raiyats in two Government estates in the Basirhat subdivision also stopped payment—in one on account of an appeal preferred to the High Court against the decision of the Special Judge rejecting the prayer of the raiyats to get the assessment fixed at the recent settlement reduced, while in the other the raiyats applied to the Subdivisional Officer for remission of

their rents on the ground of poverty caused by the failure of crops. That officer after an enquiry rejected their application. They then combined and withheld payment, but steps are being taken to make them pay. A heavy sum was also not realised from certain town lot-holders in the Government estate, Port Canning, who hold the lots at a loss owing to the failure of the place as a port. The question of a general reduction of the rate of rent in this estate is under consideration.

153. The Collector of Murshidabad attributes the short collections to the failure of the rabi crops in many Government estates. The current collections also, for the reasons noted above, were not up to the mark.

154. The collections in the estates under direct management in each district are shown in the statement below:—

*Statement showing the state of collections from khas mahals in the Presidency Division during 1893-94.*

DISTRICT.		Cu		col		lection.		Total	Percentage of current collection on current demand.		Percentage of current collection on current demand in 1893-94.
									10	11	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
24-Parganas ...	43	2,60,326	65,149	3,25,475	2,11,304	21,909	2,33,213	81.1	83.6	71.6	83.7
Calcutta	1	13,804	19	13,823	13,823	13	13,836	99.7	99.4	99.7	99.6
Nadia		16,183	2,998	19,171	13,347	2,810	15,957	83.4	87.3	83.3	88
Murshidabad	63	30,016	13,024	43,040	30,659	9,253	39,911	68.8	66.4	68.7	66.8
Jessore	76	4,361	694	5,075	4,060	567	4,626	92.8	81.7	91.3	87.5
Khulna	33	16,677	3,863	20,540	13,583	3,776	17,359	81.4	97.7	84.4	78.9
Total	252	3,46,447	86,637	4,33,084	2,81,785	33,137	3,14,922	81.3		73.8	83.01

The number of estates under direct management during the year under report was 252 with an annual rental of Rs. 3,46,447 against 251 with a rental of Rs. 3,44,351 in the preceding year. The number of estates slightly varied in four districts.

155. The lands of two estates in the 24-Parganas could not be traced, and with the Board's sanction they were removed from the revenue-roll; hence the decrease of two estates in this district. The decrease of one estate in Nadia is due to the transfer on account of temporary settlement of two estates from the list of khas mahals to class II and the transfer of one estate from class II to class III. In Murshidabad there was an increase of two estates in consequence of the entry in the revenue-roll of two diluviated estates formerly struck off through mistake. The increase in Jessore is due to the purchase of two estates by Government at a sale for arrears of revenue. The increase in the rental is owing to the settlement of some vacant holdings and resettlement of others at enhanced rates. Compared with the preceding year, the current demand increased in all districts, except Calcutta and Jessore. The decrease in Calcutta is due partly to the redemption of the revenue of certain holdings and partly to the acquisition of lands for public purposes. That in Jessore is due to the transfer of an estate from class III to class II in consequence of its settlement with the proprietor. The percentage of current collections on current demand reached the fixed standard (90 per cent.) in Calcutta and Jessore. The 24-Parganas and Khulna collected a little over 81 and Nadia over 82 per cent. The poorest result is shown by Murshidabad, where the collections amounted to only 68.8 per cent. With regard to the arrear collections, the results were very bad, except in

Khulna, where they reached 97·7 per cent. They were especially bad in the 24-Parganas, being only 33·6 per cent. Explanations of the bad results have been already given. If the irrecoverable balances were excluded from the current demand, the percentage would show some improvement. Considering the reduced condition of the tenantry in most districts owing to the failure of crops in successive years, the financial result of the management of khas mahals in the Division may on the whole be accepted as fair; but I have no doubt, from what I have seen, that Mr. Westmacott's views, that so many Deputy Collectors are inclined to neglect revenue work for criminal and thus cause these bad results, are correct. The absence of personal responsibility is far more marked in revenue than in judicial work.

156. The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,747 against Rs. 7,614 in the preceding year. The bulk of the remissions was granted to the tenants of some Government estates in the 24-Parganas, who were unable to pay owing to the destruction of their crops. The remissions are classified thus:—

		Rs.
Nominal remissions	...	4,686
Remissions of grace	...	20,760
Ditto of right	...	301

The nominal remissions were on account of lands wrongly included in Government estates, and in some cases of lands remaining unsettled because of diluvion and desertion. Deaths, desertion of raiyats, relinquishments of holdings, poverty of raiyats, &c., were the causes of remissions of grace, while the remissions of right were granted in certain khas mahals on account of double assessment and diluvion of jôts.

157. There has been no material change either in the agency or mode of management of estates under direct management. The cost of management of khas mahals in the several districts is shown below:—

		Rs.
24-Parganas	...	26,109
Nadia	...	649
Murshidabad	...	2,577
Jessore	...	Nil
Khulna	...	686
Total	...	30,021

158. The amounts expended on the Government estates in this Division for miscellaneous (including agricultural) and sanitary improvements are Rs. 35,212 and Rs. 5,287 respectively, as shown below:—

	Miscellaneous, including agri- cultural im- provements.	Sanitary improvements
	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	.. 32,792	4,148
Nadia	.. 385	680
Murshidabad	.. 938	304
Jessore	.. 518	...
Khulna	.. 579	155
Total	... 35,212	5,287

159. The details of the improvements effected are given below. Rupees 29,972 were spent on the Orphangunge market in the 24-Parganas, on the extension of the revetment wall along Tolly's nala, on the construction of

godowns and drains and on repairs to roads and sheds. Rupees 455 were spent in repairing the tahsil cutcherries in the Diamond Harbour and Basirhat subdivisions and Rs. 822 on repairs of village roads. The re-excavation of the tank in the Subdivisional Officer's residence in Barasat cost Rs. 440. Rupees 648 were spent on the construction of a *pucka* ghat for a tank at Port Canning and Rs. 455 for additional boundary pillars in two Government estates. The construction and repairs of cutcherry houses and roads, sinking of wells, and clearing wells and tanks in certain khas mahals were the improvements effected in Nadia and Murshidabad. In Jessore the re-excavation of the post office tank was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 318, and a cutcherry house constructed at Rs. 200. The re-excavation of tanks, erection of boundary pillars, and repairs of cutcherry houses disposed of the allotment in Khulna.

160. *Sanitary improvements.*—Rupees 2,984 were expended in filling up a tank in Government estate Panchannogram in the 24-Parganas, Rs. 840 in re-excavating a tank in Port Canning and in clearing jungle and drains in the above estate, &c. The improvements in the other districts consisted of the construction of culverts, the excavation of tanks, the sinking of wells, the clearing of jungle, tanks, &c.

161. Besides the above, Rs. 2,996 were spent in the 24-Parganas and Rs. 2,074 in Murshidabad on agricultural public works. They comprised the construction and repairs of embankments in the former district and the re-excavation of tanks in the latter.

162. No new staples were cultivated in any Government estates in the Division, the raiyats being averse to experiments. In Nadia a small area was sown with wheat, but for want of rain in December and January last the experiment proved a failure. No agricultural improvements or experiments were effected in any district and no new machinery was introduced.

163. In the 24-Parganas 62 schools were maintained in the Government estates at a cost of Rs. 2,034. In Nadia there are five schools, including a night school, situated in the khas mahals, one of which is exclusively for Christian girls, and is supported and managed by the Church Missionary Society. Rupees 343 were allotted to this district, the whole of which was utilised.

164. In Murshidabad nine schools were maintained, of which one was an upper primary with 31 pupils and eight lower primary with 176 pupils, and one girls' school with 21 girls. The total expenditure for maintaining them was Rs. 535, including Rs. 103 expended for purchase of benches.

165. Four primary and two secondary schools were maintained in Jessore at a cost of Rs. 36 and Rs. 34 respectively, and in Khulna 16 stipendiary schools with 447 pupils were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,703 against 11 with 321 pupils in the previous year. Besides 11 others were paid by results, and one unaided school was kept up in this district.

166. The condition of the raiyats in the khas mahals is reported to be on the whole fairly good, though in parts they suffered from the loss of the winter paddy crops owing to the heavy rainfall during the year. No cases of desertion of raiyats from Government estates are reported from any district.

167. The work of inspection of accounts of Government estates was duly attended to by the Collectors, Khas Mahal Deputy Collectors and Sub-divisional Officers. Mr. Westmacott also examined the accounts of several khas mahals during his tour.

168. The percentage of registration under section 62 of the Land Registration Act in the several districts is shown below:—

DISTRICT.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
24-Parganas	3.15	3.9	4.3
Calcutta	5.1	6.9	5.2
Nadia	11.6	8.5	11.07
Murshidabad	4.9	4.3	4.7
Jessore	2.2	2.1	6.06
Khulna	17.7	18.4	20.4
Total	5.1	5.2	6.1

169. Seven hundred and thirty-three estates including shares became liable to sale for non-payment of revenue demands. Of these, 107, or 14·5 per cent., were actually sold against 15·2 in the previous year. The falling off in the percentage and the large exemptions granted by Collectors, who afforded all possible facilities to defaulters to pay up their arrears before the sale days, tend to show that the sale law was not worked with undue rigour. The causes of defaults which brought about sales are disputes among co-sharers, indebtedness of proprietors, and the unprofitable nature of the estates.

170. The following table shows the settlements effected in each district of the Division during the year:—

*Statement showing the settlements effected during the year 1893-94.*

DIVISION.	District.	ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.		RESETTLEMENT.				SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS.				SETTLEMENT FOR DISPOSAL.	
		Number.	Net revenue.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Estimated revenue.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Presidency	24-Parganas ...	2	Rs. 85	6	Rs. 952	Rs. 631	Rs. ...	7	Rs. 202	Rs. 2	Rs. ...	8	Rs. 2,090
	Nadia ...	...	...	16	1,785	417	759	...	...	...	...	22	12,809
	Murshidabad ...	...	...	5	1,333	53	312	5	1,051	...	...	16	13,541
	Jessore ...	...	...	7	1,339	349	243	...	...	...	...	5	66
	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sundarbans ...	5	4,590	2	604	301	...	5	2,026	...	...	146	11,561
	Total ...	7	4,681	36	6,913	1,761	1,314	17	3,279	2	...	197	30,977

Seven original settlements took place, viz., two in the 24-Parganas and five in the Sundarbans, yielding a net revenue of Rs. 4,681. Resettlements were effected in every district, except Khulna, and the net increase to the revenue demand amounted to Rs. 407. The decrease in Nadia is chiefly attributed to diluvion in all the estates, with the exception of one fishery mahal which was settled at a reduced jama owing to want of competition. That in Murshidabad has not been explained. Seventeen summary settlements were effected during the year against two in the preceding year. The rates adopted in these settlements were generally those fixed in previous settlements.

171. The relations between landlords and tenants continued on the whole to be fairly satisfactory, though manifestations of ill-feelings and strained relations broke out here and there and had to be checked by the timely interference of the local authorities. It is reported from Khulna that the practice on the part of one zamindar of purchasing the rights of under-tenants of another zamindar noticed in the last report gave rise to disputes, though no case of actual breach of the peace came to light. In the Bangaon subdivision in Jessore the relations between certain landlords and their tenants were somewhat strained, the raiyats, it is said, having never paid rent except through the Court. There was, however, no disturbance calling for the interference of the law. In Murshidabad three cases of strained relations between landlords and tenants were reported during the year. In the Sadar subdivision the raiyats of the village Shamnagar murdered the Dewan, a peon, and a muhurir of their zamindar, Mr. Hills, of Patkabari. An additional police force had to be posted in the village at the cost of the raiyats in order to prevent further disturbances. It seems, however, that the quarrel was with the deceased, and not with Mr. Hills. In the second case the raiyats of the zamindar, Babu Gobinda Jeban Hazra, of Panchgram, in the Kandi subdivision, strongly opposed the zamindar's attempt to enhance their rent. There was every likelihood of a breach of the peace, but timely interference prevented it. In the third case the raiyats of Rai Jogendro Narain Raya, of Lalgola, in the Jangipur subdivision, combined together to put pressure on him not to let his zamindari in ijara to Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company on the expiry of the term of the present settlement, but to keep it khas.

*Road and Public Works Cesses.*

172. The following table shows the demands, collections, balances, and remissions of cesses in the several districts of the Division:—

DISTRICT.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.				BALANCES.			Deduct remissions.	Net arrear.	Percentage of net balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current including previously paid in advance.	Arrear.	Advance for future years.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas ... ..	2,37,880	37,584	2,75,468	2,06,940	34,380	4,043	2,45,371	31,640	3,199	34,839	785	84,064	12'36
Nadia ... ..	1,87,145	8,304	1,95,449	1,41,970	7,589	4,390	1,53,959	15,175	674	15,849	220	15,629	8'45
Murshidabad ... ..	1,46,101	31,110	1,77,211	1,24,395	18,795	5,931	1,49,021	30,726	14,315	35,041	1,018	34,023	19'1
Jessore ... ..	1,85,941	48,378	2,34,319	1,46,530	48,063	6,343	1,94,835	40,411	5,315	45,726	456	45,270	16'3
Khulna ... ..	1,43,320	19,463	1,61,773	1,30,156	16,628	3,600	1,46,384	13,164	3,813	15,979	1	15,978	9'8
Total ... ..	8,09,387	1,44,783	10,14,190	7,46,591	1,18,414	23,795	8,88,980	1,31,116	26,318	1,47,434	2,480	1,44,953	14'2

There has been a considerable increase in the annual cess demand compared with the preceding year. This is especially marked in Nadia, but is shared by all the districts in the Division, and is due to complete revaluations of the districts of Nadia and Murshidabad and partial revaluations in the other districts. The proportionate collections of current demand have fallen off slightly, while those of the arrears show some improvement compared with the preceding year, being 86 and 81·8 per cent. against 86·2 and 78·9 respectively. A large portion of the arrears is due from the districts of Jessore and Murshidabad. The bulk of them is due on account of rent-free tenures, and cannot be realised owing to the difficulty in tracing out the owners and their properties.

173. In the 24-Parganas the increase in the current cess demand is due to the valuations and revaluations of certain estates and tenures having been completed during the previous year, and to the revision of valuation of hāts and fairs under section 79 of the Cess Act.

174. In Nadia the revaluation took effect from 1st April 1893. The cess demand arrived at by the general revaluation of the district amounted to Rs. 1,58,504, of which Rs. 1,359 had to be reduced on objection and appeal. The net demand for realisation was therefore Rs. 1,57,145.

175. In Khulna the valuation and revaluation of 69 tenures and estates sanctioned by the Board were taken in hand in March 1892, and completed in March 1894. This has resulted in an increase of Rs. 17,000 to the annual cess demand of the district.

## XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

176. There were altogether six estates under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under report, viz.—

24-Parganas	...	{ Bhowanipur. Baranagar. Jainagar.
Murshidabad	...	Kasimbazar.
Khulna	...	{ Saidpur Trust Estate. Satkhira Estate.

177. A portion of Miss M. D. J. Courjon's estate in the district of the 24-Parganas, consisting only of a house in Calcutta, No. 29, Theatre Road, and the Chanchra road estate in Jessore made over to Government by the late Raya Kali Prosad, zamindar of Bagchar, for the maintenance of the Daitala and Nilganj bridge over the river Bhairab, continue to be managed by the Collectors of those districts. There is nothing special to note in respect to these estates.

178. Of the three estates in the district of the 24-Parganas, Bhawanipur is comparatively large and important, comprising 20 entire revenue-paying estates, 17 portions of estates, 4 patnis and 38 tenures. The affairs of this



estate are in a satisfactory condition. Out of a total demand of Rs. 4,13,413, including current demand of Rs. 1,63,789, a sum of Rs. 1,96,340, being 119·8 per cent. of the current demand, was realised, and Rs. 23,820 remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,93,253. This result is better than that of any previous year since the assumption of the charge of the estate by the Court of Wards. Out of the outstanding balance of Rs. 1,93,253, Rs. 39,400 are reported to be bad and irrecoverable, and of this Rs. 24,105 have since the close of the year been written off under proper sanction. The recovery of Rs. 7,367 is said to be doubtful and disputed, Rs. 8,533 are doubtful but not disputed, and the rest, Rs. 1,37,953, good and are in process of recovery.

179. Rupees 19,000 were spent during the year for the following improvements within the estate, viz., the reclamation of about 1,902 bighas of land, the excavation of four tanks and construction and repair of 12 miles of kutchra roads. Rupees 250 and Rs. 650 were also spent for the support of schools and maintenance of dispensaries.

180. Out of the lands reclaimed by the estate during the last two years, settlement of 3,700 bighas has already been made, and the settlement of a further area of 5,400 bighas is expected to be concluded shortly.

181. A sum of Rs. 32,920 was invested in Government securities, and of Rs. 5,005 in purchase of lands.

182. The condition of the tenantry of this estate is fair.

183. It is satisfactory to notice that the ward, Barada Prosad Rai Chowdhuri, who, as reported in paragraph 220 of the last year's report, has been removed to Bankipore, has shown a marked improvement in his education and conduct under the guardianship of the present tutor-guardian, Babu Jnanendra Lal Roy.

184. As regards the other estates in the district nothing special has been noticed by the Collector. Their management continues to be fair as before.

185. Kasimbazar is the only estate managed in this district. It is the most important charge in the Division and is the property of the minor, Ashutosh Nath Rai. Its collections were not satisfactory during the year. Out of a total demand of Rs. 6,22,515, viz., current Rs. 3,51,491 and arrear Rs. 2,71,024, only Rs. 1,96,739, or 31·6 per cent., on the total demand were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,23,038 after deduction of remission amounting to Rs. 2,738. The percentage has greatly fallen off, being only 31·6 against 53·7 of the preceding year, and 61·3 of the year 1891-92. This is chiefly due to the very heavy loss of crops in pargana Sarail, the largest mahal of the estate, caused by the unusually high flood of the year. The failure of crops in the pargana during 1892-93, as reported in paragraph 222 of the previous year's report, followed by a heavy loss in the year under report, consequent on the high flood of the year, has materially affected the circumstances of the tenantry, and it has necessitated the distribution of agricultural loans and gratuitous relief amongst them. The amounts sanctioned by the Board for the purpose, viz., Rs. 8,000 for tuccavi loan and Rs. 5,000 for gratuitous relief, are being now distributed. The scarcity will, it is hoped, be over in July, when a new harvest of *aus* and *jute* crop is to be gathered.

186. The survey and settlement operations in the pargana which commenced in December 1889 were closed in 1892-93. They effected an assessment of about Rs. 5,20,000 in the rent-roll of the estate, showing an increase of Rs. 1,68,509, or 47·9 per cent. on the old *hustabood*. This assessment has been mainly obtained by the assessment of the excess lands found in the possession of the *raiya*ts, and a very small portion by raising the lower rates of rent to those prevailing in other villages for similar classes of lands with similar advantages. The new *jamabandi* came into force from the 1st of Baisak 1300 B.S. corresponding with April 1893, but errors and omissions having been discovered therein, arrangements have been made under the orders of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, for the correction of the settlement records. The work began on the 18th February last under the personal supervision of the manager of the estate, and is now in progress.

187. A survey of the mahals, situated in the Rangpur, Burdwan, Birbhum and Murshidabad portions of the estate, under the Bengal Tenancy Act, was

sanctioned during the year, but the operations have been postponed owing chiefly, among other reasons, to the financial embarrassment of the estate consequent on the failure of crops in pargana Sarail referred to above.

188. During the year two houses, Nos. 135 and 136, Canning Street, Calcutta, were purchased on behalf of the estate for Rs. 2,30,000. In effecting the purchase, Government securities to the nominal value of Rs. 1,68,000 standing in the name of the minor had to be sold. The investment, however, has proved to be a lucrative one, the houses being let out at Rs. 1,225 a month, or Rs. 14,700 per annum, which yields interest at the rate of nearly  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the capital invested. No other material additions were made to the estate during the year.

189. During the year the estate contributed Rs. 5,805 towards the maintenance of schools and pathshalas, and Rs. 9,291 in support of charitable dispensaries established by it in different localities, inclusive of the cost of the maintenance of the Arnakuli Zenana Hospital established at Berhampore. This institution is likely to benefit the public, and is, I find on a recent inspection, doing well and becoming popular.

190. A sum of Rs. 12,228 was also spent during the year on works of improvement, chiefly consisting of excavation and re-excavation of tanks, and partly of construction and repairs of roads and culverts in localities where their want was felt by the tenants of the estate. Rupees 104-12 were expended in horticultural experiments and improvements within the estate.

191. An European tutor has been appointed during the year, and the minor seems to have made fair progress, considering all things. It is a great pity he was not properly taught in his younger days.

192. As the Khagra minors of the Purnea district are living with their mother in Murshidabad, the Collector of the latter district has been directed to look after them and to supervise their expenditure. The estate is being managed from Purnea.

193. Of the two estates in the district of Khulna, Saidpur is a Trust Estate and is managed directly by the Collector of the district. Most of the estate is let out in patni,

Khulna.

the rest being managed khas. The annual demand from the patni mahals is Rs. 1,48,966 and from khas mahals Rs. 35,710. The total demand of the year, including cesses and interest, was Rs. 2,99,044, viz., Rs. 2,20,890 on account of patni and Rs. 78,154 on account of khas mahals. Out of this Rs. 1,78,424, viz., Rs. 1,46,507 from patnis and Rs. 31,917 from khas mahals, were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 73,723 and Rs. 42,405 after the deduction of remissions amounting to Rs. 660 and Rs. 3,832 respectively. Of the total balance of Rs. 1,16,128, Rs. 70,461 have since the close of the year been collected, and there remains a balance of Rs. 45,668 on account of the year. The percentage of total collections on total demand was 59.66 per cent.

194. The decrease in collections on account of the patni mahals is reported to be due to the fact that the second patni sale-day falls outside the year and the patnidars need not pay till then. As no compulsory steps for realisation can be taken before, necessarily a large balance remains outstanding every year. The khas mahal collections were bad partly owing to unavoidable changes in the tahsil establishment at Daulatpur at the latter end of the year, which is the season for collections, and partly to the incompetence of the newly-appointed tahsildars and of the naib who has since resigned. The Collector has since submitted a proposal for a revision of establishment resulting in a saving, and this has been sanctioned. It is hoped that with this establishment the affairs of the estate will be better managed.

195. The estate contributes Rs. 60,000 per annum to the Mohsin Endowment Fund. During the year under report Rs. 45,000 only could be paid. The balance has been paid since the close of the year. The estate also contributes Rs. 2,245 and Rs. 698 annually to schools and dispensaries situated within its zamindari in the districts of Khulna and Jessore.

196. The affairs of the Satkhira estate continued to be in the same bad state as last year. The Court is in charge of a fractional share only, and the difficulties of management, necessarily very great, have been increased by the incompetence of the manager. To this incompetence is due the fact that no

figures concerning the estate could be obtained. The manager has since resigned and a new officer, who has only very recently taken charge, has been appointed in his place.

## XIX.—EXCISE.

197. The following statement shows the total excise revenue realised in each district of this Division during the past two years :—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF LICENSES.		Increase.	Decrease.	REVENUE.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.			1892-93.	1893-94.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	1,097	1,132	35	...	4,18,610	4,29,263	10,653	...
Calcutta ...	1,136	999	...	137	24,99,497	25,72,405	72,908	...
Nadia ...	249	262	13	...	1,16,547	1,20,239	3,692	...
Murshidabad ...	318	424	106	...	1,56,561	1,55,400	...	1,161
Jessore ...	355	308	...	47	90,870	88,170	...	2,700
Khulna ...	141	143	2	...	75,575	75,377	...	198
Total ...	3,296	3,268	156	184	33,57,660	34,40,854	87,253	4,059
Net decrease ...		28	Net increase ...		83,194			

It is satisfactory to observe that though there has been a decrease of 28 licenses the revenue has continued to expand throughout the Division, though three of the six districts show a decrease. Of those, one (Murshidabad) also showed a falling off last year. The net increase has been Rs. 83,194. To this improvement Calcutta contributed Rs. 72,908, or 87·6 per cent., a satisfactory result, especially as it has followed an increase of Rs. 2,24,513 in the preceding year. Almost the whole of the increase was obtained from country rum and imported liquor. The large expansion of the revenue from rum in the preceding year was, as stated in the last report, due to the prohibition of the import of duty-paid rum into Bengal. This prohibition was withdrawn by Government in February 1893 on the representation of the exporters and the Government of the North-Western Provinces, but the export has nevertheless continued as before, full duty being paid in Calcutta instead of in the place of export. The increase from imported liquors is due to the enhancement of the fees for wholesale and retail licenses from Rs. 50 and Rs. 600 to Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,000 respectively in Calcutta. The increase in the other two districts, viz. the 24-Parganas and Nadia, was principally due to the rise in the rate of duty on ganja levied from 1st April 1893, and to high competition in the former district for the settlement of opium shops. The decrease in the revenue in Murshidabad, Jessore, and Khulna is attributable to a smaller consumption of country spirits owing to the straitened circumstances of the people caused by successive bad harvests. In Murshidabad the high selling price of opium affected the sales prejudicially. Consumers are said to have obtained their supply from other districts where it is sold cheaper.

198. The statement below shows the results under each head of exciseable articles during the last two years:—

Exciseable articles.	NUMBER OF LICENSES.		Increase.	Decrease.	REVENUE.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.			1892-93.	1893-94.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Country spirits.	368	383	15	...	14,41,716	14,49,454	7,738	...
2. Rum ...	11	10	...	1	4,16,481	4,34,472	17,991	...
3. Imported liquors.	487	393	...	94	1,28,081	1,59,486	31,405	...
4. Tari ...	822	803	...	19	1,65,373	1,77,763	12,390	...
5. Pachwai ...	345	351	6	...	23,692	24,558	866	...
6. Charas ...	17	24	7	...	8,081	9,467	1,386	...
7. Siddhi ...	70	79	9	...	26,708	27,915	1,207	...
8. Majum ...	4	3	...	1	605	641	36	...
9. Madak ...	86	101	15	...	28,509	23,784	...	4,725
10. Chandu ...	18	19	1	...	18,004	11,711	...	6,293
11. Spirits used for arts, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,066	337	...	729
12. Ganja ...	384	394	10	...	4,42,480	4,56,449	13,969	...
13. Opium ...	653	708	55	...	6,55,632	6,63,282	7,650	...
14. Miscellaneous.	31	...	...	31	1,232	1,535	303	...
Total ...	3,296	3,260	118	146	33,57,660	34,40,854	94,941	11,747
Net decrease ...		28	Net increase ...		83,194			

Except the three exciseable articles, viz. madat, chandu, and "methylated spirits," all heads show an increase in revenue, far the largest being under "imported liquor." The fluctuations under the principal heads are explained below.

199. *Country spirits*.—In 1892-93 the increase in the revenue from this article amounted to Rs. 43,470. During the year under report the increase amounted to Rs. 7,738 only, four districts, viz. the 24 Parganas, Jessore, Khulna, and Murshidabad, showing a decrease. As explained before, the comparative poverty of the people during the year under report on account of bad harvests stood in the way of increased consumption. In Calcutta there was an increase of Rs. 11,935. Looking to the last triennial settlement, in which there was a keen competition among the vendors, and the result of the year's administration, the trade in this article here appears to have continued to be profitable.

200. *Rum*.—Calcutta is the only district where rum was imported during the year. The increase in this district of Rs. 18,041, though not very great, is still remarkable, considering the fact that this article showed an increase of Rs. 1,90,563 in the preceding year. The payment of full duty on this article in Calcutta instead of at the place of export in the North-Western Provinces accounts for the improvement.

201. *Imported wines*.—As observed before, enhancement of the fees for wholesale and retail licenses for the sale of these wines in Calcutta chiefly brought about an increase in revenue. It is said that the petty wholesale and retail dealers, who chiefly deal in cheap foreign liquor, have found their occupation gone, being unable to pay the enhanced fee, and the whole trade has, as was to be desired, concentrated in the hands of respectable and substantial tradesmen.

202. *Ganja*.—There was an increase in the revenue in all districts owing to better prices being obtained at the time of settlement and the enhancement of the rate of duty. Consumption shows a decrease, which is a subject of congratulation, owing to the enhancement of price and to a smaller quantity having been exported to Mauritius. The Collector of Nadia reports that dearness of food and illicit dealings are the causes of decreased consumption.

203. *Opium*.—In the majority of the districts there was an increase in the revenue due to the settlement of certain shops at enhanced fees. In some districts consumption fell off owing to the reduced circumstances of the people. The Collector of Murshidabad suspects that opium smuggling is carried on in his district, but he has been unable to procure a conviction in any case. As stated already, consumers of opium in this district obtain their supply from other places at a cheaper price. As stated in the preceding report, the demand for opium in Calcutta is largely met by illicit means, both contraband and duty-paid opium being systematically imported here from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces. The Collector says that the complete eradication of smuggling is impossible. The temptations are very great, and the facilities and ease with which opium can be transmitted and passed from hand to hand are enough to induce persons to brave the chances of detection and punishment. The illegal trade is said to flourish with impunity and baffles the vigilance and scrutiny of the excise and police officers.

204. *Madak and chandu*.—The decline in the revenue under these two heads is apparently due to the prohibition of smoking these drugs on the premises of the shops. This has been productive of more harm than good. It has led to a decrease of revenue with no corresponding advantages, as the effect has been to start private smoking dens instead of public ones in many places. The decrease under the head “country-made methylated spirits” is said to be due to heavy increase in the import of foreign methylated spirits. The cause of this increase has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

205. The excise administration in the Division has on the whole been satisfactory. In Calcutta it has been attended with marked success. Not only has there been an increase of revenue, but this increase (continued from the previous year) has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of licenses, and in some cases, *e.g.* ganja, by a decrease in consumption.

206. There has been no change in the protected area, nor did anything of importance requiring special notice occur during the year. The sub-charchitta system in force in Backergunge was introduced in the 24-Parganas in August 1893.

207. The following table compares the consumption of salt in the two saliferous districts of this Division during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
24-Parganas ...	1,58,947	1,67,789	8,842	...	
Khulna ...	1,13,055	1,18,671	5,616	...	
Total ...	2,72,002	2,86,460	14,458	...	

There was an improvement in both the districts compared with the preceding year, though the decrease of that year has not been fully made up, and this was prevalent throughout every quarter of the year in both districts, except during the fourth quarter in the 24-Parganas, when there was a slight decrease. The Collector of this district ascribes the increased consumption to the good harvest collected during the year and to increased activity displayed by the police in enforcing the penal clauses of the Salt Act. The Collector of Khulna observes that the figures show a very slight increase over those of

1891-92, when the sales amounted to 1,18,038 maunds, and that consumption during the year under report may be considered to be about the normal.

208. The number of cases instituted for offences against the salt laws is shown below :—

		1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.
24-Parganas	...	137	412	275
Khulna	...	30	42	12

Both the Collectors attribute the increase to greater activity and vigilance of the police officers in detecting cases. Mr. Collier, the Collector of the 24-Parganas, says that in the south of the district, where there is salt water close to every house, the temptation to manufacture salt is so strong that it can only be kept in check by constant raids on the part of the police, and adds that "this is not a desirable state of things, but apparently there is no help for it as long as the duty on salt is in force."

209. The table below shows the quantity of salt confiscated and the fines and forfeitures realised and rewards paid in each district during the two years :—

DISTRICT.	QUANTITY OF SALT CONFISCATED.		FINES AND FORFEITURE REALISED.		REWARDS PAID.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	20 24	39 27	537	1,740	887	877
Khulna ...	9 26	18 15	134	207	67	156
Total ...	30 10	58 2	671	1,947	954	1,033

The quantity of salt confiscated in each district was nearly doubled. Nearly Rs. 800 adjudged as rewards remained unpaid in the 24-Parganas at the close of the year, as cases in which they were awarded were only decided in the latter part of the year. The Collector reports that, as an encouragement to the police and informers, the entire amount of the fines and forfeitures has been invariably distributed as rewards. In Khulna the rewards paid amounted to Rs. 156 against Rs. 67 disbursed in the preceding year. The Collector says that rewards have been paid in all cases tried under sections 16 to 19 of the Salt Act.

#### XX.—STAMPS.

210. The following table shows the result of the administration of the stamp revenue in this Division during the year as compared with that of the preceding year :—

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.				CHARGES.			REMARKS.
	Sale of court-fee stamps, including plain papers used with such stamps.	Sale of non-judicial stamps.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Refunds.	Other charges.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94 ...	27,83,967	15,44,286	10,133	43,38,386	76,667	47,697	1,24,364	
1892-94 ...	26,83,697	15,77,464	8,898	42,69,059	74,067	46,527	1,20,594	
Increase	94,270	12,682	...	44,088	...	880	...	
Decrease	...	...	2,550	...	2,600	...	1,770	

The net increase was therefore Rs. 46,458.

211. As in the preceding year, the sale of both judicial and non-judicial stamps shows an increase, Calcutta contributing the largest share in the Division. The income from this district amounted to nearly 23½ lakhs. The revenue from the other districts is shown below:—

	Rs.
24-Parganas	6,71,647
Nadia	3,34,232
Murshidabad	2,66,264
Jessore	4,26,724
Khulna	3,16,490

212. As regards judicial stamps, there was an increase in two districts, viz. Calcutta and Murshidabad, and a decrease in the others. The increase in Calcutta is ascribed to the payment of nearly Rs. 45,000 for probate duty in respect of the estate of the late Sir William Mackinnon. The improvement in Murshidabad is possibly due to an increase of civil litigation. The decrease in sales in Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna is on account of the institution of a smaller number of probate and certificate cases and of civil and criminal suits generally. The decline of civil litigation is attributed to the reduced circumstances of the people caused by bad harvests. The decrease in the 24-Parganas was only nominal.

213. Except in the 24-Parganas, where the decrease was small, there was an increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps in all districts. The high price of food which led many cultivators to contract debts led to the execution of a large number of deeds. This helped the sale to a certain extent. The sale of receipt stamps shows a marked improvement, especially in Calcutta, which is attributed by the Collector mainly to the severity with which unstamped receipts and brokers' notes are dealt with by his office. The briskness of the jute trade has also contributed towards this increase. The increase in the other districts is due to a stricter observance of the rules requiring shopkeepers and *mahajans* to affix receipt stamps to their accounts.

214. The following statement shows the result of the action taken by the civil and revenue officers and the prosecutions instituted for infringement of the stamp laws:—

YEAR.	ACTION TAKEN BY CIVIL COURTS ON UNSTAMPED OR INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED DOCUMENTS.		ACTION TAKEN BY COLLECTORS ON UNSTAMPED OR INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED DOCUMENTS.		PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED FOR INFRINGEMENT OF THE STAMP LAWS.					REVENUE.
	Number of cases.	Duty and penalty levied.	Number of cases.	Duty and penalty levied.	Number of cases.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Fines imposed.	Rewards paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1892-93	208	Rs. 2,325	568	Rs. 8,115	123	110	98	Rs. 1,082	Rs. 273	
1893-94	178	1,532	474	6,334	73	72	60	755	265	
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease	30	793	94	1,781	50	38	38	327	108	

There was a decrease under all the heads during the year under review, Murshidabad alone showing an increase. In the preceding year a very large number of contracts relating to District Boards were impounded and dealt with under section 39 of the Stamp Act in Calcutta. The decrease in Nadia is attributed to a stricter observance of laws by the people. Similar incidents in 1893-94 mainly account for the falling off, but poor success was obtained in the prosecution of cases, the results being bad in Nadia. Rewards also were not disbursed with sufficient liberality. The attention of Collectors has been drawn to this important point. The administration of the stamp revenue in this Division was on the whole satisfactory.

## XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

215. The subjoined table shows the gross demand, remission, net demand, collection and balance of income-tax in the several districts of this Division, including Calcutta, during the year 1893-94:—

DISTRICT.	Gross demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collection in the year 1892-93.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 5 AND 7.				REMARKS.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	...	...	
24-Parganas ...	81,686	5,693	75,993	68,780	7,213	73,941	...	5,191	...	7	
Calcutta ...	19,68,813	77,479	18,91,334	17,70,462	1,20,872	17,21,665	48,767	...	2·8	...	
Nadia ...	59,000	1,071	48,928	48,778	157	44,378	4,406	...	10·	...	
Murshidabad ...	57,720	1,008	56,712	56,483	227	55,094	1,459	...	2·6	...	
Jessore ...	44,142	2,270	41,872	41,104	768	40,438	670	...	1·6	...	
Khulna ...	24,234	1,834	22,400	21,070	1,330	21,735	...	665	...	3·1	
Total ...	22,36,601	89,418	21,47,183	20,16,045	1,30,538	19,67,189	49,446	...	2·5	...	

The gross demand amounted to Rs. 22,36,601 against Rs. 21,27,000 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,09,601, or 5·1 per cent. The increase occurred in all the districts, except the 24-Parganas and Khulna, which showed a decrease of Rs. 4,681 and Rs. 584 respectively as compared with the preceding year, but it was principally in Calcutta, where it amounted to Rs. 1,08,000.

216. The percentage of remission on the gross demand was 4· against 3·6 in the previous year. The figures for each district as compared with the previous year are shown below:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
24-Parganas ...	6·9	2·6
Calcutta ...	3·9	3·7
Nadia ...	2·1	2·005
Murshidabad ...	1·8	1·4
Jessore ...	5·1	5·5
Khulna ...	5·3	3·3

The percentage exceeded 5· in the 24-Parganas, Jessore, and Khulna. The high percentage in the 24-Parganas is said to be mainly due to the change in the circumstances of the assessee since the date of assessment. In Jessore it is due to the decline of business owing to the repeated failure of crops during the past two years, and in Khulna it is chiefly attributed to the fact that the original assessments were not carefully made by the assessor.

217. The total number of objections filed during the year was 4,332 against 3,405 in the preceding year. The following table shows the percentage of objections to assessments in the several districts compared with the previous year:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
24-Parganas ...	17·4	8·8
Calcutta ...	11·3	9·5
Nadia ...	10·3	9·4
Murshidabad ...	9·1	6·5
Jessore ...	14·7	14·3
Khulna ...	15·9	13·1

It will be seen that the percentage of objections increased in every district. In the 24-Parganas the increase is said to be due to the fact that individual notices on post-cards were issued to all the assessee in the year under notice. In Jessore the majority of the objectors were petty money and paddy lenders whose business suffered much owing to the prevailing high price of food-grains. In the remaining districts the increase is attributed chiefly to enhanced assessments made by the assessing staff.

218. The net demand amounted to Rs. 21,47,183 against Rs. 20,50,106, showing an increase of Rs. 97,077, or 4·7 per cent. Taking the districts



separately, there was a decrease in the final demand in the 24-Parganas and Khulna, which amounted to Rs. 8,079 and Rs. 1,236 respectively, while in the remaining districts there was an increase of Rs. 1,06,392, as shown below:—

			Rs.
Calcutta	...	...	99,703
Nadia	...	...	4,528
Murshidabad	...	...	1,284
Jessore	...	...	877
Total			1,06,392

The increase was noticeable in Calcutta and Nadia, the percentages being 5·6 and 10·2 respectively on the final demand of the preceding year. Mr. Fiddian, the Collector of Jessore, observes on the subject: "The fact that in spite of some unfavourable circumstances arising out of the repeated failure of crops for the last two years and the consequent straitened circumstances of the people, the final demand not only did not fall off, but made an appreciable advance, is a satisfactory feature of the administration." The falling off in the 24-Parganas is attributed partly to the decline of the sugar and castor oil manufacturing business and partly to the failure of jute crops and the damage done to the fisheries in the salt-water lakes and to the brick-burning concerns by the heavy rains in the early part of the year. The decrease in Khulna is mainly due to the depression in trade owing to the failure of crops in 1892-93.

219. The percentage of collections on the net demand was 93·9 against 95·9 in the preceding year. The percentage in each district was as follows:—

			1893-94.	1892-93.
24-Parganas	...	...	90·4	87·9
Calcutta	...	...	93·6	96·09
Nadia	...	...	99·6	99·9
Murshidabad	...	...	99·6	99·3
Jessore	...	...	98·1	98·6
Khulna	...	...	95·8	94·4

The percentage was more than 95 in every district, except the 24-Parganas and Calcutta. In the 24-Parganas the low percentage of collections is attributed partly to the heavy arrears under Part I, chiefly due from the European employes of local mills, and partly to the fact that assessments were made too late to admit of any legal steps being taken for recovery of the dues before the expiry of the year. The short collections in Calcutta are said to be due to the fact that the assessments were not completed till the end of March last.

220. The incidence of the tax, excluding Calcutta, was Re. 1 to every 30 persons, and in Calcutta Re. 1 to every four persons as in the previous years.

221. As regards complaints, the Collector of Khulna reports that while on tour he everywhere received complaints that the assessor did not see the assesses, and that the first notice they received of assessment was the attachment of their property. In the other districts no complaints against the working of the Act were brought to notice other than those embodied in the objections.

222. There was no apparent change in the public feeling towards the tax which continues to be unpopular. The hardship is most felt by the assesses under the lowest class to which most of the defaulters belong. The possibility of the minimum taxable limit being raised to Rs. 1,000 has excited much interest among the educated class of the community.

223. From what I have seen in appeal cases, I am not sure that sufficient care is taken by the assessors in ascertaining the reasons for enhanced assessments. These seem to be often raised without any satisfactory reason being adduced. Profits of shops and of traders are often exaggerated by people out of ignorance or malice, and although it is the business of assesses to keep proper accounts, the absence of such accounts should not be taken as grounds for enhancement of the tax, though it supplies *prima facie* good grounds against any reduction of the same.

## XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

224. The table below shows the receipts and disbursements of the sub-divisional treasuries during the past year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

DISTRICT.	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ... ..	7,01,564	7,48,739	6,81,597	7,44,301
Nadia ... ..	9,42,649	8,60,220	9,14,149	8,70,933
Murshidabad ... ..	5,77,714	7,60,754	5,72,183	8,26,673
Jessore ... ..	6,34,866	6,23,897	6,31,094	6,29,635
Khulna ... ..	8,73,771	8,80,722	8,45,159	8,28,224
Total ... ..	37,30,564	38,74,332	36,44,182	38,99,766

The figures given for the 24-Parganas show the transactions of the sub-treasuries at Barasat, Basirhat, and Diamond Harbour only, those at Barrackpore and Dum-Dum having been abolished during the year, and the figures given for Murshidabad show the transactions of the Jangipur and Kandi sub-treasuries only, the sub-treasury at Lalbagh having been closed from 1st July 1892.

225. It will be seen that there was an increase both in the total receipts and disbursements during the year compared with those of 1892-93. The increase as regards the receipts occurred in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Khulna, and as regards the disbursements in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad only. In the 24-Parganas there was a large increase both in the receipts and disbursements at Barasat, which is ascribed to a large portion of the transactions of the two abolished sub-treasuries having been transferred there. There was also a considerable increase in the disbursements at Basirhat, which is said to be due to an increase in the transactions relating to civil deposits.

226. In Murshidabad the subdivision of Lalbagh having been abolished, the figures for 1892-93 differ from those shown in last year's report. In the two other subdivisions there was an increase in receipts as well as in payments. In Jangipur the increase is said to be solely due to the payment of supply bills and telegraphic orders of payment issued by the Accountant-General, Bengal, for which a larger remittance was made to this subdivision. In Kandi the increase is said to represent ordinary fluctuations, and no ostensible cause is assigned for it.

227. In Khulna the increase in the receipts was small and is said to be chiefly due to the fact that much of the forest revenue was paid in at the sub-treasuries.

228. In Nadia and Jessore, on the other hand, there was a decrease both in receipts and disbursements. In the former district the decrease in receipts is attributed partly to the decreased sale of stamps and to the fact that fewer and smaller remittances were received from other districts. The decrease in the disbursements is said to be due to a falling off in payments under the heads "Judicial deposits" and "Public Works Department."

229. In Jessore the decrease both in receipts and disbursements occurred chiefly at Jhenidah and Narail. At the former sub-treasury the decrease in receipts is ascribed to the decrease in the receipts from the civil courts, the absence of the recovery of agricultural loans which had been fully paid up in the previous year, and to the payment of income-tax by the traders at Kotechandpur direct to the Sadar treasury. The decrease in receipts at Narail is said to be due to a diminution in the stamp and excise revenue. The

decrease in the disbursements, which include remittances to the district treasury, is said to be due to the decrease in the receipts.

230. The following table shows the working of the Post Office Savings Banks during the past two years in the districts of this Division :—

DISTRICT.	AMOUNT DEPOSITED.		AMOUNT WITHDRAWN.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	5,99,299	6,13,323	5,17,345	6,57,955
Nadia ...	3,29,033	3,45,300	2,70,704	2,60,514
Murshidabad ...	1,56,486	1,86,310	1,22,157	1,40,653
Jessore ...	1,94,081	2,01,670	1,37,205	1,67,595
Khulna ...	1,27,328	1,22,450	1,02,668	98,016
Total ...	14,06,227	14,69,053	11,50,079	13,24,733

It will be seen that in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Jessore there was an increase both in the amount deposited and the amount withdrawn. In Nadia the amount deposited shows an increase, while there was a decrease in the amount withdrawn. In Khulna both accounts show a decrease. No explanations have been furnished by the Collectors of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Murshidabad regarding the fluctuations in their districts. The increase in Jessore is attributed to the fact that the people are becoming more and more familiar with the advantages and the security afforded by the system. Its benefits are said to be understood even by domestic servants who have begun to lodge their savings in the bank. The improvement is satisfactory, but the large drawings show that the people were not very prosperous generally. In Khulna the decrease in the deposits is said to be probably due to the scarcity in the early part of the year which reduced the savings. The decrease in the withdrawals, it is observed, cannot be explained.

231. The table below shows the amount of money-orders issued and paid in the districts of this Division during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	ORDERS ISSUED.		ORDERS PAID.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	29,48,339	31,92,744	22,14,565	25,92,296
Nadia ...	8,21,500	8,63,131	14,29,414	15,00,960
Murshidabad ...	7,86,335	8,50,505	Not furnished by the Postal Department.	
Jessore ...	8,52,348	7,78,924	8,15,783	9,39,463
Khulna ...	7,76,749	8,62,196	5,63,900	5,02,506
Total ...	61,85,271	65,47,500	50,23,662	55,34,225

The above statement shows that in the 24-Parganas and Nadia there was an increase both in the amount of money-orders issued and paid. In Murshidabad and Khulna there was an increase in the amount of the orders

issued, while the amount of money-orders paid in Khulna shows a decrease. The amount of orders issued in Jessore shows a decrease, while the amount of orders paid shows a large increase as compared with 1892-93. The increase in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad has not been explained; that in Nadia is said to be due to the better appreciation of the system by the public in general. In Jessore the large decrease in the value of orders issued is to a certain extent attributed to the high prices of food-grains, which, by rendering living more expensive, left less for remittance to home and friends. I doubt, however, whether there are very many foreigners living in the Nadia district. The increase in the value of orders paid is said to be due to the brisk sugar trade in the last quarter of the year. As regards Khulna the increase of money-orders issued is said to be probably due to the development of the system in general, but the Collector has not been able to give any definite opinion on the subject, having no means of examining the figures in detail. The decrease in the value of orders paid is said to be perhaps due to the dullness of the rice trade early in the year in the Bagerhat subdivision.

232. The table below shows the receipts and issues of currency notes in the districts of this Division during the past two years:--

DISTRICT.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	24,96,640	22,10,660	29,20,260	28,11,400
Nadia ...	12,08,925	12,43,720	8,40,180	8,90,755
Murshidabad ...	11,57,685	11,67,600	12,30,395	12,88,990
Jessore ...	7,91,225	7,70,050	6,17,450	7,32,070
Khulna ...	4,70,170	4,66,000	3,57,990	4,03,025
Total ...	61,24,645	58,58,030	59,66,275	61,26,240

In the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad there was an increase both in the receipts and issues of currency notes, while all the other districts show a decrease. No explanation has been furnished regarding the large increase in the 24-Parganas. That in Murshidabad is said to be due to the supply of notes of lower denominations from the Currency Office for the payment of salaries to officers and to the remittance of surplus notes for higher values to the reserve treasury at Calcutta. It is also stated that the payment of land revenue is generally made in notes by the big zamindars in this district, and that the Maharani Svarnmayi of Kasimbazar generally obtains, by paying currency notes, remittance transfer receipts on account of land revenue due from her for estates lying in other districts. The decrease in Nadia has not been explained. It is stated that of Rs. 8,90,755 worth of currency notes issued from the treasury in this district, Rs. 3,30,540 were remitted to the reserve treasury and Rs. 5,60,215 paid to the public. In Jessore the decrease in the receipts is said to be apparently due to the restriction imposed by the Accountant-General, Bengal, in regard to the issue of notes of higher value, except for the payment of salaries and pensions. The decrease in the issues is also ascribed to the same cause, as also to the larger remittance to the reserve treasury. The decrease both in the receipts and issues of currency notes in Khulna is said to be chiefly due to the money-order system becoming year by year more and more popular.

233. The supply of copper coins was sufficient everywhere to meet the demands of the public.

## XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

234. The Eastern Bengal State Railway, including branches to Budge-Budge, Canning, and Diamond Harbour, runs for 124½ miles in the 24-Parganas district. The proposal to construct a stream tramway from Barasat to Basirhat is still under consideration of the District Board.

235. In Nadia the scheme for the construction of a steam tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar *via* Santipur, which was under the consideration of Government, has been approved of in March last, with the proviso that the line should give way to a railway in the event of its being decided hereafter to make a railway between Ranaghat and Krishnagar. Government has also expressed its willingness to make over to the District Board for the purpose the embankment of the abandoned Ranaghat-Bhagwangola Railway on condition that the surplus profits of the tramway in excess of 4 per cent. are divided equally between the State and the owners of the tramway.

236. In Murshidabad the Azimganj and Nalhati branch was taken over by the East Indian Railway from 1892. The Company is acquiring 34 bighas of land for an extension of the riverside sidings of the Azimganj station.

237. In Jessore and Khulna no new railways were constructed during the year. The portions of the Bengal Central Railway which pass through those districts were maintained.

238. In the 24-Parganas the circular canals (10 miles in length) and Tolly's nala, including Kaorapuker khal (37 miles), were maintained at a cost of Rs. 42,838 during the year against Rs. 43,231 in the previous year, while the gross revenue from tolls in these two canals was Rs. 4,07,471 against Rs. 4,63,994 in 1892-93. The Sunderbuns channels yielded a gross income of Rs. 5,495 from tolls against Rs. 4,955 in the year preceding. There are also two khals of an aggregate length of 17 miles in this district. That between Mograhat railway station and Jainagar is navigable all the year round and is in fair condition. No expenditure was incurred on it during the year. The Sorisa khal is navigable only in the rains. A sum of Rs. 375 was spent for clearing silt from this khal.

239. A sum of Rs. 35,615 was spent in maintaining 220 miles of schedule D and two miles of tuccavi embankments against Rs. 30,915 in the previous year. These are reported to be efficiently maintained. Rupees 10,875 were spent in constructing new sluices and retired lines of embankments.

240. There are 68 drainage and irrigation sluices, of which 46 are maintained by Government, 4 by the Calcutta Corporation, and 18 by the zamindars and raiyats concerned. All these sluices are reported to be in good order. The Churial khal drainage works consisting of a drainage channel (9½ miles long) effected the drainage of 134 villages covering an area of nearly 31 square miles.

241. During the year 22 cuts were allowed in different places in the embankments, of which 20 were for drainage and 2 for irrigation purposes. Besides 10 surreptitious cuts were made in the embankments, but the offenders were not detected.

242. The District Board spent during the year Rs. 16,755 on original works, which consisted mostly in improving roads, Rs. 1,348 in making sanitary arrangements in the fairs at Sagur and Hurwa. This amount has since been realised from the proprietors. They also spent Rs. 465 on improving the drainage of some of the culverts on the Grand Trunk Road, Rs. 8,200 in re-excavating tanks at Hurwa and Nowra, Rs. 1,039 in improving the drainage of the Soonti nadi, and Rs. 2,181 on arboriculture.

243. In Nadia the District Board spent Rs. 3,503 on original works, viz., roads and inspection bungalows, Rs. 1,044 on the construction of wells and excavation of tanks, and Rs. 860 on arboriculture.

244. In Murshidabad the District Board spent Rs. 12,935 on original works, viz., roads, buildings, bridges and culverts. An iron bridge across the Jibanti river was completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 4,975. A sum of Rs. 727 was spent on constructing two *mar* boats to facilitate communication, Rs. 1,363 on constructing wells and excavating tanks, Rs. 510 on improving and maintaining certain drainage cuts, and Rs. 248 on arboriculture.

245. In Jessore the District Board spent Rs. 923 on petty original works. Rs. 797 on excavating tanks, Rs. 1,330 on arboriculture, and Rs. 2,436 on repairing *dák* and inspection bungalows. Rupees 9,846 were also spent on repairs to

Government buildings, and Rs. 919 in constructing a dead-house at the Sadar station.

246. In Khulna a building for the office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sunderbun Division, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Rupees 2,791 were spent by the Khulna Municipality for the improvement of the town and Rs. 501 by the Satkhira Municipality on completing the excavation of a tank at Palashpole. The District Board spent Rs. 1,250 in sinking wells and excavating tanks and Rs. 2,611 on constructing the third section of the Khulna-Satkhira road and the latter end of the Nehalpur-Gourambhug road, and Rs. 1,298 on constructing iron bridges on the Kaliganj-Debhatta and Satkhira-Pathelghatta roads. The construction of iron bridges over the dead river Jamuna and the Dantbhanga bil was taken in hand during the year, but was not completed.

#### XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

247. In the 24-Parganas  $85\frac{1}{3}$  miles of the Provincial roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 66,087. The average expenditure per mile was Rs. 774 against Rs. 1,042 in the previous year. With the exception of some portions of the Calcutta-Jessore and Diamond Harbour roads, the rest of the roads are in very fair order.

248. The maintenance of  $141\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the district metalled and bridged roads cost the Board Rs. 66,786, or Rs. 472 per mile, against Rs. 469 in the previous year. The average expenditure per mile is considered very low for their annual upkeep. The roads have, however, been kept up in passable order throughout the year. A sum of Rs. 15,881 was spent in maintaining  $254\frac{3}{4}$  miles of unmetalled but bridged roads and 59 miles of unmetalled roads with temporary bridges, showing an average expenditure of Rs. 50 per mile against Rs. 40 in the previous year. These roads are under the direct management of the several Local Boards, but are not maintained in a satisfactory condition. There are  $992\frac{1}{2}$  miles of village roads under the several Local Boards, and a sum of Rs. 15,959 was spent for their repairs against Rs. 13,468 in the previous year at an average cost of Rs. 16 per mile.

249. In Nadia there were, as in the previous year, 129.5 miles of metalled roads and 591 miles of unmetalled roads. Besides this, six roads aggregating 38.08 miles in length were under construction during the year, of which one measuring 1.44 mile in length was completed. The total expenditure on the upkeep of the district roads amounted to Rs. 42,170 during the year against Rs. 36,897 of the preceding year. On the metalled roads the expenditure was larger than in the previous year by Rs. 10,355. This is due to the Board's resuming during the year the repairs of the Kristnaganj-Baramesia, Chuadanga-Jhonidah and Chuadanga-Meherpur roads, all of which had been abandoned for many years back. The outlay on repairs of unmetalled roads showed a decrease of Rs. 5,082, and is attributed by the Collector to the fact that in the last winter, when earthwork was in progress on these roads, Mr. Westmacott objected to the work being done during the dry months, as in his opinion the earthwork in connection with the repairs should as a rule be done in the rains.

250. There were 526 miles of village roads under the several Local Boards. The expenditure on these roads amounted to Rs. 2,259 during the year against Rs. 2,850 of the previous year. Mr. Garrett observes:—"The year was a trying one as regards its effect on metalled roads. The rain in the first half was heavy and unseasonable, and it interfered greatly with the repairs of metalled roads. In the latter half an utter absence of rains told very hardly on these roads, increasing the wear and tear of metalling on them. The floods were worse than usual; but they did not do much harm to the roads of the district. Some interest is taken in arboriculture in this district, as 932 trees of different kinds were transplanted on the roads during the year and 1,187 seedlings planted out in five nurseries. Rupees 818-1-3 were spent in all."

251. In Murshidabad there were  $543\frac{1}{2}$  miles of district roads. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of 24 miles of bridged and metalled roads was Rs. 11,193; that on 213 miles of unmetalled but bridged roads was Rs. 9,573; on  $100\frac{1}{2}$  miles of unmetalled roads with temporary bridges Rs. 4,168; and on 206 miles of low level roads Rs. 6,757. Out of 1,152 miles of village

roads, 551 miles were repaired at a cost of Rs. 9,137. An iron bridge was built across the Jibanti on the Kandi road at a cost of Rs. 4,975. I have seen the metalled road between Berhampore and Jeaganj and have found it in first-rate order.

252. During the year a ferry steamer of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company plied for some four or five months between Berhampore and Azimganj. A steamer of the same Company carried on river-borne traffic in passengers and goods between Calcutta and Jeaganj nearly the whole of the year. This steamer went up to Jangipur during some months of the rains. Much inconvenience is at present felt for want of a regular steamer service between Azimganj and Baluchar throughout the whole of the year owing to the shallowness of the river in the hot weather.

253. In Jessore the chief means of land communications are as follows:—

- (1) The Bengal Central Railway from Khulna to Calcutta.
- (2) The branch line from Bangaon to Ranaghat.
- (3) Forty-one miles of the Jessore-Calcutta road (Provincial).
- (4) Fifty-five district roads extending over a length of 488 miles.
- (5) Numerous village roads under the several Local Boards extending over about 434 miles. To this 13 miles were added during the year.

254. The actual outlay on the Jessore-Calcutta road was Rs. 2,845 on original works and Rs. 13,710 on repairs. Original works on the district and village roads were executed at a cost of Rs. 5,096 and Rs. 2,279 respectively. The total outlay on repairs and maintenance of district and village roads was Rs. 39,102. The Local Boards of Magura and Narail have begun the work of constructing tow-paths along the banks of the Navaganj river. The work is in progress.

255. On the whole, the state of the roads of this district is reported to be good and creditable to the District Engineer. Rupees 1,330 were spent on planting out trees on the sides of different roads.

256. Three steamers plied in this district during the year—one belonging to the Flotilla Company, which ordinarily works between Nawapara and Benodepur and runs up to Magura during the rains, and two belonging to Rai Dhanput Singh Bahadur, one of which plies between Jhinkergatcha and Kotechandpur and the other between Jhinkergatcha and Kapilmoni on the river Kobaduk. Owing to confusion in the affairs of their proprietor the last-mentioned two steamers ceased to work for sometime, but are again working. The Chandpur steamer runs at present to Tarpur only, navigation beyond that place not being feasible owing to the shallowness of the river.

257. Khulna is a river district, and communication is principally carried on by means of the numerous rivers and creeks which are to be found everywhere. At the same time there are about 18 miles of railway, 410 miles of district roads and 562 miles of village roads.

258. District and village roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 33,309. The average cost per mile of village roads was Rs. 23. This includes repairs and renewals to temporary bridges.

259. There are steamer services between Khulna and Kachua in this district and between Jhinkergatcha and Kapilmoni, the greater part of which is in this district. There are also services between Khulna and Keshubpur and Nawapara and Narail which are of use to some of the people in the district. Most of the traffic is carried on by country boats.

#### XXV.—WORKING OF THE PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

260. As reported last year, the Puri Lodging-house Act is in force only in the town of Navadwipa, or Old Nadia, and its provisions were not extended to any other town during the year under review.

261. Since the introduction of the Act, the Municipal Commissioners of the town have had the control and management of the funds raised under its provisions; but since the close of the year the formation of a Managing Committee under rule 2 of the model rules under the Lodging-house Act has been sanctioned by Government to assist the District Magistrate in carrying out the working of the Act. During the year under report all arrangements

for the sanitation of the town on the occasion of fairs were made by the Municipality.

262. The rate of fee levied on every lodger for whom accommodation is provided was reduced during the year from 8 annas to 4 annas with a view to induce the big *mohants* to take out licenses, but the object has not yet been attained. They still oppose the working of the Act, and during the last *Dhulat melu* these men and owners of private houses lodged several pilgrims with or without a charge. The Magistrate is, however, trying to break through the opposition.

263. The annexed statement drawn up in the form prescribed in paragraph 2 of Government Circular No. 9M. (Municipal), dated 23rd February 1893, gives a detailed working of the Act during the year 1893-94.

Statement showing the working of the Lodging-house Act during 1893-94.

Serial number.	Name of place where Act is in force.	LICENSED LODGING-HOUSES.		PROSECUTIONS.		INCOME.										EXPENDITURE.														
		Number.	Number of lodgers for whom accommodation provided.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons accused.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Imposed.	Amount of fines Realised.	Opening balance.	Fees for licensing and regulating lodging-houses.	Fees for issue of Health Officer's certificates.	Other fees (if any).	Fines.	Contributions from other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total (excluding opening balance).	Total (including opening balance).	Health Officer's pay and allowances.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Establishment for collection and supervision.	Dispensaries and other medical expenditure.	Conservancy.	Construction.	Repairs.	Contribution to other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Closing balance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
27	Nadia or Naradwipa.	85	2,100	1	1	:	1	:	:	Rs. A. P. 36 4 9	Rs. A. P. 730 0 0	Rs. A. P. 50 0 0	:	:	:	Rs. A. P. 789 0 0	Rs. A. P. 833 4 9	Rs. A. P. 189 9 0	:	:	:	Rs. A. P. 47 1 6	Rs. A. P. 603 14 3	Rs. A. P. 116 5 6	Rs. A. P. 11 14 3	:	Rs. A. P. 277 8 9	:	Rs. A. P. 231 5 3	

It will be seen that last year 85 houses were licensed against 79, and that they supplied accommodation to 2,100 pilgrims against 1,215 in the previous year. Rupees 739 were realised as fees for the issue of licenses against Rs. 660-8, and Rs. 50 as fees for the Health Officer's certificate against *nil* in the preceding year. The amount of fees would have been greater had local assistance been given as readily as it was given by the Municipal Commissioners before the last general election which came off on the 22nd December last. The new Commissioners have given indication of obstructiveness, which is expected gradually to die out as soon as the new Committee takes up the work in right earnest. From the statement it appears that Rs. 406-0-6 were spent in excess of the receipts. These were evidently met from the Nadia Municipal Fund.

264. On the whole it appears that the successful operation of the Act is still a work of time, and it is doubtful whether the opposition offered by the *mohants* will entirely disappear in the course of a few years.

265. There was only one prosecution under the Act during the year under report, but the accused was acquitted.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

266. Statement No. XXX showing the state of education in this Division during the year under report is annexed.

267. The following table summarises the statistics of educational institutions of all classes for the past two years:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public Institutions—					
Secondary	{ High English	...	78	77	12,664
	{ Middle	...	161	161	11,708
	{ " vernacular	...	217	223	12,970
Primary	{ Upper	...	620	514	19,855
	{ Lower	...	4,371	4,089	17,467
Special			88	75	609
Female			361	396	10,089
Total Public Institutions		...	5,761	5,536	185,232



CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Private Institutions—				
1. Advanced teaching—				
(a) Arabic or Persian ...	5	141	2	25
(b) Sanskrit ...	72	749	69	700
2. Elementary teaching—				
(a) Vernacular only or mainly ...	17	134	17	166
3. Teaching the Koran only ...	5	96	2	21
4. Other schools not conforming to the departmental rules ...	...	...	...	...
Total Private Institutions	99	1,120	90	912
GRAND TOTAL	5,880	192,243	5,625	186,164

Taking the Division as a whole, the results of the year are not favourable. There was a net decrease of 255 schools with 6,079 pupils. The decrease in the number of pupils has occurred in all classes of institutions, both public and private, except middle English and female schools and elementary vernacular. Middle vernaculars, though they show a decrease in pupils, have increased in the number of schools which is hardly a source of congratulation. The lower primary schools alone fell off by 282 with 5,669 pupils, owing generally to agricultural distress, aggravated by cholera and fever. Upper primary decreased by six schools with 459 pupils. Middle English and female schools gained by 10 and 35 with 496 and 1,065 pupils respectively.

268. The Division comprises an area of 12,052 square miles with a population of 7,853,566 souls, of whom 3,956,405 are males and 3,897,161 females. The number of schools during the year being 5,625, there was on the average one school for every 2·1 square miles. Reckoned at the conventional rate of 15 per cent., the number of male children of a school-going age would be 593,460, and the number of female children 584,574. The number of pupils actually at school was 172,169 males and 13,995 females, or 29·01 and 2·3 per cent. respectively of all boys and girls of a school-going age. It appears that Jessore shows the lowest percentage, viz. 19·9, in the proportion of the boys actually at school to boys of a school-going age, while the 24-Parganas shows the highest, viz. 43·8.

269. The following table compares the expenditure on education during the past two years:—

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1892-93.					1893-94.				
	From public sources.			From private sources.	Total expenditure.	From public sources.			From private sources.	Total expenditure.
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary education...	70,882	44,046	4,761	3,50,402	4,70,091	70,386	44,381	3,402	3,55,250	4,73,419
Primary ditto ...	15,001	63,962	4,090	2,57,436	3,44,235	13,063	61,208	8,371	2,18,538	3,01,778
Female ditto ...	11,719	3,902	2,250	32,118	47,989	11,012	4,331	1,895	38,346	56,204
Special ditto ...	21,506	...	510	10,200	38,315	23,456	...	380	17,186	41,002
Scholarships ...	10,142	2,341	...	141	12,028	9,481	2,538	...	284	12,303
Buildings ...	2,085	630	254	1,670	4,044	3,041	797	210	784	5,432
Furniture and apparatus	1,030	939	401	...	2,360	272	686	120	63	1,140
Miscellaneous ...	7,615	8,018	798	6,464	22,895	10,848	6,370	710	9,989	27,917
Superintendence ...	37,160	28,785	...	...	65,915	34,052	30,434	...	...	64,486
Total ...	1,78,000	1,54,553	13,540	6,04,541	10,11,603	1,77,431	1,50,742	15,008	6,40,440	8,83,081

The total expenditure from all sources except municipal funds decreased by Rs. 27,922, viz., from Provincial revenues by Rs. 1,529, from district funds by Rs. 3,811, and from private sources by Rs. 24,101. The expenditure from municipal funds increased by Rs. 1,519. The decrease from Provincial revenues is due to the policy of the gradual withdrawal of State aid from secondary and primary education and of throwing upon the people and the municipalities these responsibilities. The municipalities have contributed more largely their shares towards primary education, though not to the extent wished for. During the year under review they raised their contribution towards primary education from Rs. 4,936 to Rs. 8,371. The District Boards had to curtail their expenditure owing to the inadequacy of funds. The diminution in private contributions is the largest, and is attributed mainly to agricultural distress.

270. The subjoined table compares the schools of different classes under the control of the District Boards during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	SCHOOLS.													
	1892-93.							1893-94.						
	Aided.	Middle vernacular.		Aided primary.		Total.	Aided girls'.	Aided.	Middle vernacular.		Aided primary.		Total.	
	Middle English.	Managed by District Board.	Aided by District Board.	Upper.	Lower.			Middle English.	Managed by District Board.	Aided by District Board.	Upper.	Lower.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24-Parganas ... ..	16	3	32	76	708	14	630	18	3	32	65	890	14	1,019
Nadia ... ..	31	3	13	59	437	39	582	39	3	12	29	370	52	532
Murshidabad ... ..	13	...	11	37	485	...	563	15	...	13	47	471	9	555
Jessore ... ..	10	3	29	103	601	86	808	21	3	28	105	541	84	782
Khulna ... ..	15	2	33	70	1,121	18	1,208	18	2	31	82	767	28	928
Total ... ..	94	11	118	364	3,442	161	4,100	100	11	116	358	3,044	187	3,816

271. The total number of schools under the control of the District Boards fell off by 374. The decrease is shared by all districts, except the 24-Parganas, where there was an increase of 80. Aided middle English schools increased by 6 and girls' schools by 26, while aided middle vernacular schools fell off by 2. The increase in girls' schools was shared by all districts, except the 24-Parganas, where the number remained unchanged. The middle English and middle vernacular schools remained stationary in the 24-Parganas, increased in Murshidabad and decreased in Nadia, while the former increased in Jessore and Khulna and the latter decreased. The upper and lower primary schools decreased by 6 and 398 respectively. The loss in the first-named occurred in the 24-Parganas, while that in the latter was shared by all districts, except the 24-Parganas, the largest decrease (viz. 354) having occurred in the district of Khulna. The decrease in upper primary schools is said to be due to the District Board changing the rules in regard to rewarding these schools, while that in lower primary schools in Khulna is attributed to the scarcity of the last year which, though it did not affect the schools of the higher and middle schools, seriously affected the schools used by the children of the poorer classes.

272. The following table compares the number of pupils in all classes of institutions district by district:—

DISTRICT.	1892-93.										1893-94.				
	In public institutions.					In private institutions.					In public institutions.				
	Secondary school.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Total.	Secondary school.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Total.	Grand.
				5	6	7	8				12	13	14	15	
24-Parganas	12,376	54,911	250	67,731	298	139	407	68,138	12,238	57,713	171	70,122	220	84	70,406
Nadia	8,144	20,713	123	29,000	267	...	297	29,267	7,848	19,189	97	27,133	262	...	27,395
Murshidabad	6,304	17,308	129	23,837	216	...	216	24,053	4,998	18,232	117	23,345	67	...	23,412
Jessore	6,467	27,527	106	34,100	...	91	161	34,261	6,168	23,691	94	30,253	87	132	30,472
Khulna	5,492	32,015	148	37,655	62	...	69	37,724	6,160	28,100	139	34,399	80	...	34,479
Total	37,893	152,474	756	191,123	890	230	1,120	192,243	37,359	147,284	600	185,222	725	187	186,164

It will be seen that there was a general decline in the number of pupils attending institutions of every description. In public institutions the number of pupils in secondary schools decreased in all districts, except Khulna, where

there were 617 more. There was also a decrease in the number of pupils in primary schools in all districts, except the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, where they increased by 2,802 and 924 respectively. The pupils in special schools decreased in all districts. In private institutions the number of pupils in advanced teaching declined in all districts, except Jessore and Khulna. The pupils in elementary teaching diminished in the 24-Parganas, but increased in Jessore.

273. The following table compares the results of the Entrance examination in this Division for the past two years :—

1893.				1894.			
Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of passed candidates.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of passed candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
76	73	660	450	76	69	635	301(a)

(a) Excluding three private candidates.

The percentage of success has gone down from 68·2 to 47·2. This is said to be in keeping with the general failure at the last examination, as only 41 per cent. of the candidates passed against 68 per cent. in the previous year. Of the 301 passed candidates 294 were Hindus, 6 Muhammadans, and 1 Christian.

274. No information has been given regarding the Krishnagar College in Nadia and Berhampore College in Murshidabad. In Jessore the Narail Victoria College had on the 31st March 1894 a roll number of 73 pupils, of whom 66 were in the second-year class and 7 in the fourth-year class. In the last B.A. and F.A. examinations 3 and 11 candidates respectively passed from this College. There are arrangements for foot-ball, cricket and indigenous games for boys in this College. The zila school at Khulna is in a satisfactory state. It had on the 31st March 1894 a roll number of 201 pupils.

275. The results of the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Scholarship examinations are given in the following table :—

Class of schools.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed with—	
				Middle English certificate.	Middle Vernacular certificate.
Middle English schools ...	115	100	404	184	45
Middle Vernacular schools	161	124	492	20	243
Total ...	276	224	896	204	288

The percentage of success in Middle English and Middle Vernacular Scholarship examinations declined from 80·9 and 68·2 to 56·5 and 53·4 respectively. This heavy decline is said to be mainly due to the extreme unhealthiness of the season, especially about the time when the examination was conducted.

276. The following table exhibits the comparative statistics of primary Primary education. schools for the past two years :—

		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Upper primary schools for boys—					
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards					
...	...	408	19,523	493	19,081
Unaided					
...	...	22	791	21	774
Total	...	520	20,314	514	19,855

				1892-93.		1893-94.	
				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Lower primary schools for boys—							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards				...	...	...	...
Unaided				...	...	...	...
Total				...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL				...	...	...	...

Primary schools, both aided and unaided, show a diminution of 6 schools with 459 pupils. The aided lower primaries also show a decrease of 582 schools with 8,581 pupils. The unaided lower primaries, however, gained by 100 schools with 2,912 pupils, principally in Khulna. The net loss is therefore 288 schools with 6,128 pupils, and is shared by all the districts, except the 24 Parganas and Murshidabad. In addition to the general causes already explained at the outset of this section, the loss is attributed in Nadia to the fixing of Rs. 5 as the minimum amount of reward payable to a *guru* which caused the weak schools to disappear, and to the insufficient allotment made by the District Board in Khulna, to the abolition of the chief *guru* system, and to the want of local knowledge on the part of the Board Sub-Inspectors, who joined their posts only two months before the close of the year, and in Jessore to the apathy of the people, especially the lower class Muhammadans, who preponderate in this district and who are averse to sending their children to schools for instruction. This last reason is not always brought to notice, but it is one which seems to have considerable force.

277. The following table shows the comparative statistics of attendance in, and expenditure on, primary schools for the past two years :—

	1892-93.							1893-94.							
	Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	EXPENDITURE -					Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	EXPENDITURE--					
			From public funds.			From private sources.	Total.				From public funds.			From private sources.	Total.
			Provincial re- vues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.						Provincial re- vues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>Upper Primary Schools for boys.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Aided by Government or by District Board or Municipal Fund.	408	19,523	8,813	17,437	1,587	39,326	60,163	493	10,081	8,307	15,587	2,349	36,681	62,924	
Unaided ... ..	22	791	...	...	...	1,706	1,706	21	774	...	...	...	1,428	1,428	
Total ...	429	20,314	8,813	17,437	1,587	40,032	67,869	514	10,855	8,307	15,587	2,349	38,109	64,352	
<i>Lower Primary Schools for boys.</i>															
Aided by Government or by District Board or Municipal Fund.	3,789	109,216	7,089	48,525	3,349	1,07,000	2,55,062	3,407	100,035	5,350	45,619	6,023	1,55,876	2,12,472	
Unaided ... ..	582	13,920	...	...	...	20,404	20,404	692	10,832	...	...	...	24,554	24,554	
Total ...	4,371	123,136	7,089	48,525	3,349	2,17,404	2,75,466	4,099	117,467	5,350	45,619	6,023	1,80,430	2,37,496	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,891	143,450	15,901	65,962	4,930	2,57,436	3,44,235	4,693	137,322	13,653	61,200	8,371	2,18,538	3,01,776	

The total expenditure on primary education from all sources except municipal funds decreased by Rs. 42,457, viz., from Provincial revenues by Rs. 2,238, from district funds by Rs. 4,756, and from private sources by Rs. 38,898, of which Rs. 20,294 decreased in Khulna alone owing to agricultural distress. The expenditure from municipal funds increased by Rs. 3,435. The decrease in the district fund expenditure is partly due to the exclusion of the amount of uncashed cheques.

278. The following table shows, district by district, the allotment made for primary education during the year under report and the expenditure incurred therefrom :—

DISTRICT.	ALLOTMENT—			EXPENDITURE—			SCHOOLS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES AIDED FROM PRIMARY FUNDS.			PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOLS.			Cost per school in rupees.	Cost per pupil in annas.
	For non-Board schools.	For Board schools.	Total.	On non-Board schools.	On Board schools.	Total.	Non-Board.	Board.	Total.	Non-Board.	Board.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24-Parganas ...	Rs. 5,310	Rs. 21,842	Rs. 27,152	Rs. 4,273	Rs. 18,956	Rs. 23,229	130	866	1,006	4,410	34,879	39,289	21·2	9·4
Nadia ...	943	11,900	12,843	716	9,872	10,588	25	487	512	703	12,729	13,432	20·6	12·5
Murshidabad ...	705	13,032	13,737	543	11,380	11,923	15	527	542	363	15,271	15,634	22	12·2
Jessore ...	570	18,876	19,446	440	13,230	13,720	14	730	644	390	20,025	21,415	21·3	10·7
Khulna ...	1,208	15,516	16,814	960	11,917	12,877	33	877	910	1,055	22,814	23,869	12·2	8·5
Total for 1893-94	8,820	81,160	89,982	6,932	65,405	72,337	217	3,587	3,704	6,921	105,718	112,639	19·5	10·6
Total for 1892-93	10,810	78,767	89,577	9,047	69,056	78,793	336	3,957	4,293	12,084	113,770	125,854	10	10

[This table excludes the municipal area.]

The expenditure both on non-Board and Board schools fell short of the allotments in all the districts of the Division by Rs. 1,894 and Rs. 15,761 respectively. The average cost per school in the Division increased from Rs. 19 in the previous year to Rs. 19·8, and per pupil from annas 10 to annas 10·7 in the year under review. The average cost per school rose in all the districts, except the 24-Parganas, where it diminished by 3·5 without loss of efficiency. The average cost per pupil shows a decrease in the 24-Parganas and an increase in all other districts.

279. The following table compares the results of the upper and lower primary scholarship examinations for boys during the past two years :—

DISTRICT.	Number of schools on 31st March.		Number of competing schools.		Number of candidates.		Number passed.		Scholarship gained.		REMARKS.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
24-Parganas ... { Upper	173	169	82	54	173	148	111	106	6	6	* Excluding one from a boys' school.
... { Lower	1,318	1,382	633	550	1,848	1,065	250	329	8	...	
Nadia ... { Upper	73	78	51	52	98	186	46	61	4	4	
... { Lower	590	552	197	199	524	456	274	178	9	...	
Murshidabad ... { Upper	50	50	34	33	98	60	65	55	3	3	
... { Lower	537	544	217	186	654	535*	204	190	8	...	
Jessore ... { Upper	125	120	72	57	148	155	94	68	5	5	
... { Lower	751	655	172	134	461	356	238	129	12	...	
Khulna... { Upper	99	97	54	52	127	110	60	74	4	4	
... { Lower	1,175	950	83	125	253	354	64	67	12	...	
Total ... { Upper	520	514	207	218	644	608	376	384	22	22	
... { Lower	4,371	4,089	1,302	1,104	3,720	3,390	1,069	803	89	...	

The number of competing upper primary schools fell off by 49, but it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of success has risen from 58·3 to 63·1. Eight middle schools sent up 22 candidates to this examination, of whom 15 came out successful. These passes have not been included in the above statement. The number of competing lower primary schools decreased by 108. Comparing the results of the lower primary scholarship examination, it appears that the percentage of success in the 24-Parganas was 19·7, in Nadia 39·03, in Murshidabad 35·7, in Jessore 36·2, and in Khulna 18·9.

280. The following table compares the statistics of native girls' schools for the past two years :—

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	294	7,760	321	8,570
Unaided ...	67	1,264	75	1,519
Total ...	361	9,024(a)	396	10,089(b)
Girls in boys' schools ...	...	4,096	...	4,061
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	13,120(a)	...	14,150(b)

(a) Includes 136 boys in girls' schools.  
(b) Includes 279 boys in girls' schools.

The total number of girls' schools increased by 35, and the pupils by 1,065, inclusive of an increase of 143 boys in girls' schools. The number of girls reading in boys' schools of all classes fell off by 35.

281. The following statement compares the results of the upper and lower primary scholarship examinations for girls :—

DISTRICT.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Number passed.	Scholarships gained.	Number passed.	Scholarships gained.
1		2	3	4	5
24-Parganas	Upper ...	2	...	1	...
	Lower ...	9	3	9	1
Nadia	Upper ...	...	...	2	...
	Lower ...	14	3	15	4
Murshidabad	Upper ...	...	...	...	...
	Lower ...	13	1	17	...
Jessore	Upper ...	...	..	1	...
	Lower ...	1	...	...	...
Khulna	Upper ...	2	...	...	...
	Lower ...	13	4	15	4
Total	Upper ...	4	...	4	...
	Lower ...	50	11	56	9

The number of passes in the upper primary scholarship examination remained the same as in the preceding year, while the number of passes in the

lower primary scholarship examination remained unchanged in the 24-Parganas and increased in the other districts, except Jessore, from which not a single girl passed, the total number increasing by 6; but the number of girls who won scholarships declined from 11 to 9.

282. The following table gives the number of Muhammadan pupils and their percentage to the total number of pupils in the different classes of schools for the past two years:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		1892-93.			1893-94.		
		Total number of pupils.	Number of Muham- madan pupils.	Percentage of Muham- madan pupils on total number of pupils.	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muham- madan pupils.	Percentage of Muham- madan pupils to total number of pupils.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Public Institutions.</i>							
High English schools	...	13,344	1,071	8	12,654	956	7·6
Middle " "	...	11,212	1,502	13·3	11,708	1,590	13·5
" vernacular	...	13,337	1,683	12·6	12,997	1,655	12·7
Upper primary	...	20,818	4,505	21·6	20,616	4,512	21·8
Lower " "	...	131,656	45,632	34·6	126,668	40,822	32·2
Training schools	...	267	2	·7	164	...	...
Guru-training class	...	370	92	24·8	305	87	28·5
Industrial schools	...	53	32	60·3	78	30	38·4
Madrassas	...	66	66	100	58	58	100
Other schools	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Total	...	191,123	54,585	28·5	185,252	49,710	26·8
<i>Private Institutions.</i>							
Advanced	...	890	141	15·8	725	25	3·4
Elementary	...	134	35	26·1	166	87	52·4
Koran schools	...	96	96	100	21	21	100
Other " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,120	272	24·2	912	133	14·5
GRAND TOTAL	...	192,243	54,857	28·5	186,164	49,843	26·7

The number of Muhammadan pupils decreased by 5,014, or by 1·8 per cent. The decrease was in public as well as private institutions. With the exception of middle English and upper primary schools, Muhammadan pupils decreased in all the public institutions, the largest diminution, viz. 4,810 pupils, taking place in the lower primary schools for reasons already explained under the head of primary education. The Muhammadan pupils fell off in the advanced private institutions and the Koran schools, but increased slightly in the elementary schools.

283. The following table shows the share which the Muhammadan candidates took at the various departmental examinations :—

DISTRICT.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Middle scholarship examination.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Middle scholarship examination.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas ...	9	10	55	12	15	61
Nadia ...	7	5	81	3	7	60
Murshidabad ...	15	12	68	8	19	68
Jessore ...	17	20	86	11	14	38
Khulna ...	16	9	28	5	13	15
Total ...	64	56	318	39	68	242

There is a decrease in the middle and lower primary scholarship examination certificates gained by Muhammadan students, but the number of passes at the upper primary scholarship examination shows some increase. The largest decrease in the number of passes at the middle scholarship examination occurred in Khulna, and in those at the lower primary scholarship examination in Jessore. One Muhammadan candidate stood first in the Murshidabad district at the middle vernacular scholarship examination, and obtained a Government as well as the Mosley scholarship. Another Muhammadan candidate obtained a middle vernacular scholarship from Jessore and another from Khulna. An upper primary scholarship was obtained by a Muhammadan pupil from each of the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Khulna.

284. At the last University Entrance examination two Muhammadan students passed from the 24-Parganas and one from each of the other districts.

285. Of indigenous education, the most important is the advanced teaching in Sanskrit which is carried on in *tols*. The number of *tols* and pupils during the year was as follows :—

DISTRICT.	Tols.	Pupils.
24-Parganas ...	21	229
Nadia ...	33	262
Murshidabad ...	3	67
Jessore ...	9	62
Khulna ...	3	80
Total ...	69	700

286. The most important *tols* are the following :—

- (1) The *Mulajore tol* in the 24-Parganas maintained from the proceeds of an endowment made by the late Babu Prossonno Kumar Tagore, C.S.I., of Calcutta.
- (2) The *Navadvipa tols*. The maintenance allowance, amounting to Rs. 2,400, was paid to the pupils in the *Nyaya* and *Smriti tols* only.
- (3) The *Victoria Jubilee tol* at Berhampore founded by Srimati Arnakali Devi of Kassimbazar.

287. In the preceding year five advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian with 141 pupils were returned from Murshidabad alone. During the year under review two such schools with 25 pupils have been returned from



Jessore only. As in the previous year there was one Koran school with seven pupils in the 24-Parganas and another such school with 14 pupils in Jessore.

288. The relations between the District Board and the Education Department continued satisfactory during the year.

#### XXVII.—DISPENSARIES.

289. Statement No. XXXI annexed to this report shows the working of the several dispensaries in the Division. Their number was 49 against 46 in the previous year. The increase is due to the opening of a dispensary at Chitpur in the 24-Parganas, the Arnakali Zenana Hospital at Berhampore in Murshidabad, and to the placing of the dispensary at Chuadanga in Nadia under Government supervision.

290. In the 24-Parganas there were 21 dispensaries, of which 7 receive both in-door and out-door patients, and the others out-door patients only. Of the former, the Sagore Dutt Hospital at Kamarhati, which is under the management of the Administrator-General, is the most flourishing, and at that and Kandi (Murshidabad) alone, do the out-door patients exceed 100 a day. Next in importance are the Cossipore and Russa dispensaries, which are well provided with funds and are very popular. The Barisa and Barasat dispensaries have been considerably improved during the year. The Diamond Harbour dispensary has been provided with a new building. Among the out-door dispensaries the best are at Chetla, Naihati, and Halisahar. These are all located in good buildings and are well provided with the necessary equipments. The Chetla dispensary has proved to be very popular and has obtained an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 from the Calcutta Corporation. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries during the year was 2,013 and 98,695 against 2,031 and 84,778 respectively in the previous year. There was a great increase in the attendance at most dispensaries probably due to the unusual prevalence of malarious fever. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the dispensaries was Rs. 35,786, the greater part of which was met from private subscriptions and endowments. The small amount of aid given by the District Board of this district is noticeable.

291. The following statement shows the working of the Lunatic Asylums at Dullunda and Bhawanipur, the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah and the Police Case Hospital at Alipore:—

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Average number of patients daily aided.		Cost incurred by Government.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Bhowanipur Lunatic Asylum	37	37	Rs. 20,359	Rs. 20,474
Dullunda ditto ...	257	247	28,808	26,770
Campbell Hospital ...	462	685	46,907	53,402
Alipore Police Hospital ...	27·46	...	1,460	...

The Calcutta Municipality continues to subscribe Rs. 30,000 annually towards the expenses of the Campbell Hospital. There was a marked increase in the number of patients during the year.

292. In Nadia there were nine dispensaries under Government supervision during the year. That at Krishnagar is in charge of a first grade Assistant Surgeon, while those at Ranaghat, Meherpur, and Kushtia are under the Civil Hospital Assistants attached to the respective subdivisions. The dispensary at Santipur is under the charge of a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, and

those at Ula, Chakdaha, Kumarkhali, and Chuadanga are under local native doctors. The dispensaries at Krishnagar, Ranaghat, Meherpur, and Kushtia receive both in-door and out-door patients, while the rest treat out-door patients only. The number of patients, both in-door and out-door, treated at all the dispensaries was greater than that of the previous year in all dispensaries, the totals being 508 and 38,998 against 456 and 26,775 respectively. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the dispensaries was Rs. 10,239, of which the greater part was borne by the local municipalities. The amount of private subscription is very small.

293. There are two other dispensaries in the Meherpur subdivision—one at Shikarpur and the other at Natudaho. The former is maintained by the Church Missionary Society, and the latter by Babu Nafar Chunder Pal Chaudhri, a local zamindar. These two dispensaries gave relief to a large number of patients who needed it owing to the prevalence of malarious fever and cholera.

294. In Murshidabad there were eight dispensaries, six of which receive both in-door and out-door patients and two out-door patients only. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at the dispensaries was 1,212 and 51,143 against 1,134 and 47,985 respectively in the previous year. There was a great increase in attendance at all the dispensaries, except at Murshidabad, where it fell off slightly. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the dispensaries was Rs. 23,189, the greater part of which was met from private subscriptions and endowments. The opening of the Arnakali Zenana Hospital at Berhampore, which is set apart exclusively for the treatment of native females, has greatly benefited the female population of the town of Berhampore. There is accommodation for six in-door patients, and it is to be hoped that ladies of a superior class will now avail themselves of the opportunities offered them.

295. In Jessore there were six dispensaries, of which those at Jessore and Magura receive both in-door and out-door patients. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries during the year was 242 and 28,315 against 235 and 18,577 in the previous year. There was an increase in the attendance at all dispensaries, which indicates increased popularity. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the dispensaries was Rs. 7,137, of which the greater part was borne by the local municipalities and the District Board. A grant of Rs. 25 a month has been made by the District Board for the entertainment of a female civil hospital assistant, and Rs. 300 as contribution towards the construction of a female ward to the Jessore dispensary.

296. Besides the above, a new dispensary has been opened since the close of the year at Bangaon with the aid of the District Board, supplemented by local subscriptions. Another new dispensary is to be opened shortly at Nahatta by the Raja of Naldanga with the aid of a grant from the District Board. The District Boards of Jessore and Khulna have shown themselves the most liberal towards this important subject. Land has also been acquired by the Jessore Municipality for a contagious diseases hospital.

297. In Khulna there are five dispensaries, of which those at the Sadar and Satkhira receive both in-door and out-door patients only. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at the dispensaries was 117 and 16,782 against 131 and 16,507 in the previous year. The attendance increased at Khulna and Satkhira and decreased in the other dispensaries. The attendance in all the dispensaries was very small. This requires the attention of the local authorities. The total cost of maintaining the dispensaries was Rs. 3,985, of which the greater part was borne by the local municipalities and the District Board.

298. Besides the above there are two dispensaries maintained by private gentlemen—one at Morrelganj by Maharaja Durga Charan Law, and the other at Shamnagar by Rai Hari Churn Chowdry, a local zamindar. A dispensary is also maintained at Sripur in the Debhatta Municipality by the Hita Sadhipi Sabha of that place.

#### XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

299. The district and the subdivisional office libraries are reported to have been kept in good condition and order during the year under report. Besides the "Rivers Thompson Library" at Kanaghat, another library has been

opened there by certain ex-students of the local school. Both of these libraries are mostly used by the students. There has not been much improvement in the status of the Jessore Public Library during the year under report. It appears that there was an income of about Rs. 319, of which Rs. 242 were raised from subscriptions; but as the payment of dues on account of repairs executed in the previous year and cost of establishment, including their arrear pay, swallowed up more than half the income, not more than Rs. 9 could be spent on the purchase of books. It is said that the subscribers appear to value the library chiefly for the daily newspapers, which are taken in and circulated among them, and that the books of the library are not much read. As only Rs. 5 a month can be spared for a clerk, the library is open for only a very limited time during the day. There are public libraries at Satkhira, Sripur, Tengra, Bhawanipur, Senhati, and Mulghar, in the district of Khulna. The Satkhira library is said to be not in a good state. The Town Hall and public library buildings at Khulna are reported to be in good condition, but no improvement has been made to them since the close of the year 1892-93.

#### XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

300. As reported in previous years, there are no museums in any of the districts of this Division.

#### XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

##### *District and Local Boards.*

301. The administration of the District and Local Boards under the provisions of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885 has now been carried on in this Division for eight years.

302. In the 24-Parganas the District Board is composed of 25 members, including the Chairman, of whom 12 were elected. It held 13 meetings during the year against 12 in the previous year. The average percentage of attendance at each meeting was 46·8 per cent. of the members against 52 in the previous year. The reason for the decrease has not been given. Besides the general meetings of the Board, the Education Sub-Committee and the Finance Committee met several times during the year.

303. The number of Local Boards in the district was reduced from 6 to 4 during the year owing to the abolition of the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum subdivisions. This change had the effect of reducing the number of members from 59 to 51. All the Local Boards had non-official Chairmen. The following table shows the number of meetings held by the Local Boards and the average attendance of members at each meeting during the year:—

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Alipore ... ..	13	6·6
Diamond Harbour .. ..	13	7·2
Barasat ... ..	13	6·9
Basirhat ... ..	4	5·2

The small number of meetings held by the Basirhat Local Board was, it is said, due to the small amount of work which it had to do, but it is difficult to understand why its monthly accounts and other petty matters were not put up before it more regularly. If it had charge of primary education more work might be found for its members.

304. The Local Boards continued to be in charge of the village and district unmetalled roads and cattle-pounds.

305. On rural sanitation and water-supply the District Board spent Rs. 1,860 during the year. Of this Rs. 1,040 (of which Rs. 400 were contributed by the Barasat Municipality) represents the cost of clearing jungle and removing obstructions in the bed of the *Soonti* in the Barasat subdivision. Both the District Board and the Barasat Municipality are trying their best to remove the obstructions to the water-courses of this stream. It also expended Rs. 1,348 on sanitary and conservancy arrangements in connection with the fairs held at Saugor Island in the Diamond Harbour subdivision and at Harwa in the Basirhat subdivision.

306. In Nadia the District Board consists of 21 members, including the Chairman, 10 of whom are elected. It held 14 meetings during the year against 13 in the previous year, the average attendance being 12·07 against 10·92 in the previous year.

307. As in the previous year, there were four Local Boards in the district, three of which were presided over by non-official Chairmen. The following table shows the average attendance of the members and the number of meetings held by the Local Boards during the year:—

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Kushtia ...	7	4·4
Sadar ...	9	4·8
Meherpur ...	11	4·5
Ranaghat ...	6	6

The number of meetings held has decreased in every case, except at Meherpur, and in no place was sufficient. The average attendance of members in all the Local Boards, except the Sadar, shews a slight improvement, but it is still very bad.

308. The District Board of Murshidabad, which was reconstituted in the beginning of the year under report, consists of 21 members, including the Chairman, of whom 10 were elected. It held 12 meetings during the year against 18 in the previous year. Two of these were, however, adjourned meetings, the average attendance being 8·41 against 7 in the previous year.

309. The Local Boards were also reconstituted during the year. The subjoined table shows the number of meetings held by them and the average attendance of members at each meeting during the year:—

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Sadar ...	13	5·5
Kandi ...	12	5·1
Jangipur ...	19	7·6

310. In Jessore the District Board consists of 25 members, including the Chairman, of whom 12 are elected. It held 21 meetings against 16 in the previous year, the average attendance being 12·2 against 10·37 in the previous year. This is satisfactory.

311. The subjoined table shows the number of meetings held by the Local Boards during the year and the average attendance of the members at each meeting:—

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Sadar ...	14	6·4
Narail ...	12	4·4
Jhenidah ...	7	6
Magura ...	8	3·7
Bangaon ...	10	7·5

The attendance at Magura was very bad and indifferent at Narail; at Jhenidah and Bangaon there was a marked improvement. The matters placed under the management and control of the Local Boards were almost the same as in the previous year, viz., pounds, ferries, dispensaries, village roads, and education. The management of the middle schools was, however, very properly transferred to the District Board, as the Local Boards could not give satisfaction in regard to the punctual despatch of business and in their dealings with the secretaries of schools.

312. The District Board of Khulna, which consists of 17 members, including the Chairman, held 14 meetings during the year against 15 in the previous year. The average attendance at each meeting was 11·4 against 8·46.

313. The following statement shows the number of meetings held and the average attendance at each meeting of the Local Boards during the year :—

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Sadar ... ..	12	6·5
Bagerhat ... ..	5	6
Satkhira ... ..	11	6·5

Although the number of meetings held at the Sadar and Satkhira Local Boards has improved, the attendance has fallen off. The Bagerhat Local Board shows no sign of improvement in either.

314. The following is a summary of the views of the District Officers on the working of the District and Local Boards.

315. *24-Parganas*.—The working of the District and Local Boards was on the whole satisfactory. The members of the District Board evinced much interest in the disposal of the several matters placed before them for consideration. The Finance Committee met several times during the year and did much useful work.

316. *Nadia*.—The working of the Local Boards was not satisfactory. The non-official executive officers of the Board did not seem to be as zealous and energetic as they should have been. The members of the District Board generally took interest in their work.

317. *Murshidabad*.—The working of the Local Self-Government Act was fairly satisfactory; but it is much to be desired that the members of both District and Local Boards should take more interest in the actual out-of-doors work carried on under the Boards.

318. *Jessore*.—The District Board worked smoothly and the attendance of members was fairly good. It was, however, difficult to get together the Finance Committee for the purpose of auditing accounts, which consequently fell into arrears. The work of the Education Committee was attended to with more zeal. The brunt of the work still falls on the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Local Boards generally have not proved as successful in the management of pounds and ferries as was expected, but the Vice-Chairman of the Bangaon Local Board, Babu Ganga Churn Chatterji, deserves special mention for his creditable management of the pounds and ferries under that Board. As the members of these Boards are drawn from the neighbourhood and are supposed to know its circumstances better than any one else, it was thought that they would be able to settle the pounds and ferries advantageously with suitable persons and to collect the rents more easily and fully; but this has not been the case.

319. *Khulna*.—The District Board works well. The attendance is comparatively large, and members take an interest in the business. The Khulna Local Board is fairly well managed, but this cannot be said with regard to the other Local Boards. All the Local Boards have failed in collecting pound and ferry rents punctually.

320. The results generally seem to be much the same as in other parts of the Province, namely, that while the District Board works well and members take interest in their work, the Local Boards are as a rule distinguished for general apathy. The reason generally assigned, and with a fair amount of truth, is that as a rule the work is insufficient and of an uninteresting nature; but until it is seen that they carry out efficiently the work made over to them, the District Board exercise a wise discretion in declining to increase their powers.

321. One of the main difficulties of the Local Board question lies with regard to the Chairman. The Subdivisional Officer ordinarily ought to be the Chairman, as he alone probably knows the wants of the whole subdivision and can weigh the respective claims of its different parts; but apart from the natural desire of Government to encourage as far as possible local self-government by appointing a non-official Chairman, and the fact that there is a certain amount of jealousy, especially in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, by non-official members, the frequent changes among the Subdivisional Officers render their appointment as Chairman often impossible. As far as the people generally go, local self-government is, and is likely to be for some time, an absolute impossibility.

*Municipalities.*

322. The number of municipalities in this Division was 37 at the end of the year as at the close of the preceding year. It has been decided, however, on the representation of the mill-owners at Titaghur, to separate the Titaghur ward of the South Barrackpore Municipality in the 24-Parganas and to form a new municipality out of it.

323. The fourth general election took place in the latter part of the year, viz. on the 21st and 22nd December 1893. Except in the districts of Jessore and Khulna, great excitement over the elections prevailed, and a keen canvass and hard contests took place between the candidates in most of the municipalities. The legality of the proceedings of the presiding officers in the elections in the South Suburban Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas, and in the Berhampore Municipality in the district of Murshidabad, was questioned by the rate-payers and defeated candidates in those municipalities, but the present election rules being defective, inasmuch as they do not give any power to the controlling authorities to interfere in these matters, nothing could be done.

324. The important privilege of nominating a member of the Bengal Legislative Council had been granted to the 22 municipalities of this Division which had an income of not less than Rs. 5,000 a year, and on the 15th May 1893 a meeting of the delegates sent by the municipalities was held in my office, at which they acquitted themselves well by unanimously electing Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose, a Barrister-at-Law, as their representative, to be recommended as a member of the Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

325. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the municipalities, district by district, during the year under report compared with that of the previous year:—

DISTRICT.	INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.		REMARKS.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas ... ..	4,68,618	4,76,279	3,74,132	3,46,306	The figures for 1892-93 as given in the last year's report do not tally with those now given, as the figures were calculated on different principles. This year the figures have been made to tally with the Municipal Administration Report.
Nadia ... ..	90,216	94,190	83,299	85,678	
Murshidabad ... ..	96,146	96,614	84,187	85,135	
Jessore ... ..	25,971	29,035	24,217	26,175	
Khulna ... ..	33,822	46,402	32,301	22,478	
Total ... ..	7,14,773	7,42,520	5,97,136	5,65,771	
Increase ... ..	...	27,747	...	...	
Decrease ... ..	...	...	...	31,365	

The above figures show an increase of Rs. 27,747 in the income of the municipalities which is shared by all the districts of this Division. No explanation of the increase in the district of the 24-Parganas has been given, but I observe that it occurred principally in Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktala and the South Suburban Municipalities. South Barrackpore showed a marked decrease. In Nadia it is attributed to the collection of the arrear taxes and to the realisation of latrine fees in the municipalities of Krishnagar and Kumarkhali, where in some of the wards Part IX of the Municipal Act was newly extended. The increase in Murshidabad is only nominal. In Jessore it is due to better collection, and to that made in the last month of 1892-93 having been credited to the account of the year under review. The increase in Khulna is owing to Rs. 25,000 of the special Government grant of Rs. 50,000 being credited in the year under report against Rs. 9,000 in the previous year. As regards expenditure there is a decrease of Rs. 31,365 in spite of an increase in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore. In the 24-Parganas the decrease occurred mainly in the Cossipore-Chitpore Municipality, in which all available

funds are being kept to provide for the supply of filtered water by the Calcutta Corporation. Maniktala on the contrary showed a marked increase. In Khulna the Commissioners of all the municipalities failed to undertake road and other works, though there were funds available. It is very unsatisfactory to find Municipal Commissioners failing to carry out works provided for in their budget estimates.

326. The attendance of Municipal Commissioners at meetings has improved in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Nadia, but in other districts it continues to be unsatisfactory. Important municipalities like North Barrackpore, South Suburban, North Dum-Dum, Barasat and others failed to hold 12 meetings a year. Certainly want of work cannot be given as an excuse. South Barrackpore held 18 meetings.

327. The following is a summary of some of the principal improvements effected in some municipalities of this Division.

328. In the Baranagar Municipality in the 24-Parganas a plot of land about 10 bighas in area was acquired and raised for trenching purposes. In Cossipore-Chitpore 2,188 feet of saucer drains were constructed and some *kutcha* drains were made *pukka*. The Commissioners of the South Barrackpore Municipality constructed a number of culverts at a total cost of Rs. 3,156. In Barasat obstructions to the river Soonti were removed from Jogotighata, three miles north of Barasat, down to the mouth of the river, a distance of 9 miles, at a cost of Rs. 1,040 (of which Rs. 640 were contributed by the District Board). The Commissioners of the Maniktala Municipality obtained a loan of Rs. 25,000 from Government for the supply of filtered water. According to previous arrangements the sum was made over to the Calcutta Corporation for laying pipes, &c., in the main road and a few other roads. The work was completed during the latter part of September 1893, and the filtered water is being supplied by the Calcutta Corporation at the rate of four annas per thousand gallons.

329. In Nadia a survey and level of the towns of Ranaghat, Nadia, Kushtia, and Kumarkhali were undertaken in the latter part of the year preliminary to the drainage of these municipalities. In Krishnagar, which is more advanced than the others, it is contemplated to carry out a drainage scheme by excavating the bed of the Anjana, and the plans and estimates have been drawn up. The Municipal Commissioners have obstinately refused to increase their income by raising the rate of taxation, notwithstanding the repeated advice given to them; hence they have not the necessary funds to carry out this scheme, and look to Government for help. The state of things in the Santipur Municipality reported in the previous year has improved to a certain extent.

330. In the Berhampore Municipality in the district of Murshidabad some of the filthy *kutcha* drains were made *pukka*.

331. In Jessore re-excavation of three big tanks was undertaken by the municipality during the year. The cost for two of them was placed by their owners at the disposal of the Chairman, and for the other was met from the municipal funds. These three tanks are expected to do much to remove the scarcity of water in Jessore, though a great deal yet remains to be done to place the town in a satisfactory basis as regards its water-supply. In the same municipality two main *kutcha* drains, measuring 3,514 feet, have been constructed to divert the course of the station water towards the Harnia bil.

332. The condition of the Jessore Municipality, both internal and external, has greatly improved under its present Chairman, Babu Umesh Chandra Ghose. This gentleman is reported to personally supervise all works executed in the municipality with a view to enforce economy. The rate of taxation in the Kotechandpur Municipality is very low and should be raised. Much of the area of the Moheshpur Municipality is rural, and its limited income does not permit any improvement in sanitary and conservancy arrangements. The rate of assessment in this municipality is also unusually low. It should be abolished.

333. The Khulna and Debhatta Municipalities in the district of Khulna are reported to be well managed, while in Satkhira there were some differences among the Commissioners, but the Magistrate found nothing unfavourable to remark on as regards the work done. The leading zamindar of the place has



now become its Chairman, and this may be looked on as a good sign. The municipality at Chanduria ought to be abolished. It used to depend chiefly on an indiscriminate tax levied on all carts found in its limits, but this practice has been stopped, and its finances have suffered considerably accordingly. In Khulna the Municipal Commissioners arranged for pumping up water from tanks into settling reservoirs, which appear to be very popular, and have increased their number by two more during the year.

334. The tendency to increase establishments still continues, and though far more interest is taken in Municipal than in Local Board work, there is no doubt that many Commissioners strive at earning popularity or to gain some private ends rather than give up their time and work for the public weal. So far from many of the municipalities of this Division being in advance, as they should be, of the average municipalities of the province, I have no hesitation in saying that they are distinctly behind, and I would suggest that some of the native papers should, instead of working always about the imaginary misdeeds of Government, devote some of their columns to the misgovernment in municipalities and honestly try to effect an improvement therein.

#### XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

335. Statement XXXII shows the extent to which Muhammadans are employed in this Division. There is little to add to what was written on this subject in last year's report. Considering the proportion of educated Muhammadans to educated Hindus, the percentage of appointments held by Muhammadans appears to be fair in all the districts of this Division, except Murshidabad.

336. In Nadia there was some decrease in the number of ministerial appointments held by Muhammadans during the year under report, owing to the abolition of the temporary clerks on the completion of the cess revaluation operation of the district.

337. In Jessore there was a decrease in the number of Muhammadan menials during the year as compared with the previous year. The decrease took place in the Civil Courts owing to reduction. Mr. Fiddian, the Collector of Jessore, observes that the disproportion of Muhammadans in the ministerial service is due to their backwardness in education. In his opinion the educational statistics are not, however, very hopeful, as they show a decrease in the number of pupils as compared with the previous year.

338. The Collectors of Murshidabad and Khulna have made no observation on the subject. In Murshidabad the proportion of educated Muhammadans to educated Hindus and that of Muhammadan employes to Hindu employes were 1 to 2·71 and 1 to 4·5 respectively.

339. I am always glad to see Muhammadans employed, as the appointments held by them are far short of what they are entitled to according to their population; but until the leading men among them apply themselves with far more vigour than at present to the cause of education, it is hopeless to expect any marked increase. In fact Government will have constantly to be on the look-out that their number does not decrease, as with the decrease in superior appointments held by Europeans, there is naturally an increase in those held by Hindus, and the latter are naturally more inclined to appoint Hindus in preference to Muhammadans. The absence of ministerial officers of the latter persuasion from District Boards is most marked, as they are only to be found in two out of the five districts of this Division.

#### XXXII.—POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

340. As usual, the District Officers have not been able to obtain complete information on the subject for the year under report. The following is a summary of such information as has been received. There is nothing to show in the reports as to how far District Officers themselves visited these offices and made enquiries about the sales of stamps and issue of money-orders. The success which has attended many offices in selling small packets of quinine is also a subject which should have been commented on. The enquiries which I made in Darbhanga showed it to be in Bihar a most successful experiment, and a measure which has been thoroughly appreciated by the people.



341. The table below shows the number of post offices in this Division and the number and mileage of the main lines during the year under review:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF POST OFFICES.			MAIN LINES.					
	Imperial.	Zamindari.	Total.	Imperial.		Zamindari.		Total.	
				Number.	Average mileage.	Number.	Average mileage.	Number.	Average mileage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas ..	71	8	79	...	...	...	...	49	359
Nadia ..	85	6	91	44	428½	12	141	56	569½
Murshidabad ..	34	5	39	8	123	18	207	26	330
Jessore ..	57	6	63	26	241	16	216	42	457
Khulna ..	34	5	39	13	126	17	273	30	399

The number of Imperial post offices increased in the 24-Parganas and Nadia by 10 and 1 respectively, while it decreased in Murshidabad by 2. The post office at Patkabari has been transferred to the Chuadanga head office in Nadia, and the branch post office at Dewanserai has been abolished. The number of post offices in Jessore and Khulna remained the same as in the previous year. The Collector of Khulna observes that the number of post offices shown in last year's report was wrong. Five post offices are partly zamindari and partly Imperial. The number of main lines increased in Jessore only by 1, and decreased in Nadia and Murshidabad by 1 and 8 respectively, while the average mileage increased in Khulna only by 10 and decreased in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad by 21 and 62 respectively. In Murshidabad the decrease is ascribed to the closure of certain zamindari main lines owing to the abolition of some police outpost. Why no information as to the number of the different kinds of lines is supplied by the 24-Parganas it is difficult to say.

342. The number of letters, &c., received for despatch and issued for delivery in the districts during the year was as follows:—

DISTRICT.	Number of letters, &c., in 1893-94.	Number of letters, &c., in 1892-93.
24-Parganas ...	9,658,136	10,260,484
Nadia	(Not given.)	
Murshidabad	(Not given.)	
Jessore	3,130,523	3,256,032
Khulna	(Not given.)	

It will be seen that both the 24-Parganas and Jessore show a decrease. In the 24-Parganas the decrease is mainly under the heads "Newspapers" and "Packets of all kinds," and is ascribed to the fact that the figures given by the Postal authorities under these two heads represent only the number received for delivery, the number received for despatch not being available. As regards Jessore, the figures do not appear to be accurate. The figures generally are not worth commenting on.

343. The following table shows the working of the several telegraph offices during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	Name and number of telegraph offices.	Messages sent.		Messages received.	
		1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24-Parganas ...	16 offices (names not given) against 14 offices in 1892-93 ...	16,506	11,807	9,130	8,862
Nadia ...	3 offices—Krishnagar and Santipur ...	1,071	1,732	2,183	1,961
Murshidabad ...	4 offices—(Berhampore, Murshidabad, Jeaganj and Jangipur) against three offices in 1892-93 ...	2,780	2,866*	2,527	2,569
Jessore ...	1 office—Jessore ...	1,237	1,133	812	730
Khulna ...	2 offices—Khulna and Bagerhat ...	939	801	1,339	651

\* In the previous report 4,266 appears to be a mistake for 2,866.

These figures show that there was a considerable increase in the messages sent in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna, and in the messages received in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna. The increase is said to be due to the better appreciation by the public of the advantages of telegrams in carrying on urgent business. The decrease in Murshidabad is said to be due to more telegrams having been sent and received in 1892-93 on account of the volunteer race which took place at Berhampore in that year. The figures in the above table relate only to the Government telegraph offices. There are also telegraph offices at all railway stations which take away a certain amount of business from the post office telegraphs. We have no information as to the extent of business thus transacted. A further reduction in the rate of telegrams would, I believe, lead to a still larger increase of revenue. No District Officers have discussed the question whether there is room for more telegraph offices or not, but the number in Jessore, Nadia, and Khulna looks as if it was capable of expansion. Probably all subdivisions should have combined post and telegraph offices.

## XXXIII.—POUNDS.

344. The following table gives the statistics of the pounds under the District Boards in the Division during the year under report compared with the preceding year:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DISTRICT.	Year.	Number of pounds.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Total demand.	Collections, including arrears.	Balance.	Remissions.	Net balance.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas ...	1892-93	100	1,146	5,585	6,739	5,714	1,015	594	421	55	
	1893-94	101	421	5,920	6,341	5,028	713	90	623	80	
Nadia ...	1892-93	170	7,708	26,281	33,989	26,227	7,762	3,743	4,019	1,275	
	1893-94	173	4,019	26,182	30,201	26,120	4,072	81	3,991	504	
Murshidabad ...	1892-93	75	660	15,347	16,013	15,172	841	...	841	206	
	1893-94	75	841	16,906	17,747	14,430	3,308	...	3,308	301	
Jessore ...	1892-93	140	7,063	20,369	28,272	20,444	7,828	...	7,828	601	
	1893-94	140	7,828	21,397	29,225	21,029	7,506	423	7,163	655	
Khulna ...	1892-93	66	2,538	4,562	7,100	5,197	1,891	91	1,802	43	
	1893-94	64	1,802	5,015	6,817	4,192	2,625	...	2,625	100	
Total ...	1892-93	551	20,021	72,072	92,093	72,754	10,339	4,428	14,911	2,360	
	1893-94	553	14,911	75,490	90,391	72,017	16,374	654	17,770	1,630	

The first thing that strikes me in this statement is the very large arrear demand, which shows that as a whole the administration of pounds is very indifferently looked after. Jessore and Khulna stand out remarkably badly in this respect, though Nadia and Murshidabad also figure very poorly. It is satisfactory to see that remissions have been much less than usual.

345. Taking the Division as a whole, the number of pounds increased by 2 and the current demand by Rs. 3,408. The collections, including arrears, however, fell off, being 95·4 per cent. of the current demand against 101 per cent. in the previous year. The net balances have increased by Rs. 2,859. The expenditure in connection with the pounds was reduced by more than one-fourth.

346. In the 24-Parganas the number of pounds increased by 1 and the rental by Rs. 337. The collections show a decrease of Rs. 86 only. A sum of Rs. 948 was realised during the year as sale-proceeds of unclaimed stray cattle, &c., making up the total pound collections to Rs. 6,576 against Rs. 6,823 in the previous year. The new pound forms prescribed in Government Circular No. 37M., dated 22nd May 1893, were introduced from January 1894.

347. In Nadia the number of pounds increased by 3, but the current demand fell by Rs. 99. The net balance outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 3,991, which is heavy. It is in course of realisation under the Public Demands Recovery Act and by *kistibandis*. Complaints of malpractices by farmers in the form of illegal seizure and impounding of unoffending cattle by means of hired emissaries are not rare in this district.

348. In Murshidabad the number of pounds remained stationary, but there was an increase of Rs. 1,619 in the rental. The collections were, however, not as good as in the previous year, the balances outstanding being

Rs. 3,368 against Rs. 841. The decrease in collections is due to the fact that the farmers could not make much profit on account of the excessive rain of last year. They constantly defaulted, and the pounds were regularly resold at a loss. The balance will have to be recovered under the certificate procedure, but a great part of it is sure to be irrecoverable.

349. In Jessore also the number of pounds remained stationary, but the rental increased by Rs. 1,088. Collections increased by Rs. 1,185. The net balance outstanding was reduced from Rs. 7,828 to Rs. 7,168, but it is still far too heavy. A good deal of the balance which is covered by certificates is irrecoverable and will have to be written off. As a rule, respectable men seldom came forward to bid for the pounds, and the Local Boards settled them with those who offered the highest bids without enquiring into the character and solvency of the bidders. The result was that the farmers defaulted, and in the course of the certificate proceedings taken against them it came to light that they were men of no means. The Magistrate writes on the subject as follows:—"The difficulty of managing pounds seems to have increased of late owing to the strong prejudice felt by the Hindu community against having anything to do with seizing cows and putting them in pounds, where they may be subjected to hardship. Only Muhammadans of a common kind can usually be secured as lessees of pounds. A case in the Bangaon subdivision came to my notice, where a Hindu of the blacksmith caste took the lease of a pound, and for this he was boycotted by his fellow castomen."

350. In Khulna the number of pounds decreased by 2, but the current demand increased by Rs. 462, owing to the resettlement of some pounds at enhanced rates. The collections were, however, less by Rs. 1,005, owing partly to the scarcity during a part of the year, and partly to the apathy and neglect on the part of the Local Boards, by whom the pounds are managed. The net balance at close of the year was Rs. 2,625 against Rs. 1,802 in the previous year. Those balances which are really irrecoverable should be struck out as soon as possible.

351. The Magistrates of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad have given no information regarding municipal pounds in their districts. In Nadia there were during the year 25 municipal pounds against 23 with an income of Rs. 3,733 against Rs. 3,457 in the previous year. All of these were farmed out. The numbers of municipal pounds in Jessore and Khulna remained stationary, but the incomes fell from Rs. 1,512 and Rs. 932 in the previous year to Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 712 respectively in the year of report. All the pounds in the Jessore Municipality were managed *khas*. I should recommend a change.

352. As regards management of pounds in the district, Local Boards as a rule rarely give any help in bringing to notice the irregularities in their management. If it was not necessary to give them some work, often to justify their existence, I would gladly see pounds taken away from them. It cannot be too often impressed upon them that if they wish to see the expenses of education increased, they should give more careful attention to the management of pounds.

#### FAIRS.

353. The most important fairs held in the 24-Parganas are—

1. Ganga Saugor *méla*.      2. Pir Gora Chand's *méla*.
3. Gazi Sahib's *méla*.

The Ganga Saugor, which is a religious bathing festival, was held during the year under report from the 9th to 14th January on the Saugor Island near the junction of the Bhagirathi with the sea. The fair is reported to have been smaller than usual on account of a corresponding fair at Allahabad, the number of people collected being estimated to be between 20,000 and 30,000. The usual arrangements to maintain order were made, and a Joint-Magistrate was deputed from the Sadar station to be present during the festival. There were a few cases of petty theft and extortion, which were, except two or three, all disposed of on the spot. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease, but a few sporadic cases of cholera and bowel-complaints are reported to have occurred, and there were two deaths. The sanitary and conservancy arrangements were made by the District Board at a cost of Rs. 1,075, which was afterwards recovered from the proprietors.

The other two fairs are held in honour of Muhammadan pirs or saints. Pir Gora Chand's fair was held at Harwa in the Basirhat subdivision from the 23rd February to 2nd March. About 50,000 people are reported to have attended. Here was also no outbreak of any epidemic diseases. There were a few cases of fever and bowel complaints and one case of cholera, but none of them ended fatally. The District Board made all sanitary arrangements in this fair also at a cost of Rs. 312. The third or Gazi Sahib's fair was held at Bansra in the Sadar subdivision from the 20th to 22nd June, and was attended by about 50,000 people. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease in this fair also.

354. In Nadia the principal fairs held during the year were the *Rash Jatra* at Santipur, the *Dól Jatra* at Ghosepara, and the *Chaitannya mēla* at Navadwipa. Each of these was attended by about 30,000 people. The *mēlas* at Kulia and Chakdaha also deserve mention. The former was attended by about 15,000 people. Sanitary and conservancy arrangements were either made by the local municipalities or by the owners of the lands on which the fairs were held. In Navadwipa the sanitary arrangements were made from the fees derived from the Lodging-house Act which is in force in this municipality.

355. An agricultural exhibition was held at Kushtia in March last, and lasted for a week. Government made a grant of Rs. 250 for its expenses, and Mr. N. N. Banerjee, an Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, visited it, accompanied by an overseer of the Department, and issued instructions to the Managing Committee for the encouragement of the cultivation of Naini Tal potatoes and Buxar wheat by the cultivators.

356. The principal fairs in Murshidabad are—

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Tulsi Behar <i>mēla</i> . | 3. Chatta <i>mēla</i> .    |
| 2. Kapileshur <i>mēla</i> .  | 4. Patkabari <i>mēla</i> . |
- Goas *mēla*.

Of these the Tulsi Behar *mēla* is of some importance, and lasts for nearly a month. The other fairs are of short duration, and are gradually losing their importance and utility. No epidemic disease is reported to have broken out in any of these.

357. Of the fairs held in Jessore, those that deserve any notice are the Jubilee *mēla* at Magura, the *Rash mēla* at Satrajitpur in the Magura subdivision, and the *Rash mēla* at Gilapole in the Jhenidah subdivision. The Jubilee *mēla* was held from the 25th February to the 20th March. At this *mēla* there was an exhibition on a small scale. The exhibits were poor, but still small rewards were paid to encourage agriculture as well as art. Silk cocoons were exhibited in connection with a recent attempt to revive that industry in the neighbourhood. The *Rash mēlas* at Satrajitpur and Gilapole are religious gatherings. Both were held in November. The former lasted for a fortnight and the latter for a month and-a-half. Temporary shops were opened at both places.

358. In Khulna no fair of any importance was held during the year.

#### ZAMINDARI DÁK.

359. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of the zamindari dák service in this Division during the year under report as compared with the preceding year:—

DISTRICT.	Rate per cent. at which levied.		Amount levied.		Expenditure.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	2		4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
24-Parganas ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	7,865 13 6	10,074 10 2	7,643 8 10	7,656 0 6
Nadia ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	7,970 11 6	9,228 14 2	5,897 11 10	5,997 5 10
Murshidabad ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	9,677 2 10	5,863 1 5	6,200 6 1	6,275 0 9
Jessore ...	1 0 6	0 14 0	11,056 0 0	7,218 0 6	8,058 13 11	8,154 10 9
Khulna ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	9,680 0 0	6,875 0 0	7,684 4 1	7,568 5 1
Total			45,668 11 10	40,284 10 3	35,484 12 9	35,640 6 11

360. The number of post offices remained the same in all the districts of the Division. In the 24-Parganas the line from Bhangore to Chailabi, 32 miles

long, was abolished from 1st December 1893, owing to the abolition of the police outpost at Chailabi, and the total length of the lines was thus reduced from 230 to 198 miles. Owing to this reduction a monthly saving of Rs. 47 was effected, but an increase of Rs. 5 per mensem was granted to the pay of each of the branch postmasters of Bhangore, Debipur, Kulpee and Harwa, and also to the pay of the zamindari dák clerk of the Alipore post office. The net saving therefore amounted to Rs. 22 a month only.

361. In Murshidabad 5 of the 24 dák lines in the district were abolished during the year owing to the abolition of the five outposts named below:—

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ranitolla. | 3. Jajan.       |
| 2. Sherpur.   | 4. Dhanirampur. |
| 5. Rangamati. |                 |

362. In none of the other districts was any change in the dák lines made during the year.

363. Under the orders of the Board of Revenue, contained in the Resolution dated the 5th January 1893, the cess was levied at the rates shown in column 3 of the table given above. This rate has been fixed for five years, from 1st January 1893.

364. The Board also by their Resolution quoted above have changed the kist days of 1894 from 28th March and 28th September to the 12th January and 28th September, *i.e.*, the 12th January has been substituted for 28th March, and these dates have been fixed for the next four years, *i.e.*, up to 1898.

365. The total collections during the year show an increase in the 24-Parganas and Nadia, while in the other three districts there was a decrease. The increase in the 24-Parganas is said to be due to the payment for the March kist of the year 1892-93 having been mostly made by the assesses in April 1893. It is also attributed to the fact that under the orders of the Board quoted above there have practically been three kist days during the year, *viz.*, those of April 1893, September 1893, and January 1894. The increase in Nadia is said to be chiefly due to the large collection of fines and excess payment. In Murshidabad the decrease in the receipts for 1893-94 is ascribed to a large part of the demand of that year having been paid in advance in 1892-93. The decreases in Jessore and Khulna have not been explained. In the former district it is probably due in part to the reduction in the rate of the cess from Re. 1-0-6 per cent. to Re. 0-14-0 per cent. The total expenditure shows an increase in all districts, except Khulna. In Nadia it is stated that the head clerk of the zamindari dák cess office having in 1892-93 been under suspension for some time, there was some saving in the expenditure, while during the year under report there has been no such saving. In Jessore the increase in the expenditure is attributed to the fact that more officers were on privilege leave than in the year preceding. The fluctuations in the other districts have not been explained, and do not require special notice.

366. There was no complaint reported during the year, and the management of the lines was satisfactory.

367. The amalgamation of the Zamindari Dák Department with the District Land Revenue Tausi Department has been ordered by the Board to come in force from the 1st April 1894.

#### XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

368. There are no important social or political institutions in any of the districts of this Division. The residents of the 24-Parganas district, who are inclined to interest themselves in social and political institutions, are able, owing to their proximity to Calcutta, to join the institutions and associations which exist there. There are rate-payers' associations in several municipalities in this district and in Nadia. They concern themselves for the most part with the affairs of the municipalities in which they are established. The Indian Association of Calcutta is said to have branches in Diamond Harbour in the 24-Parganas and in Krishnagar in Nadia. In the latter place it did not discuss any particular subject of interest, and in fact held no meetings at all. It is also reported that there are insignificant branches of the Congress Committee in Krishnagar, Chakdaha, Meherpur, and Kushtia in Nadia. These branch

committees do not regularly meet to discuss questions of public interest, but only when the general Congress meeting is advertised with a view to depute representatives.

369. In Nadia there are two social institutions, viz the Santipur *Bandhab Sabha* and the Ranaghat *Mitra Sabha*, which are doing useful work in the way of charity to poor and helpless widows and orphans.

370. In Murshidabad there are three Associations, viz. the Murshidabad Indian Association, the Murshidabad Muhammadan Association, and the Anjuman-i-Hydrî. During the year under review the first did not discuss any important social or political questions; the second only deals with matters connected with the moral and intellectual improvement of the Muhammadans of the district; the third is a purely religious institution, and is reported only to help and assist the poor and needy.

371. In Khulna there is no political institution of any importance.

372. Among the social institutions only the Jessore and Khulna Samilani, which look after zanana education and the physical and moral training of boys, and the Sripur *Hitasainini Sabha* which maintains a charitable dispensary in Sripur, deserve notice.

#### STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING.

373. Public feeling is generally confined to a small section of the community, viz., the upper and the educated classes. The masses of the people are seldom affected by anything which does not touch their purse and the practical concerns of their daily life. To matters of general interest they are practically indifferent.

374. Public opinion is formed and guided by the Calcutta press, which has a large circulation in almost all the districts of this Division. Municipal discussions which are not uncommon excite much feeling and discussion, often from personal motives, but they are purely of local interest and attract no attention beyond the towns concerned. Some excitement attended the fourth general election of Municipal Commissioners in which much interest was evinced.

375. The income-tax continues to be distasteful to those whose pockets it has touched.

376. Last year no subject caused any very special excitement. The only subjects which exercised the public mind were (1) the ninth National Congress held at Lahore; (2) the Provincial Conference held at Calcutta; (3) the currency legislation or the exchange question; (4) the grant of exchange compensation allowance to European officers; (5) the exemption of piece-goods from the provisions of the Amended Tariff Act; (6) the privilege granted to the municipalities and other local bodies and associations to nominate members for the Bengal Legislative Council; (7) the simultaneous examination question; (8) Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884; (9) the cadastral survey in Bihar; (10) the cow-killing question; (11) questions put in Council by members in exercise of the power of interpellation granted to them. Public feeling was worked upon for some time by unfavourable criticisms on the administration of Lord Lansdowne. The selection of Meherpur as the headquarters of the amalgamated subdivisions of Meherpur and Chuadanga also evoked some local feeling.

377. The relation between Muhammadans and Hindus has been generally peaceful during the year under review.

#### THE PUBLIC PRESS.

378. In the 24-Parganas the total number of presses was 27 against 25 in the preceding year.

379. Of the presses, 1 is owned by Government, 1 by the Oxford Mission, 8 by Muhammadans, 15 by Hindus and 2 by Native Christians.

380. The Oxford Mission Press continues to issue two fortnightly newspapers, viz., the *Epiphany* and the *Indian Churchman*, and two periodicals, viz., the *Calcutta University Magazine* and the *Indian Churchman* (quarterly review). The Post Despatch Press issues the *Trannodaya*. The Metropolitan Steam

Press issues a weekly paper called the *National Guardian*. The Secular Press issued a periodical called the *Cosmopolitan*, which has since ceased to exist. The Saptahik Sangbad Press, the Cossipore Horticultural Press and the Bharati Press issue periodicals called *Amader Patrika*, *Sanskrit Chandrika*, and *Bharati* respectively. These papers and periodicals have only a limited circulation. The other presses did not publish any newspaper or periodical; they were maintained by receipts from job work.

381. In Nadia, as in the preceding year, there were three printing presses, viz., two in the town of Krishnagar and one in Kumarkhali in the subdivision of Kushtia. These presses generally print dakhilas and insignificant books. No newspaper is published in this district.

382. In Murshidabad there were 10 presses against 9 in the preceding year. Of them the Arunodaya Press publishes a Bengali weekly newspaper called *Pratihar*, and the Gourgobinda Press issues a paper called *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*. The circulation of these papers is limited and their tone moderate.

383. In Jessore there were, as in the preceding year, four presses at work, viz., the Suvakari Press and the Daw Press in the town of Jessore, the Sarkar Press in Narail, and the Chikitsa Prakash Press in Garibpur in the subdivision of Bangaon. Of them the first three executed job works only. The proprietor of the Daw Press having been convicted of forgery of currency notes and sentenced to 10 years' transportation, his press has been closed. The last-named press published vernacular books on medicine and hygiene and a vernacular weekly journal called *Samaj-o-Sahitya*. The circulation of this paper is too limited to deserve mention.

384. In Khulna there was only one press as in the preceding year. It issues no newspaper, but is maintained by printing forms required by the local offices and private persons. A monthly vernacular journal called the *Ghosak* has recently been started by a local Native Christian. It is printed and published in Calcutta.

385. Of the vernacular papers published in Calcutta, the following are the most important :—

	Estimated circulation.		Estimated circulation.
1. The <i>Bangarasi</i>	... 20,000	7. The <i>Bharat Mitra</i>	... 2,000
2. The <i>Banganivasi</i>	... 8,000	8. The <i>Sudhakar</i>	... 2,000
3. The <i>Sanjivani</i>	... 4,000	9. The <i>Dainik</i>	... 1,200
4. The <i>Samaya</i>	... 4,000	10. The <i>Som Prakash</i>	... 800
5. The <i>Sulabh Dainik</i>	... 3,000	11. The <i>Sahachar</i>	... 500
6. The <i>Hitavadi</i>	... 3,000		

The *Bangarasi*, *Dainik*, and *Banganivasi* are orthodox in their views as regards social and religious matters. The *Sanjivani*, which is an organ of the *Sadharan Brahmo Samaj*, and the *Samaya* are heterodox in social and religious questions and advocate the cause of raiyats and coolies. The *Hitavadi* supports the Congress and is liberal in social matters. The *Sudhakar* is an orthodox Muhammadan paper, which is of use as showing what Musalmans think of controversial questions. The *Sahachar*, edited by a senior Pleader of the Alipore Judge's Court, is generally moderate in its views and language.

386. The administration of Government in all departments was freely criticised by the vernacular papers. The Police, Criminal and Civil Justice, the University and Legislature, all passed under review and received their share of comment.

387. Of the English newspapers conducted by natives, the *Indian Mirror*, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, *Reis and Rayget*, *Hindu Patriot*, *Indian Nation*, *Hope* and *Bengali* are largely read, and are generally conducted with considerable literary skill.

388. The tone of the press as reflected in the native press has been as hitherto generally antagonistic to the legislative and administrative actions of

in every way. If one was to believe them, one would believe that nearly all Government actions were done for the benefit of the people at large, and that honesty was as a rule unknown among officials. On the people at large,



their vapourings have fortunately but little effect, but the attention paid to them by ignorant and mischievous people in England undoubtedly encourages them, and makes their writers believe that they attract much more attention than they really do. The *Cacoethes scribendi* has never been better exemplified than it is in many of the papers at the present time. On one subject, however, they have been sensible, and that is on the so-called "tree-daubing scare." They have with good reason jeered at the terrible state of alarm in which so many Europeans have lately found themselves merely because of sensational articles and letters in some of the Anglo-Indian contemporaries.

#### XXXV.—CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

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#### XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

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#### XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

396. I did not take charge of the office of the Commissioner of this Division till the end of April after the close of the year under report; and as it was the busiest time of the year, when all annual returns and reports have to be prepared, I have not hitherto been able to make a tour in any of the districts of this Division except a short tour in Murshidabad or to inspect any of the local offices. This report has therefore been compiled from the information which has been furnished by the District Officers in the different reports which have been received from them, and I have been able to add very little from my own personal knowledge.

397. As far as I can judge, the year has been an uneventful one on the whole. Mr. Maguire, the Collector of Khulna, made the following observations, in which I fully agree:—"The history of an Indian district is generally the history of some calamity—a famine, a cyclone, or a tornado; and in this sense that district may be said to be happy which has no history, and this may, I think, be truly said of Khulna in the year 1893-94." This remark applies generally to all the districts of this Division during the past year.

398. The successive bad harvests for the last four years, consequent on the unseasonable and unequal distribution of rain, pressed hard on the people, especially of the middle class, whose condition was not on the whole very favourable. The year under report was healthier than its predecessor, but still the mortality from malarious fever and cholera was great.

399. It is to be hoped that the Sanitary Drainage Bill will do good, but there is a very decided opinion that good drinking water is wanted in preference to drainage, especially as there is but little doubt that the landlords do not, either from poverty or from other reasons, devote as much money to the keeping up of tanks and to water-supplies as they did in old times. The raiyats also are not so willing as they were to give help on the subject.

400. In spite of all that is being done, the spread of elementary education is slow; that it is making way is, however, a source of congratulation. During the year under review owing to agricultural distress there has been a considerable decrease in the number of the lower primary schools and their pupils.

401. The relations between landlords and tenants were generally satisfactory. There was no tension of feeling between the Hindus and Muhammadans, and the cow-killing question which disturbed the peace of the north-western part of this province spread very slightly to this Division.

402. During the year under review some advances were made regarding improvement of drainage of a portion of the Barasat subdivision in the 24-Parganas by opening out a dead river called the Soonti for a distance of about 9 miles. The immediate effect of this has been that the free flow of the water of the river has been established, the drainage of Barasat and neighbouring villages improved, and the water of the river, which was absolutely filthy before, is now good enough to be used for drinking and culinary purposes. Boats also now proceed up the river. It is also reported that malarial fever has not been so prevalent since the improvement was effected.



403. Nothing has, however, yet been done to open the Anjona at Krishnagar in Nadia. A scheme has been prepared for the purpose, but it has not been finally approved of by Government.

404. Proposals have been made for constructing a steam tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar *via* Santipur, and if they are carried out, they will remove a long-felt want.

405. During the year under report the list of ancient monuments prepared in 1886 was revised. Some additions and corrections have been made to it. Mr. Maguire, the Collector of Khulna, visited nearly all the chief antiquities in his district. Some of the monuments possess some historical interest.

# RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON 'WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE

*Durjeeling, the 8th October 1894.*

RESOLUTION—No. 763T—R.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for the year 1893-94.

The report was submitted to Government in due time on the 27th August 1894. The number of wards' estates under the charge of the Court of Wards was 78, and of attached and encumbered estates 67, against 74 of the former and 66 of the latter in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of four wards' estates and one attached estate in comparison with the year 1892-93. Of the total number of estates, 16 wards' estates and 5 attached and encumbered estates were under management for a part of the year only according to Appendix I of the Board's Report, having either been taken charge of or released during the year.

2. The total demand for revenue and cesses (current and arrear) due to Government was Rs. 51,13,516. Rupees 78,876 of the arrears and Rs. 50,20,141 of the current demand were paid, being 99·8 per cent. of the total demand.

The balances, which show a considerable reduction, being Rs. 14,499 only, were chiefly due from the Basudebpur estate in Midnapore and the Sheohar estate in Muzaffarpur. The former was a heavy defaulter in the previous year, and was discharged from management during the year of report. The Sheohar estate was taken in charge on the 5th September 1893 with arrears due to Government amounting to Rs. 6,684, of which Rs. 2,931 were left unpaid.

3. The amount of rent and cesses due to superior landlords was Rs. 6,22,729, of which Rs. 1,09,294 were the arrear from the previous year. The payments amounted to only Rs. 4,95,586, leaving the large balance of Rs. 1,24,299, the major portion of which was due by three estates, viz., Haturia, Bamna, and Satkhira. The first two were taken in charge during the year heavily involved in debt, while in Satkhira the bulk of the balance is due to disputes between the estate and co-sharers. The lastnamed estate was in an embarrassed condition in 1892-93 also.

4. The following statement shows the demand, collection, and balances of rent and cesses due to the estates during the five years ending with the year of report:—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			PERCENTAGE OF—		Remissions.	Balances.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Current collection on current demand.	Total collections on current demand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	1,08,44,289	1,00,15,159	2,08,61,448	...	...	1,02,24,591	...	102	24,52,188	81,84,669
1890-91	79,81,439	98,29,588	1,78,11,020	...	...	96,29,082	...	98	7,57,448	74,24,535
1891-92	77,07,017	91,53,100	1,68,60,117	30,07,505	60,69,371	91,38,730	96·3	99·8	12,12,179	65,69,302
1892-93	62,08,638	92,69,637	1,55,01,300	20,04,150	61,06,730	81,00,405	88·6	97·8	3,05,605	60,06,710
1893-94	66,78,027	97,38,208	1,64,10,230	29,84,402	64,12,911	93,07,313	85·8	96·5	4,35,740	65,77,177

5. The percentage both of current collections and of total collections on the current demand was lower than in either of the two preceding years. The falling off is attributed to loss of crops by floods and unfavourable agricultural results in many parts of the country, especially Tippera, Backergunge, and Midnapore. Out of the 21 larger estates with a rental of Rs. 50,000 and upwards

the percentage of total collections on the current demand exceeded a hundred in only eight cases:—Burdwan, Khagra, Bhawanipur, Maldwar, Kanika, Deo, Rajkrishna Banerjee, and Sukraj Rai. The current collection on the current demand in the Courjon estate in Noakhali reached only 80·6 per cent. against 90 per cent. in the previous year. The total amount of balances of rent and cesses due to estates at the end of the year was Rs. 65,77,177, of which Rs. 7,82,871 were due when the estates were taken in charge, and Rs. 57,94,306 accrued subsequently. Rupees 47,64,287 of the balances are said to be good and in process of recovery. The bad and irrecoverable balances increased by Rs. 2,64,454.

6. The table given in paragraph 11 of the Board's report shows the debts due by estates. Debts due during the year, the payments and reductions by compromise, and the debts due at the end

of the year, by all estates under management, including those which were in charge for only a part of the year. To be of any statistical value, the table should include only the estates under the management of the Court throughout the year, or at least it should separate them from the new and relinquished estates. The figures thus reduced show that the total amount of debts due during the year was Rs. 36,27,063, the payment and reductions by compromise Rs. 11,66,215, and the debts due at the end of the year Rs. 24,60,848. The Court of Wards withdrew from the management of the Basudebpur estate in Midnapore, and have since the close of the year released the Bamna estate in Backergunge on account of their hopelessly embarrassed condition.

7. Separating new or relinquished estates from those under management throughout the year, the management charges were Rs. 7,16,772, and the percentage on the

current demand for rent and cesses was 7·3. Except in Burdwan, where the enormous rental of the Burdwan Raj Estate reduces the percentage of charges, and in Chota Nagpur and Dacca the charges were between 10·4 and 14·4 in the other Divisions. The new general management rate under Act X of 1892, which came into force from the beginning of the year 1893-94, yielded Rs. 1,32,092 out of a demand of Rs. 1,42,961, which includes Rs. 5,560 of arrears of the previous year. The balance remaining unrealised at the end of the year was therefore Rs. 10,869. On the other hand, there were advance payments amounting to Rs. 6,573.

8. Survey or settlement operations, or both, under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, were in progress in portions of the Burdwan Raj khas mahals, in

the Talipabad, Dakhin Shahbazpur and Tikari estates, and had been practically completed in the Sarail, Kujang (included in the Burdwan Raj) and Kanika estates. Portions of the following estates were also under survey and settlement:—Malighati, Turkoa, Syudpur, Maldwar, Chandrakumar, Madhupur, Siri, Dhalbhum, and Pandra. It is contemplated that wards' estates in Chittagong, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Champaran, and Darbhanga will be included in the general settlement operations in these districts.

9. In the Resolution on the Board's report for the year 1891-92, the following observations were made:—"Sir Charles Elliott cannot too strongly insist upon the policy

Improvements.

of devoting a liberal expenditure to improvements in solvent estates which have come under the charge of Government. Every manager of such estates should make out and keep by him a programme or list of projects and estimates, and this list should, if possible, be sanctioned beforehand, so that he may be ready to spend on these works any surplus sums he may have; and Commissioners and Collectors, when on tour, should call for these lists of projects and discuss them with managers and arrange them in order of importance." The Board, in paragraph 15 of their report for the year 1892-93, noted that the attention of the local officers had been drawn to these orders. But the Lieutenant-Governor discovered that in certain estates in the districts of Backergunge and Noakhali, which came under his inspection in July last, no such list had been prepared, and no attempt had been made by the managers to follow the orders of Government. The present report furnishes ample evidence of the general tendency to disregard these orders. The following table shows that there has been some improvement, and the total amount spent on all manner

of useful objects has risen above 7 lakhs of rupees and exceeds the record of any past year. But the expenditure on schemes of direct improvement to the estates amounted only to Rs. 1,58,406, a small sum compared with the amount of investments in landed property and Government securities, Rs. 5,59,441, and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 18,63,446. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in future more serious efforts will be made to spend the surplus usefully:—

YEAR.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings and other immoveable property.	Improvement of land and property for benefit of ward.	Surveys and settlements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	69,301	38,732	2,24,439	66,930	2,24,168	6,23,570
1890-91 ...	59,241	32,255	2,13,178	58,404	1,26,523	4,89,601
1891-92 ...	61,155	37,598	1,91,397	92,864	2,67,345	6,50,359
1892-93 ...	64,059	36,524	2,16,870	1,57,782	97,104	5,72,339
1893-94 ...	59,844	46,527	2,46,225	1,58,406	2,01,899	7,12,901

10. In the great Burdwan estate, with an income of over 50 lakhs of rupees, Rs. 91,062 were spent on surveys and settlements and Rs. 23,752 on improvements, which apparently include the sum of Rs. 9,679 shown in statement XXVII of the Divisional Administration Report of Orissa to have been expended on improvements in the Kujang estate appertaining to the Burdwan Raj. There is room for large expenditure in the Kujang estate on judicious sea embankments.

In the Tikari estate, yielding an income of about 7½ lakhs of rupees, Rs. 39,288 were spent on works of improvement, such as gilandazi, wells for irrigation, &c., against Rs. 26,350 in the preceding year.

In the Kasim Bazar estates over Rs. 12,000 were laid out on the excavation of tanks for drinking water. In Bhawanipur, Rs. 12,104 (or according to the Commissioner's Annual Report, statement XXVII, Rs. 18,321) were expended on works of improvement, but most of this was devoted to clearances of jungle in the Sundarbans and very little to improvement of the inhabited part of the estate, though there is much demand there for further outlay on the water-supply of the villages.

11. With the exception of these four estates—Burdwan, Tikari, Kasim Bazar, and Bhawanipur, Tikari being the best in this respect—the subject of improvements appears to have been generally neglected: the worst of the remaining 17 of the larger estates being Khagra, Basudebpur, Dhalbhum, Courjon, Rajkrishna Banerjee, and Sukraj Rai, of which the first four spent nothing on improvements. The case of Dhalbhum is particularly bad; the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 25,319, but there was no expenditure under this head. The Lieutenant-Governor has separately called the attention of the Board to the management of the Courjon estate, with which he is not satisfied. In the Divisional Administration Report, Mr. Oldham observes with regard to the management of this estate as follows:—"Worst of all is the Courjon estate. We have had it now for over 20 years, and beyond some paltry subscriptions have done nothing for the tenantry, while we have been rigorous rent-receivers and enhancers. The large amount of claims written off in my time showed in detail how freely and carelessly certificates used to be issued. The excuse for this system is that it came to us with a debt of Rs. 1,25,000 which was fully cleared last year. This debt was absolutely personal and had nothing to do with the maintenance of the estate or the tenantry.

I represented\* that at least one portion of the estate in which the operation was practicable at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000 should undergo a survey and settlement. No reply has yet been received." In the Rajkrishna Banerjee estate the expenditure on improvements was only Rs. 245, though there were no debts—a fact which does not correspond to the high character borne by the Manager of the Chittagong Wards' Estates. The Sukraj Rai estate spent the extremely small sum of Rs. 97 on improvements. In the Maldwar estate in Dinajpur Rs. 4,678 are shown in statement XXVII of the Commissioner's Divisional Administration Report to have been spent on improvements, while the Board's Report shows an expenditure of Rs. 2,130 only. No explanation is, however, given as to the manner in which this amount was laid out. The Shankarpur estate shows a surplus of Rs. 49,100, and an expenditure of only Rs. 1,450 on improvements. (The Divisional Report states the expenditure on improvements at Rs. 2,505.) The Dakhin Shahbazpur estate in Dacca spent only Rs. 800 on improvements, while the charges on account of maintenance, &c., of the proprietor and family amounted to Rs. 42,968. The Lieutenant-Governor has drawn the attention of the Board separately to the management of this estate also. The Chandrakumar estate in Shahabad spent only Rs. 600 on improvements, but the debts of the estate are heavy. The Dhanwar estate in Hazaribagh spent the sum of Rs. 1,923 on improvements, which is insufficient in comparison with the cash balance of the estate.

12. In this connection the Lieutenant-Governor desires to draw the attention of the Board to the following remarks of the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan in his recent Divisional Administration Report for 1893-94 :—"The administration of wards' estates in the Midnapore district has not been as satisfactory as might be expected. In taking involved estates under our administration, we hope to improve their condition and to make them over in a solvent state. We have not done this either in respect of Basudebpur or in respect of Beraberia, which were in our hands for years; and the condition of some other estates which were released within the past few years was quite as bad at the time of release. It is to be hoped that we shall succeed better in future, and that all estates in Midnapore now under the Court of Wards will improve by our administration." The following remarks of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt are also quoted as being to the point:—"Cholera is mainly due to bad drinking-water as malarial fever is mainly due to obstructed drainage; and as the supply of drinking-water is improved, cholera must abate. This has been so in Calcutta, where cholera raged furiously in every hot season, thirty years ago, and the disease has never raged to the same extent since the town got a supply of filtered water. It is to be hoped that every district town will sooner or later be supplied with filtered water, and that tanks will be reserved in every village. A very great deal has yet to be done to improve the sanitation of the country; but it is impossible for District Boards to undertake this with their present resources which are meagre, and are barely sufficient for roads and education."

13. The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in wards' and attached estates during the five years ending with the year 1893-94 :—

Certificates.

YEAR.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the certificates.	Total annual rent and cesses of estates.	Percentage of column 9 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1889-90	...	25,018	16,397	38,415	17,628	14,546	2,241	20,787	Rs. 6,32,703	1,00,15,169
1890-91	...	31,187	10,975	33,143	18,438	12,193	1,511	13,704	4,60,970	98,20,538
1891-92	...	13,704	13,359	27,063	17,148	8,107	1,748	9,855	4,75,613	91,53,100
1892-93	...	12,310	8,648	21,858	11,705	9,053	1,040	10,093	5,58,414	92,90,087
1893-94	...	10,381	7,477	17,758	11,638	4,334	1,761	6,096	6,71,210	97,32,305

The Board observe that the decrease in the number of certificates filed, from 8,648 to 7,477, was due to the orders of Government prohibiting the issue

of certificates in wards' estates, of which a survey has not been made and record of rights prepared. But during his tour in July last, the Lieutenant-Governor found that in Noakhali the certificate procedure was applied to the estates in the district, though none of them had been surveyed or had a record of rights. So far as the orders of Government are carried out, it will be well if information were given as to what substitute has been employed for the certificate procedure, and if civil suits have been filed, corresponding statistics to those in the preceding table should be given about them.

14. The Board report that eleven estates were taken in charge and ten released during the year. The section of the Board's report which refers to the relinquishment of estates, contains a remarkable record of good work done, especially in the case of the Dighapatia estate. The estate lies in 15 districts, the ancestral portion of it belonging, under the will of the late Raja, to his eldest son, Kumar Promada Nath Rai, and the self-acquired estates to his three younger sons. The rent-roll of the eldest ward stood at the time of assumption of charge by the Court of Wards in January 1884, at Rs. 4,36,639, and that of the younger wards at Rs. 1,50,210. On the date of release the rent-roll of the former was Rs. 4,89,254, and of the latter Rs. 2,19,650, the increase in the first case being due to purchase of new properties and the settlement and resettlement of waste and relinquished lands; and in the second case, principally to properties being brought under direct management in consequence of the default of patnidars. The gross value of Government securities and cash balance on the date of assumption of charge was Rs. 3,65,628 in the case of the eldest ward, and nothing in the case of the younger wards. On the date of release the amount of the former was Rs. 16,70,107, and the latter Rs. 4,04,841. The estates are free from debts, while the debts due to the eldest ward's estate were reduced from Rs. 4,74,499 to Rs. 1,77,708. The debts due to the younger wards have increased from Rs. 23,745 to Rs. 79,638, on account of default made by certain patnidars. The portion of the younger wards' estate which was managed direct, is held in coparceny, and, as the co-sharers would not join, no works of improvement were undertaken. But the eldest ward's estate spent during the period of its management by the Court of Wards, Rs. 76,006 in subscriptions and donations to schools, Rs. 44,757 in subscriptions and donations to dispensaries, and Rs. 80,332 on works of improvement of which Rs. 30,810 were laid out in the excavation of tanks. This estate maintained and supported two high class English schools, nine middle vernacular and middle English schools, twenty-seven patshalas, one Sanskrit tol, and two girls' schools, granted allowances to boys in indigent circumstances, and contributed towards the construction of school buildings. A good library is also maintained at Dighapatia at the expense of the estate for the benefit of the people. The charitable dispensaries at Dighapatia, Bonaghati, and Naukhila are entirely supported by the estate, and contributions were granted to the dispensaries at Pabna, Bogra, Nator, Noagaon, Bongram, and Sara. The eldest ward read up to the full course of the F.A. examination in the Presidency College, after which he left the College to learn zamindari business. The second ward, Kumar Basanta Kumar Rai, has successfully passed the B.A. examination with double honours in English and Philosophy, while the third and fourth wards are now in the second-year class of the Presidency College. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused the following passage of the Board's report regarding the eldest ward with much pleasure:—"It is believed that his future career will show that the care bestowed on his education by the Court of Wards was not thrown away. He fully appreciates the system of management of the Court, and it is expected he will pursue that line of conduct which the Government hopes and expects from zamindars who have the interest and good of the people at heart."

15. The number of estates managed during the year, under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act VI of 1876, was 55, being the same as in the preceding year. Three estates were released during the year, and one was brought under protection during the year. The following statement shows the demands, collections, and balances for 1893-94:—

DISTRICT.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balance.	Advance collections on account of the ensuing year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ... ..	42,380	94,434	96,121	102.6	8,892	30,101	26,046
Lohardaga ... ..	59,506	91,607	92,309	100.8	2,604	56,050	124
Palamau ... ..	4,908	15,697	16,030	107.8	373	3,202	.....
Manbhum ... ..	31,122	95,619	85,116	89.0	1,241	40,341	129
Singbhum ... ..	1,00,450	87,347	73,424	84.2	8,882	1,65,401	30
Total ..	2,08,326	3,84,704	3,64,769	94.8	21,582	2,96,648	21,278

16. The progress made in the liquidation of debts is shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	Due at the commencement of the year.	Ascertained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reduction by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	6,51,832	28,070	6,79,902	2,42,656	11,761	4,25,485
Lohardaga ...	2,24,995	7,607	2,32,602	39,382	100	1,93,120
Palamau ...	1,21,563	2,726	1,24,289	12,235	.....	1,12,054
Manbhum ...	2,18,057	12,521	2,30,578	32,008	.....	1,98,570
Singbhum ...	1,77,565	6,131	1,83,696	20,959	.....	1,62,737
Total ...	13,94,012	57,055	14,51,067	3,47,240	11,861	10,91,966

It is not possible to gather from the facts and figures contained in the Board's report to what extent the schemes of repayments of debts were carried out in each district, and it would be well if a column were added to the above table to show what portion of the total debts fell due, under the scheme of repayment, to be discharged within the year. The Manbazar estate in Manbhum is mentioned as having been deficient in this respect, but it is not stated how far the payments fell short of the provisions of the scheme for liquidation of debts of this estate.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Board of Revenue for their successful management of the estates under their charge. The names of the officers who are specially commended by the Board will be noted in the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**REVISED RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE  
SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF  
BENGAL AND ATTACHED OFFICES.**

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Darjeeling, the 10th October 1894.*

RESOLUTION No. 364T.—F.

READ—

The Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. <sup>2 Exam.</sup><sub>186-1187</sub>, dated the 5th June 1894.

Read again—

The Resolution of this Government in the Appointment Department, dated the 16th March 1889.

The system laid down by the Government of India for the regulation of appointments in the clerical service of the Secretariat of that Government and of its attached offices was extended to the same service of the Government of Bengal by the Appointment Department Resolution quoted in the preamble. The rules of the Government of India on the subject were adopted for the Bengal clerical service with some slight modifications, and competitive examinations (to be held simultaneously with those for appointments under the Government of India) were prescribed for candidates desirous of employment under the Government of Bengal. An essential part of this scheme was the separation of the clerical service into two Divisions—an Upper and a Lower; the minimum limit of pay for the former being fixed at Rs. 100, and appointments carrying pay below that sum being comprised in the latter.

2. By their recent Resolution cited in the preamble, the Government of India, while retaining the rules for the examination and appointment of candidates for the Lower Division, have abolished the examination for the Upper Division, the passed candidates appointed to vacancies in that Division having proved unequal to the duties with which they were entrusted; and it has been ruled that in future vacancies in the Upper Division will ordinarily be filled by the promotion of men already serving in the Lower Division.

3. The experience of the Government of India in respect of the Upper Division appointments appears to be more or less that of the heads of offices and departments in Bengal; who, as a rule, have been unwilling to appoint to vacancies in the Upper Division men who were selected for their success in a competitive examination, but have no experience in office work. At the same time, the number of candidates for appointments in the Upper Division has been much less than was expected. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, considers that in Bengal also an Upper Division examination need not be maintained. It seems to him, moreover, that this examination being abolished, the separation of the offices into two divisions will be no longer necessary. The distinction between the Upper and the Lower Division, by pay only, and not by class of work, has been purely arbitrary, and hardly designates any real difference in the demand for special ability. The divisions will accordingly cease to exist. There will be a single examination for admission into the clerical service, and promotion will be given throughout each office according to seniority and merit combined, subject, however, to the recognized proviso that the head of the office may introduce outsiders into appointments requiring special experience or fitness, when they cannot be suitably filled in the office itself. It is necessary also that a proportion of the vacancies should be reserved for the appointment of registered apprentices, and of European and Eurasian candidates, who should receive some appointments, and this proportion is fixed at one-third. The remaining two-thirds of the vacancies will be open to the successful candidates at the examination held under the rules appended to this Resolution.



4. The clerical service rules have hitherto been in operation in certain specified offices in the mufassal as well as in Calcutta; but it has been found that passed candidates are generally unwilling to accept appointments on small pay out of Calcutta, while, on the other hand, the pay which will tempt passed candidates to accept posts in the mufassal is generally sufficient to secure a more experienced man locally. In these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the mufassal offices which have hitherto been under the operation of the clerkship rules may well be left outside their scope for the future.

5. The rules framed under the Appointment Department Resolution of 1889 have been revised in accordance with this Resolution, and are now republished for general information. They will come into force with effect from the date of publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and will apply only to the offices named below. All other officers are left free to make their own arrangements for filling up vacancies: —

1. The Bengal Secretariat.
2. The office of the Board of Revenue.
3. Ditto Inspector-General of Jails.
4. Ditto ditto of Police.
5. Ditto ditto of Registration.
6. Ditto ditto of Civil Hospitals.
7. Ditto Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
8. Ditto Sanitary Commissioner.
9. Ditto Superintendent of Emigration and Protector of Emigrants.
10. Ditto Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
11. Ditto Collector of Calcutta.
12. Ditto ditto of Customs, Calcutta.
13. Ditto Commissioner of Excise.
14. Ditto ditto of the Presidency Division.
15. Ditto Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution, together with the revised rules, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of each be forwarded to the heads of the offices concerned, to all Departments of this Government, and to the Accountant-General, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Rules for the Regulation of appointments in the Clerical Service of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal and of the attached offices.*

1. The Clerical Service of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal and of the attached offices will no longer be divided into two sections, the Upper and the Lower Division. Promotion will in future be regulated throughout each office by seniority and merit combined. The head of the office will, however, retain the power of introducing outsiders into appointments requiring special experience or fitness, when they cannot be suitably filled by promotion in the office itself.

2. An examination of candidates for the Clerical Service will be held in communication with the Government of India in Calcutta in January of each year. Subject to the permission of the Government of India, the arrangements for the examination will be made by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, who will be assisted by paid Examiners, and will act in communication with the Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Before the examination commences, a distinguishing number will be given by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners to each candidate, with which he will mark each of his papers of answers.

3. There will be a preliminary test in dictation and handwriting which candidates must satisfy. The examination in these subjects will not be competitive, but marks will be assigned for the purpose of testing proficiency. The papers of candidates will be examined as soon as possible after this examination, and the Examiners will require any candidate who

fails to obtain two-third marks in each subject to withdraw from the further examination. The remaining subjects will be—

	Marks.
(1) English composition ... ..	100
(2) Précis-writing ... ..	100
(3) Geography ... ..	50
(4) History (English and Indian) ... ..	50
(5) Arithmetic: Euclid, 1st book, and Algebra up to Simple Equations ... ..	50

Any candidate obtaining less than one-fourth marks in either subject (1) or subject (2) shall be disqualified, and no candidate will be credited with any marks in subject (3), subject (4) or subject (5) unless he obtains one-fifth of the marks in that subject.

4. Candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination of an Indian University, or, in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, by standard VII prescribed by the Code for European Schools, will alone be admitted to the examination. Every candidate for an appointment must send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the date of issue of the notification announcing the number of vacancies to be competed for (*vide* Rule 6), and the sunset of the 15th day of December (inclusive).

[FORM.]

To the Secretary to the Board of Examiners,  
Fort William.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing examination of candidates for appointments in the Clerical Service of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal and the attached offices.

2. If successful, I should elect to serve in the office of the

3. A treasury receipt for the fee of Rs. 10 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

5. The application under the last rule should be in the form given in the margin, and must be accompanied by a treasury receipt for the sum of Rs. 10. This sum the candidate is required to pay into the treasury nearest his place of residence by way of examination fee. With the application must also be forwarded—

- (1) The candidate's certificate of the Entrance or any higher University Examination, or of standard VII prescribed by the Code for European Schools.
- (2) Evidence (except in the cases provided for by Rule 7) that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.
- (3) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good-conduct registers are kept, and in case a year has not elapsed since he left school, a copy of the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school certified by the Head Master. In other cases a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character, from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable house-holder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.
- (4) A certificate from a Government Medical Officer of or above the rank of Surgeon-Captain, that the candidate is in good health and of sound constitution.

6. The number of candidates to be selected by the examiners will be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* on or before the 31st October. This number will be determined in communication with the heads of the offices concerned, with reference to the number of vacancies existing or estimated as likely to occur within the course of the following year, plus a margin of 10 per cent for casualties.

7. Persons who have at any time held a permanent appointment in any of the offices affected by the Resolution, but who may have lost such appointment owing to its abolition or on reduction of establishment, may present themselves for examination under these rules, provided they are under 40 years of age on the day of the examination.

8. As soon as practicable after the open competitive examination, the Board of Examiners will report the result to the Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal. The report will take the form of a list giving the names of selected candidates, and the exact dates of their births; the distinguishing numbers of unsuccessful candidates; and the number of marks obtained by each candidate, whether successful or unsuccessful, in each subject of examination. The Financial Secretary will then circulate a list of selected candidates to the heads of the offices concerned. Candidates will be given their choice of departments as far as possible, and the Financial Secretary will intimate such choice, if made, to the head of each office. The head of each office will, however, be at liberty to offer a vacant appointment which may occur in his office to any selected candidate on the list. This offer should be made through the Financial Secretary, who will keep each office informed as the names of selected candidates are removed from the list. No candidate selected in a later year shall be offered an appointment until the offer has been made to, and refused by, the selected candidates of an earlier year remaining on the list.

9. The name of a candidate shall be removed from the list in the following circumstances:—

- (a) If he is not already in service—when he reaches the age of 25 years.
- (b) When he has twice refused an appointment in any Department, or when two years have elapsed from the date of entry of his name in the list.

10. One-third of the vacancies in each office may be filled up by the head of the office from the registered apprentices or by the appointment of outsiders. The remainder will be reserved for the successful candidates at the Clerical Service Examination. If, however, such a candidate is not available for any vacancy, it will be at the disposal of the head of the office.

11. Appointments of men not in the list of successful candidates of the Clerical Service shall, if the person appointed is not already in Government service, be made subject to the conditions that such person—

- (a) is at the time of appointment not less than 18 and not more than 25 years of age;
- (b) produces satisfactory evidence that he possesses a minimum educational qualification equivalent to the Entrance standard of one of the Indian Universities;
- (c) produces similar evidence that he is of good moral character;
- (d) produces a certificate from a Government Medical Officer of or above the rank of Surgeon-Captain, to the effect that he is in good health and of a sound constitution.

12. An officer already in Government employ may be appointed to any vacancy without regard to the qualifications specified in the preceding rule.

13. Every candidate, whether selected by examination or otherwise, who receives an appointment, will be on probation for twelve months, and if at any time during that period or at its close his work is not considered satisfactory by the head of the office in which he is employed, he may be discharged and will have no claim to gratuity or compensation. If, however, he was admitted from another office, he may be relegated to his former appointment, or, so far as may be practicable, transferred to another appointment of the same pay. To provide for such cases, arrangements should be made by which promotions in the place of the transferred clerks should be sub. *pro tem.* until the latter have passed their period of probation.

14. The above rules will apply to the Secretariat offices of the Government of Bengal, to the offices of the—

Board of Revenue,  
Commissioner of the Presidency  
Division,  
Inspector-General of Jails,  
Inspector-General of Police,  
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,  
Inspector-General of Registration,  
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,

Sanitary Commissioner,  
Superintending Engineer, South-Western  
Circle,  
Superintendent of Emigration and Protector of Emigrants,  
Collector of Customs,  
Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery,  
Collector of Calcutta,  
Excise Commissioner,

and to such other offices at Calcutta under the Government of Bengal as may hereafter be notified.

15. These rules shall take effect from the date of their publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

16. Copies of these rules may be obtained on application at the office of the Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Calcutta.

# **RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HOWRAH BRIDGE FOR 1893-94.**

No. 2255 Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Calcutta, the 11th October 1894.*

## **RESOLUTION.**

READ—

The Administration Report of the Howrah Bridge for 1893-94.

The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure of the bridge during the year under review, as compared with the previous nine years:—

PARTICULARS.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Receipts from Railway Traffic ...	1,24,633	1,33,678	1,29,310	1,28,954	1,10,727	1,28,063	2,91,638	4,02,495	3,53,210	3,89,125
Ditto local do. ....	64	25	50	164	57	94,000	1,27,363	1,40,740	1,40,667	1,36,301
Ditto hire of Steamer <i>Helvetia</i> ...						956	419	483	470	446
Ditto do. <i>Howrah</i> ...										
or <i>Buckland.</i> ...		16	250		14	27	132			100
Interest on Government Securities ...	24,404	24,404	28,753	32,330	32,182	26,566	24,056	48,088	20,765	22,174
Proportion of Rent of Head Office ...	491	366	122	448	583	487	528	538	523	527
Miscellaneous ...				253	538	2,086	512	737	646	814
Proportion of earnings of Steam-tug <i>Hetty</i> ...	5,625	12,657	5,378	13,698	12,770	8,515	13,036	9,303	11,102	17,372
Rent of Bridge Approach Land ...		1,463	3,282	8,177	2,962	2,041	2,698	1,876	2,611	1,567
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1,55,217</b>	<b>1,63,499</b>	<b>1,67,105</b>	<b>1,70,024</b>	<b>1,68,826</b>	<b>2,64,716</b>	<b>4,00,309</b>	<b>5,95,250</b>	<b>5,30,012</b>	<b>4,60,416</b>
<b>DEFICIT</b> ...	.....	.....	537	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1,55,217</b>	<b>1,63,499</b>	<b>1,67,732</b>	<b>1,70,024</b>	<b>1,68,826</b>	<b>2,64,716</b>	<b>4,00,309</b>	<b>5,95,250</b>	<b>5,30,012</b>	<b>4,60,416</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>										
Interest on loans ...	7,398	7,455	7,569	7,561	7,611	7,059	9,496	46,199	79,890	32,083
Proportion of Head Office charges ...	15,469	13,608	11,775	13,031	12,323	16,209	19,308	12,896	12,733	11,450
Establishment ...	31,418	32,626	31,913	32,978	32,791	32,601	32,383	32,310	32,254	31,764
Working Expenses ...	21,556	25,432	12,734	12,820	20,427	42,798	18,020	14,145	16,472	14,270
Repairs ...	38,731	46,928	31,708	26,368	36,083	42,617	83,193	50,073	29,213	47,500
Ferry Steamer <i>Buckland</i> ...	15,388	16,488	16,069	18,400	19,645	19,781	14,579	15,347	15,344	16,979
Proportion of Municipal Taxes and repairs to Officer's quarters, Store-yard, and Police quarters	7,424	9,546	12,371	11,458	5,542	7,863	5,171	3,615	9,960	10,860
Miscellaneous ...										112
Proportion of Establishment, &c., of Steam-tug <i>Hetty</i> ...	5,073	9,592	15,097	9,423	11,074	10,590	11,032	12,231	10,322	10,667
Renewals ...			6,600	16,016		25,694	7,846	2,415	7,606	14,623
Proportion of salary of Traffic Manager ...					375	4,500	4,500			
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1,40,423</b>	<b>1,55,675</b>	<b>67,732</b>	<b>1,47,066</b>	<b>1,41,771</b>	<b>2,04,241</b>	<b>1,52,607</b>	<b>1,87,021</b>	<b>2,14,925</b>	<b>1,90,346</b>
Nett Revenue ...	14,795	6,824	.....	31,958	27,055	60,475	3,07,603	4,11,236	3,15,087	2,70,076
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1,55,217</b>	<b>1,63,499</b>	<b>1,67,732</b>	<b>1,79,024</b>	<b>1,68,826</b>	<b>2,64,716</b>	<b>4,00,309</b>	<b>5,95,250</b>	<b>5,30,012</b>	<b>4,60,416</b>

2. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 1,55,217, being less than that of the previous year by Rs. 7,282. This was due mainly to the transfer of the steam-tug *Hetty* to the port during half the year. The receipts from the tug showed a falling off of Rs. 6,932, as her earnings for six months only were credited to the bridge account. Railway traffic showed an increase of Rs. 955 over the receipts of the previous year. The Corporation of Calcutta has not yet repaid the sum of two lakhs, which was advanced to that body in connection with the construction of the Harrison Road as a loan without interest from the reserve fund.

3. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,043, showing a decrease of Rs. 15,253 as compared with that of 1892-93. The wearing surface of the bridge was maintained in thorough order, a large quantity of the surface planks and battens having been renewed. The wood used for the wearing surface, which was specially imported by the Commissioners from Johor near Singapore, has been found most suitable for the purpose. The superstructure, timbers, fenders, sheathings of pontoons, were repaired and renewed as found necessary and all the other works which were found to be necessary to keep the bridge in thorough order were carried out.

4. As in the previous year, in addition to the ordinary receipts, the following sum, which may be classed as extraordinary, was received:—

	Rs.
Interest on Government securities of pontoon renewal fund ...	2,000
The corresponding expenditure under the same head was—	
Sinking fund on loan ... ..	3,458

5. The cost of lighting the bridge with electricity was, during the year under review, Rs. 9,137, against an estimate of Rs. 6,400. The annual working expenses of this system of lighting were originally estimated at Rs. 4,660, as against Rs. 5,448, the cost of lighting the bridge with gas. In 1892-93 the charges amounted to a sum of Rs. 12,386, as compared with Rs. 4,591 during 1891-92, when electric lighting was not introduced. The large expenditure was explained to be due to certain abnormal charges which were not likely to recur, and it was further added that with the experience gained, the cost of working could be reduced to Rs. 6,400 per annum. The working expenses during the past financial year, have, however, considerably exceeded this estimate, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes that no reason has been assigned for it, nor any detailed account given. This must not happen again.

6. The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 146 occasions during the year, of which 104 were on the ordinary fixed days of the week, and 45 were on Sundays, on special application. The number and description of vessels which passed though the bridge on these occasions are given in the table below:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sea-going vessels ... ..	291	309	254	414	362	360	331	295	366	403
Inland steamers and flats ... ..	1,060	1,129	1,400	1,069	941	878	829	841	1,102	944
Steam-tugs ... ..	549	453	346	540	491	466	397	387	406	343
Port Commissioners' vessels ... ..	161	183	66	92	53	30	46	56	69	56
Government steamers and flats ... ..	2	...	...	5	16	7	6	10	6	10
TOTAL ...	2,063	2,074	2,066	2,110	1,863	1,741	1,679	1,596	1,949	1,755

7. One sea-going vessel collided with the bridge, and there were 77 collisions of other vessels, against 52 in 1892-93 (the lowest number on record), and 95 and 149 in 1891-92 and 1890-91, respectively.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. ODLING,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 13th October, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
<b>BURDWAN DIVA.</b>	1 Burdwan Oct. 13, '94 1'21 Kalna ... Nil Katwa ... Not reported. Raniganj ... 0'11	1'21 Nil Not reported. 0'11	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> continues. <i>Aman</i> and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Burdwan ... 11 to 16 Kalna ... 11 to 14 Katwa ... 13 to 15 Raniganj ... 14 } per rupee.
	2 Birbhum „ 13, '94 0'84 Rampur Hât ... 0'08	0'84 0'08	Weather—seasonable in the Sadar subdivision, very sultry in the beginning of week in the Rampur Hât subdivision. Paddy doing well all over the district. Sugarcane also doing well, except in thanas Sakulipur, Suri, and Dubrajpur in the Sadar subdivision, where its prospects are not favourable. Supply of water and fodder plentiful. Cattle-pox reported from one village of Bolpur thana. Health of cattle otherwise good. Common rice selling from 12½ to 17½ seers per rupee.
	3 Bankura „ 13, '94 0'45	0'45	Weather—warm and bright. Prospects of all crops good. Rice sells at about 17½ seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.
	4 Midnapore „ 13, '94 1'05 Contai ... 1'17 Tamluk ... 1'41 Ghatal ... 4'16	1'05 1'17 1'41 4'16	Weather—seasonable. Prospects continue very bright. Fodder and water abundant. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Sadar ... 14 Contai ... 15 Tamluk ... 18 Ghatal ... 13 } per rupee.
	5 Hooghly „ 13, '94 0'28 Serampore ... 1'37 Jahanabad ... Not reported.	0'28 1'37 Not reported.	Weather—very hot during day specially for this season of the year. Cloudy with occasional showers. The outturn of <i>aus</i> paddy in the Sadar is estimated at 13 annas on the average. The report from Serampore shows that <i>aman</i> paddy and sugarcane flourishing. Potatoes being sown. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Sadar ... 10 Serampore ... 11 to 12½ Jahanabad ... Not reported. } per rupee.
	6 Howrah „ 13, '94 0'81 Ulubaria ... 1'10	0'81 1'10	Weather—hot and cloudy. Winter rice crop promising. Jute and <i>aus</i> paddy being harvested. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Howrah ... 10 Ulubaria ... 11 to 13 } per rupee.
	7 24 Parganas „ 13, '94 1'61	1'61	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> completed. Steeping of jute continues. <i>Aman</i> and sugarcane doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
	8 Nadia „ 13, '94 0'54 Kuchtia ... 3'10 Meherpur ... 1'28 Chuadanga ... 1'61 Ranaghat ... Not reported.	0'54 3'10 1'28 1'61 Not reported.	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>aman</i> good. Other crops doing fairly well. Common rice selling from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
	9 Murshidabad „ 13, '94 0'12	0'12	Weather—hot and cloudy. Sugarcane and <i>aman</i> paddy doing well. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.
	10 Jessore „ 13, '94 0'25 Magura ... 0'18 Narail ... 0'07 Jhichida ... 0'23 Bangaon ... 0'57	0'25 0'18 0'07 0'23 0'57	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>aman</i> good. Harvesting of jute nearly finished. Sowing of winter crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Rivers rising in Magura and Narail, and receding in Bangaon. Prices of rice as below:— Srs. c. Sadar ... 10 to 14 0 Magura ... 14 8 Narail ... 13 0 Jhichida ... 13 0 Bangaon ... 11 to 16 0 } per rupee.
	11 Khulna „ 13, '94 0'24 Bagerhat ... 0'43 Satkhira ... 0'78	0'24 0'43 0'78	Weather—seasonable with occasional clouds. Prospects of <i>aman</i> crop good. Common rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
<b>PRESIDENCY DIVA.</b>			

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BENGAL—continued.</b>			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.	12 Rajshahi Nator Naugaon	Oct. 13, '94 ... ... 0·08 1·96 0·03	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional rain. The rain of the week has been beneficial to the standing crops, the prospects of which are all good. Transplantation of ganja seedlings going on. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
	13 Dinajpur Thakurgaon	„ 13, '94 ... 2·48 1·80	Weather—hot and rainy. <i>Aman</i> progressing. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> over. No outbreak of cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.
	14 Jalpaiguri	„ 13, '94 3·63	Weather—wet again, but getting colder daily. Tobacco sowings begun. Winter paddy doing well everywhere. Price of common rice ranges from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported.
	15 Darjeeling Siliguri	„ 13, '94 ... 1·03 2·40	Weather—seasonable. <i>Aghani dhan</i> doing well. Jute being harvested. <i>Kalai</i> being sown. Prices of coarse rice :— Srs. Hills ... 7 to 10 } Terai ... 10 to 13 } per rupee.
	16 Rangpur Gaibanda Nilphamari Kurigram	„ 13, '94 ... ... ... 0·64 0·06 2·15 0·67	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> nearly finished. Steeping of jute continues. Lands being ploughed for tobacco. <i>Kalai</i> being sown. Sugarcane doing well. Price of rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.
	17 Bogra	„ 13, '94 0·45	Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospects of <i>aman</i> favourable. Other standing crops also doing well. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	18 Fabna	„ 13, '94 2·23	Weather—seasonable. Prospects continue good. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> nearly finished. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops has commenced. Rice selling at 11 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	19 Dacca	„ 13, '94 0·89	Weather—hot. Harvesting of jute finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder plentiful. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
DACCA DIVN.	20 Mymensingh	„ 13, '94 0·70	Weather—cloudy and hot. Harvesting of jute still proceeding. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 11½ seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
	21 Faridpur Goulundo Madaripur	„ 13, '94 ... ... ... 0·73 0·36 Not reported.	Weather—seasonable. Floods going down slowly. Prospects of crops good.
	22 Backergunge Pirojpur Bhola	„ 13, '94 ... ... ... 2·20 0·84 1·24	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice selling from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	23 Tippera	„ 13, '94 0·20	Weather—seasonable. The October rains are imminent. Harvesting of jute completed. Prospects of <i>aman</i> crop excellent. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease. Price of rice falling— Sadar— Chowdagram ... 18 0 } Muradnagar ... 14 0 } Brahmanbaria— Ensha ... 16 0 } Nabinagar ... 13 0 } per rupee. Chandpur— Hajiganj ... 16 13 } Chandpur ... 16 0 }
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	24 Noakhali	„ „ ... Report not received.	
	25 Chittagong	„ 13, '94 2·09	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> over. Prospects fair, but a little more rain is wanted. Prices continue normal. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Jaldi and Boakhali jurisdictions.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BIHAR.</b>			
26	Patna Oct. 13, '94	6.83	Weather—hot; cloudy and rainy; seasonable. Prospects of rice continue excellent. Land is being prepared for spring crops. Prices of food-grains continue normal. Common rice selling at—  Srs. Sadar ... .. 15 Barh ... .. 12½ Bihar ... .. 12½ Dinapur ... .. 11 to 14½ } per rupee.
	Barh ...	0.10	
	Bihar ...	0.47	
	Dinapur ...	0.89	
27	Gaya „ 13, '94	1.07	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of paddy crop good. Lands are being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops, and sowings have commenced in the Nawada subdivision. Prices are about normal. Prices of common rice:—  Srs. Sadar ... .. 14 Jahannabad ... .. 14 Aurangabad ... .. 16 Nawada ... .. 16 } per rupee. Fodder and water-supply ample.
	Jahannabad ...	1.58	
	Aurangabad ...	2.49	
	Nawada ...	0.79	
28	Shahabad „ 13, '94	0.50	Weather—cloudy and seasonable. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> crops has been completed. Prospect of winter rice promising. <i>Rabi</i> cultivation is reported to be retarded in the Sasaram subdivision on account of excessive rain.
	Buxar ...	Not reported.	
	Rhabua ...	1.42	Weather—clear at the beginning of the week; cloudy and rainy for the last three days. Standing crops doing well. Fields are being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops, and dry weather is now needed for sowings. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—  Srs. c. Chapra ... .. 15 5 Siwan ... .. 13 15 Gopalganj ... .. 14 12 } per rupee.
	Sasaram ...	5.4	
29	Saran „ 13, '94	1.20	
	Siwan ...	1.27	
	Gopalganj ...	0.00	
30	Champeran „ 13, '94	1.90	Weather—hot with occasional rain and alternate sunshine. <i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced. Prospects of standing crops continue favourable. The last rain has greatly benefited paddy, but more is still wanted. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Prices continue normal. Common rice selling at 16½ seers per rupee.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 13, '94	0.86	Weather—hot and rainy at times. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> in progress. <i>Rabi</i> sowings have commenced in places. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Price of common rice continues to range from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	0.75	
	Sitamarhi ...	1.42	
32	Darbhanga „ 13, '94	3.27	Weather—latter part of the week cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Prospects of <i>aghani</i> rice continue very favourable. Lands being prepared for tobacco cultivation. A break in the rains is now necessary. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices remain stationary.
33	Monghyr „ 13, '94	0.59	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Paddy crop growing well. <i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced. Sugarcane being harvested. Indigo doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Prices of common rice:—  Srs. c. Sadar ... .. 10 to 14 0 Begusarai ... .. 18 0 Jaimui ... .. 13 10 } per rupee.
	Begusarai ...	0.25	
	Jaimui ...	1.25	
34	Bhagalpur „ 13, '94	0.74	Weather—fair at the Sadar till yesterday (12th), when there were copious showers. Weather is said to have been cloudy and rainy at the subdivisions and the interior of the Sadar subdivision. Condition and prospect of <i>aghani</i> crop fair. In some parts lands are being prepared for <i>rabi</i> .
	Banks ...	3.60	
	Madhipura ...	0.20	
	Supaul ...	0.38	
35	Purnea „ 13, '94	1.34	Weather—sultry in the beginning of the week, but latterly cloudy and rainy. <i>Bhadoi</i> paddy and jute harvested; outturn good. <i>Aghani</i> prospects continue favourable. Sowing of <i>kurthi</i> continues. Ploughing of lands for <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced. No cattle-disease. No want of fodder and water. Common rice sells at 13 to 16 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	2.40	
	Araria ...	1.09	



No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—consolid.			
BHAGALPUR DIVY—consolid.	36 Malda Oct. 13, '94	1.35	Weather—hot with bright sun. Winter rice promising well everywhere. Sowing of <i>kalai</i> nearly finished. About 4 annas of this crop has been injured by re-rising of the river in diara lands. Ordinary rice selling from 12 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.
	Chanchal ...	0.66	
	Shibganj ...	0.24	
	Gazole ...	0.26	
	37 Sonthal Parganas „ 13, '94	1.16	Weather—seasonable. Paddy exceedingly good. No cattle-disease.
	Deoghur ...	1.47	
	Godda ...	Not reported.	
	Jamtara ...	0.51	
	Pakour ...	0.59	
	Rajmahal ...	Not reported.	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVY.	38 Cuttack „ 13, '94	0.22	Weather—unsettled. <i>Beali</i> harvest continues. Transplantation of <i>sarad</i> still in progress in the flooded area. <i>Laghu sarad</i> in ear in places. Prospects continue better. <i>Rabi</i> crops are being sown. Supply of fodder sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
			Srs. Srs. c.
	Sadar ...	...	10 to 15 0
	Kendrapara ...	...	10 to 14 7
	Bunki ...	...	14 0
39 Balasore „ 13, '94	0.33	Weather—hot; cloudy with occasional showers. Crops doing well everywhere. Weeding nearly over. <i>Bhadai</i> paddy is ripe and being harvested in some places. Sugarcane thriving well. Coarse rice sells at—	
		Srs.	
Sadar ...	...	16 to 18	
Dhamnagar ...	...	13	
Chandbali ...	...	11 to 13	
Bhadrak ...	...	18	
40 Puri 11, '94	4.79	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional showers of rain. <i>Sarad</i> doing well. <i>Beali</i> is being harvested. <i>Laghu</i> is ripening. Miscellaneous crops are well off. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 11 to 15½ seers per rupee.	
Khurda ...	1.80		
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVY.	41 Hazaribagh Oct. 13, '94	0.45	Weather—unsettled. Rain on 7th, 8th, and 13th. <i>Rabi</i> cultivation in progress. Oilseeds and pulses being sown. Paddy doing well. Prices normal. Common rice sells at 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.
	Giridi ...	Not reported.	
	42 Lohardaga „ 13, '94	0.42	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of <i>gora dhan</i> finished. Lands are being prepared for <i>sarao</i> (mustard). Prospect of winter paddy continues good. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	43 Palamau „ 11, '94	0.59	
			Weather—seasonable. Winter setting in. Mornings and evenings cool and pleasant. Prospects of crops good. Lands are being prepared for <i>rabi</i> . <i>Matya</i> rain has done an immense deal of good, especially to <i>dhan</i> . Gram is being sown. Price of rice ranges from 12 to 14 seers per rupee at Garoo. Fodder and water plentiful.
	44 Manbhum „ 13, '94	0.14	Weather—seasonable. Rainfall slight. <i>Gora dhan</i> harvested. Fields being prepared for mustard and <i>surguja</i> . Prospects of <i>aghani</i> rice excellent all over the district. <i>Kurthi</i> doing well. Rice selling from 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
Gobindpur ...	Not reported.		
45 Singhbhum „ 13, '94	0.27	Weather—generally sunny with occasional clouds and showers. Days sultry and nights cool. All crops promise well. Land being prepared for sowing <i>rabi</i> crops. Price of rice falling.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,  
The 16th October 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—													
NAMES OF MARKS.	1st week of Oct. 1893.	1st week of Nov. 1893.	1st week of Dec. 1893.	1st week of Jan. 1894.	1st week of Feb. 1894.	1st week of March 1894.	1st week of April 1894.	1st week of May 1894.	1st week of June 1894.	1st week of July 1894.	1st week of August 1894.	1st week of Sept. 1894.	1st week of Oct. 1894.
Balinghata	Mds. 7,10,500	Mds. 4,88,000	Mds. 4,11,000	Mds. 3,19,000	Mds. 6,07,000	Mds. 6,68,000	Mds. 9,82,500	Mds. 8,45,000	Mds. 9,91,000	Mds. 7,36,000	Mds. 5,90,000	Mds. 4,85,000	Mds. 4,58,000
Uttaradanga	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Chittour, Golabaree, Kumar- tooty, Hakkhola, and Gulpi Ghat.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Patturachatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Tollymore, Chella, Kidderpore, and Muvshiganj.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
21 Minor bazars (estimated)...	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Other retail shops, 2,129 in number (estimated).	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Baidyabali, N. wabganj, Bha- drachwar, and Chandernagore.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Total	80,30,944	17,77,244	15,41,756	16,53,067	18,68,588	20,30,875	23,65,150	22,14,150	21,90,025	20,37,000	18,88,125	18,51,550	18,21,550
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	55,127 (on 3rd Oct. 1893.)	8,583 (on 3rd Nov. 1893.)	19,389 (on 3rd Dec. 1893.)	42,934 (on 3rd Jan. 1894.)	58,003 (on 3rd Feb. 1894.)	21,885 (on 3rd March 1894.)	10,584 (on 3rd April 1894.)	18,153 (on 3rd May 1894.)	14,148 (on 3rd June 1894.)	9,472 (on 3rd July 1894.)	9,381 (on 3rd August 1894.)	10,967 (on 3rd Sept. 1894.)	15,998 (on 3rd Oct. 1894.)
By Post (Com- missioners' re- turns.)	30,729 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1893.)	32,986 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	35,114 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	50,635 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1894.)	64,956 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	49,070 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	25,147 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	31,166 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	45,286 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	32,583 (2nd to 4th July 1894.)	32,583 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)	30,228 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)	40,597 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)
On boats un- loaded ...	34,228 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1893.)	13,351 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	11,389 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	51,134 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1894.)	1,35,369 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	66,412 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	23,321 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	18,623 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	19,619 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	10,550 (2nd to 4th July 1894.)	23,251 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)	27,325 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)	23,497 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)
Grand total of Stocks	21,64,901	18,32,274	16,07,489	17,67,790	21,01,106	21,77,102	24,39,202	22,82,101	22,69,078	20,89,885	19,61,350	19,40,070	19,61,612
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	11 lakhs	7½ lakhs	6½ lakhs	7 lakhs	10½ lakhs	11½ lakhs	13½ lakhs	13½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	10½ lakhs	9 lakhs	8½ lakhs	8½ lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,  
The 13th October, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
7th to 13th October 1894.**

Month.	Date.	sun in sun.	Number of hours bright sunshine.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.	
				mean at 3 a.m.	maxim.	Minimum	at point.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.							
1894.				Inches.				Inches.						Inches.		
Oct.	7th	149.3	7.2	29.792	82.9		10.9	77.5	79.5	0.965	78.1	87	SE by S and calm	21	Nil	Partially cloudy
"	8th	126.5	0.1	80.7	81.8	86.6	8.4	78.2	79.3	0.967	78.2	89	SSW and calm ...	21	1.14	Cloudy, o, g, p, t, A.
"	9th	148.7	6.4	82.6	80.7	86.7	10.1	76.6	78.5	0.945	77.4	90	SSE and calm ...	41	0.26	Partially cloudy, o, g, p, A.
"	10th	146.5	6.0	82.8	81.2	86.1	9.9	76.2	78.4	0.941	77.4	88	SSE, S and calm...	48	Nil	Partially cloudy,
"	11th	150.7	7.1	80.8	81.6	86.7	9.8	76.9	78.6	0.942	77.4	87	SSW and calm ...	47		Partially cloudy,
"	12th	155.3	7.2	79.5	81.3	86.6	9.6	77.0	78.4	0.938	77.3		S by W and SSW	78	0.21	Partially cloudy, p, A.
"	13th	148.7	2.9	79.2	80.2	84.6	9.8	74.8	78.0	0.931	77.1	90	WSW and calm	33	0.04	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, A, d, t.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	29.807
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	36.9
					82.0
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	81.4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	82.7
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	13.6
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	88.4
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	...	Miles.
					10
					88
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	81
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	Inches.
					1.65
The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th October 1894	...	...	...	...	1.38
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	44.64
The total fall from 1st January to 13th October 1894	...	...	...	...	61.95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.


The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; , dew; d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;

Calcutta, the 15th October 1894.

A. PEDLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

## Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
				AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
				Mean barometric height - 9 a.m. - reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to constant level and constant grav. i.e. lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29.762	29.808	-.046	SEly	60	91.2	8 & 9 Oct.	78.2	13th Oct.	82.5	78.0	80.3
		Raniganj ...	Raniganj ...	29.822	29.813	-.009	Calm	24	89.7	8th ..	74.9	13th ..	89.0	76.3	82.7
		Birbhum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	29.858	29.789	-.069	Calm	59	90.1	8th ..	74.6	13th ..	89.0	76.3	83.7
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	29.717	29.813	-.096	S	63	91.8	8th ..	74.1	13th ..	90.2	75.9	83.1
		Hooghly ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Presidency	Howrah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	24 Parganas ...	Saugor Island	29.843	29.812	-.031	SW	234	89.2	7, 8, 11 ..	76.5	7th ..	87.8	79.3	83.6	
	Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	29.840	29.813	-.027	Calm	41	88.6	8th ..	74.7	13th ..	87.0	76.8	81.9	
	Nadia ...	Krishnanagar ...	29.816	29.812	-.004	Variable	74	90.8	8th ..	74.2	13th ..	88.9	76.6	82.8	
	Murshidabad ...	Herhampore	29.793	29.809	-.016	SW	70	90.6	8th ..	73.3	13th ..	89.1	76.4	82.6	
	Jessore ...	Jessore ..	29.831	29.811	-.020	SE	54	90.5	11th ..	72.9	13th ..	89.2	76.3	83.7	
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi ...	Khulna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Rajshahi ...	Ranpur Bogla	29.779	29.799	-.020	SSW	125	91.1	9th ..	75.1	13th ..	88.4	78.4	83.6
		Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	29.748	29.825	-.077	S	31	91.6	8, 9 ..	77.2	10, 13 ..	88.8	78.2	83.5
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	29.687	29.831	-.144	NE	40	91.9	9th ..	71.1	10th ..	86.5	76.0	80.8
		Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	29.937	-	-	Calm & SEly	94	90.1	7, 8 ..	83.7	13th ..	85.3	55.8	59.6
		Gnatong ...	Gnatong ...	19.318	-	-	Calm & NEly	104	87.4	13th ..	89.1	13th ..	83.9	40.6	47.3
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca ...	Kuch Bihar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	29.742	29.819	-.077	Variable	47	92.3	9th ..	76.2	13th ..	89.1	78.3	83.7
		Bogra ...	Bogra ...	29.798	29.812	-.014	Calm	7	91.7	9th ..	75.2	13th ..	89.1	77.0	83.4
		Fabna ...	Sirajganj ...	29.816	29.815	-.001	Sly	33	90.3	9th ..	74.7	13th ..	87.9	77.9	82.9
		Dacca ...	Narayanganj	29.853	29.827	-.026	Variable	96	89.1	13th ..	75.2	13th ..	87.8	78.5	83.2
		Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	29.812	29.823	-.011	SE	61	90.7	14th ..	75.6	13th ..	89.5	77.6	82.2
Chittagong	Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	29.837	29.831	-.006	S	80*	89.3	9th ..	75.4	13th ..	87.5	78.0	82.8	
	Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	29.864	29.822	-.042	Calm	44	89.8	7th ..	75.9	13th ..	87.2	77.5	82.4	
	Tippera ...	Comilla ...	29.852	29.836	-.016	S	70	89.4	7 to 9 ..	75.3	10, 11 ..	87.5	76.2	81.9	
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	29.844	29.834	-.010	Ely	57*	87.0	7, 8 ..	74.3	11th ..	85.9	75.9	80.5	
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ..	29.821	29.856	+ .035	SE	76	88.2	7th ..	74.1	11th ..	86.8	75.3	80.6	
	South Lushai Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
BIHAR.	Patna ...	Patna ...	Bankipore ...	29.668	29.801	-.133	Variable	46	90.6	11th ..	74.2	12th ..	87.6	77.7	82.6
		Gaya ...	Gaya ...	29.471	29.800	-.329	NWly	119	91.4	10, 11 ..	76.3	12th ..	89.5	77.4	83.5
		Shahabad ...	Dohri ...	29.483	29.789	-.306	Wly	77	90.3	10, 11 ..	74.0	8th ..	87.8	75.4	81.6
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	29.598	29.795	-.197	Wly	43	90.5	10th ..	71.3	11th ..	87.3	76.2	81.8
		Patna ...	Arrah ...	29.647	29.790	-.143	Nly	32	92.4	10th ..	76.2	13th ..	89.2	77.6	83.4
		Saran ...	Chhapra ...	29.600	29.796	-.196	Variable	53	91.8	10th ..	74.6	12th ..	88.8	77.3	83.1
ORISSA.	Bhagalpur...	Champanan ...	Motihari ...	29.616	29.798	-.182	Calm & ENE	65	92.5	10th ..	69.8	12th ..	87.7	74.4	81.1
		Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	29.667	29.798	-.131	Variable	57	92.7	10th ..	74.2	12th ..	88.2	76.9	82.6
		Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	29.677	29.797	-.120	Calm & ESE	60	92.6	10th ..	73.7	13th ..	88.7	77.6	83.2
		Monghyr ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	29.678	29.792	-.114	SE	65	92.2	10th ..	73.1	13th ..	90.7	76.5	83.6
		Purnea ...	Purnea ...	29.722	29.801	-.079	NEly	69	91.7	10th ..	75.2	13th ..	88.8	77.7	83.3
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Orissa ...	Malda ...	Malda ...	29.770	29.794	-.024	SSW	67	93.1	8th ..	77.0	9, 13 ..	91.1	78.4	84.8
		Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka	29.361	29.808	-.447	Variable	88	90.1	8, 9 ..	70.3	7, 10, 11 ..	89.0	76.7	82.9
		Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29.778	29.801	-.023	Calm & SWly	59	91.2	7th ..	76.8	10th ..	83.0	77.9	83.5
		.....	False Point...	29.844	29.869	-.025	SWly	104	87.4	7 to 9 & 13	73.6	9th ..	86.9	76.3	81.6
		Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29.804	29.807	-.003	Calm	62	89.4	13th ..	74.6	7th ..	88.1	76.2	82.3
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29.844	29.789	-.055	Calm	116	90.7	7th ..	74.6	9th ..	87.6	77.4	83.5
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Orissa ...	.....	Gopalpur ...	29.845	29.800	-.045	NNW	213	91.3	7th ..	75.6	10th ..	87.1	76.7	82.0
		Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	27.843	29.800	-.057	Variable	139	87.2	10th ..	69.5	7th ..	84.1	71.3	77.7
		Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	27.734	29.801	-.067	Variable	116	84.0	9th ..	69.9	8, 10, 12 ..	83.9	70.5	76.7
		Palaman ...	Daltonganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Manbhum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Singbhum ...	Chatrasana ...	29.984	29.793	-.191	WSW.	23	89.9	7 to 9, 12 ..	74.2	14, 11, 12 ..	89.3	76.0	82.1
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Orissa ...	Sibesar ...	Sibesar ...	29.590	29.850	-.260	SW	.....	91.7	9th ..	73.9	12th ..	86.6	73.3	80.6
		Gopalpara ...	Dibruj ...	29.756	29.824	-.068	NEly	63	89.3	9th ..	74.1	11th ..	85.6	77.2	81.4
		Cachar ...	Silchar ...	29.868	29.859	-.009	Calm	.....	91.0	9th ..	73.3	13th ..	86.1	74.5	80.3
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

week ending Saturday, the 13th of October 1894.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															DISTRICT.
Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.							
				Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month.			Since 18th May 1894.				
								Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.		
80.9	87	7.0	1.21	0.96	1.01	1.00	1.35	2.00	1.85	+0.15	45.29	44.40	+0.89	Burdwan.	
79.9	92	3.9	0.37	0.57	0.98	1.33	1.14	1.82	1.73	+0.09	57.87	59.51	+1.64	Birbhum.	
80.9	88	5.6	0.45	0.43	0.54	1.25	1.45	3.38	1.72	+1.66	54.21	49.45	+4.76	Bankura.	
81.5	85	2.7	1.17	1.54	1.30	2.75	1.64	3.48	2.14	+1.34	57.05	49.00	+8.05	Midnapore.	
80.4	88	7.6	3.02	0.08	1.32	1.50	1.88	2.50	2.23	+0.27	45.78	80.54	-34.76	Hoochly.	
80.6	89	4.6	1.51	1.61	1.06	3.00	1.75	3.47	1.98	+1.49	36.02	40.94	-4.92	Howrah.	
80.1	82	6.0	0.54	2.06	1.12	3.20	1.64	3.72	2.07	+1.65	45.68	40.01	+5.67	24-Parganas.	
80.1	83	7.3	0.12	0.31	1.22	1.00	1.65	1.67	2.11	-0.44	44.06	47.27	-3.21	Calcutta.	
80.1	91	5.9	0.25	0.61	1.09	2.20	1.51	1.20	1.04	-0.68	44.06	47.27	-3.21	Nadia.	
83.0	87	3.3	0.20	0.04	1.12	0.00	1.57	0.88	1.97	-1.09	40.24	51.74	-11.50	Murshidabad.	
81.4	80	6.4	2.17	0.83	0.83	2.00	1.20	—	2.62	—	—	44.16	—	—	Jessore.
78.8	93	7.8	4.51	3.83	0.82	5.00	1.45	—	3.50	—	—	119.05	—	—	Khulna.
68.9	95	9.6	1.03	1.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rajshahi.
46.5	84	6.3	1.91	5.51	0.77	3.00	1.10	0.15	3.28	+2.87	106.24	70.27	+35.97	Dinajpur.	
81.7	90	6.3	0.04	1.42	1.11	2.25	1.12	1.80	2.76	-0.87	50.61	54.38	-3.77	Jalpaiguri.	
82.2	87	5.4	1.29	0.51	1.24	1.25	1.73	1.88	2.35	-0.53	52.86	40.06	+12.80	Darjeeling.	
86.6	89	6.9	0.69	1.41	1.26	2.50	1.70	1.85	2.09	-0.14	56.71	65.00	-8.29	Kuch Bihar.	
86.0	88	6.1	0.58	0.61	1.20	1.50	1.84	1.54	2.20	-0.66	—	—	—	Rangpur.	
80.0	92	6.0	0.70	—	1.65	—	1.49	—	2.77	—	—	—	—	—	—
80.0	92	6.0	0.70	—	1.65	—	1.49	—	2.77	—	—	—	—	—	—
81.8	87	3.1	0.73	—	1.41	—	1.58	—	2.26	—	—	—	—	—	—
80.6	87	3.4	1.08	1.23	1.42	2.25	1.73	3.31	2.77	+0.54	67.08	71.21	-4.13	Bogra.	
81.0	90	5.0	0.41	0.31	1.40	0.75	1.50	1.54	2.88	-1.34	62.89	65.14	-2.25	Pabna.	
80.2	92	3.9	2.24	0.34	1.74	4.00	1.86	3.38	3.70	-0.32	96.36	100.24	-3.88	Dacca.	
79.8	90	7.9	2.06	1.34	1.02	4.00	2.10	2.23	4.40	-2.18	74.65	77.66	-3.01	Mymensingh.	
81.5	86	5.3	1.07	1.90	1.11	2.75	0.91	3.00	1.80	+1.71	39.56	—	—	Faridpur.	
81.5	84	5.1	1.84	2.48	0.76	1.60	0.78	5.40	2.04	+3.36	50.39	38.10	+12.29	Backergunge.	
80.6	87	4.1	1.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80.9	88	2.7	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	3.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
80.8	88	7.0	1.20	—	1.47	—	0.97	—	2.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
80.3	89	5.1	1.90	—	1.54	—	0.93	—	2.34	+2.50	—	—	—	—	—
80.7	91	5.1	0.60	3.01	1.30	2.00	0.63	4.84	1.98	+0.81	40.17	42.86	-2.69	Chattogram.	
81.1	88	4.4	3.27	2.35	1.20	2.33	1.07	2.79	1.77	-0.09	48.11	41.06	+7.05	Tippera.	
80.1	88	5.9	0.74	2.22	1.25	2.00	1.16	2.90	2.12	+0.78	40.26	43.60	-3.34	Noakhali.	
80.9	92	6.1	1.34	3.33	0.04	2.07	1.03	3.00	2.31	+0.69	55.53	53.01	+2.52	Chittagong.	
80.7	86	4.6	1.16	1.23	1.15	1.50	1.87	3.02	2.10	+0.99	50.50	44.37	+6.13	South Lushai Hills.	
81.8	81	5.1	0.12	—	1.77	—	1.93	—	2.08	—	—	—	—	—	—
81.9	84	6.6	2.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80.5	92	4.0	0.18	—	1.51	—	1.07	—	2.81	—	—	—	—	—	—
81.0	88	3.9	5.27	—	1.73	—	—	—	3.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
80.4	87	2.1	0.84	—	—	—	1.23	—	1.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
75.1	88	5.9	0.81	—	1.11	—	1.46	—	1.49	—	—	—	—	—	—
74.1	90	5.1	0.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79.3	86	7.1	0.27	0.27	0.81	1.00	1.80	2.84	1.35	+1.49	45.40	43.07	+2.33	Manbhum.	
77.7	95	8.0	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78.4	95	3.7	1.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78.0	88	3.1	3.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

last ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal average of the rainfall returned received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall as the subdivi-









**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-  
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATUR-  
DAY, THE 13TH OF OCTOBER 1894.**

DURING the previous week Bengal had been affected by two barometric depressions or feeble cyclonic storms. The second feeble storm had formed on the 2nd instant in the north-west angle of the Bay, and had rapidly moved in a north-westerly direction through the extreme western districts of the province into the North-Western Provinces, and had broken up at the close of the week probably not far from Naini Tal. The small storm had as usual brought up with it another but rather light advance of south-west monsoon winds, and thus at the close of the week conditions were of light monsoon character over the whole province, and a moist south-easterly and easterly wind current was flowing freely inland from the Bay.

On the 7th pressure in Bengal had risen slowly at all except a few stations in the extreme south-east of the province, and it had become very uniform, while it was still in small to moderate defect. The south-easterly and easterly winds were on this day being partly driven back by an advancing north-westerly wind current, and northerly winds were appearing in South-West Bengal and Orissa, while north-westerly winds were blowing at many of the stations in Bihar and Chota Nagpur; over the remainder of the province also winds were becoming irregular in direction. Hence with the partial withdrawal of the moist easterly winds general rainfall ceased, but owing to the feeble interaction which was taking place, local showers were falling, and in some cases the local falls were heavy. On the 8th the conditions which had become established on the 7th became more pronounced, pressure had again risen, and the north-westerly and northerly winds had extended to the great majority of stations, and again only local showers were reported over the greater part of the province. On the 9th, however, these conditions were partially reversed, pressure began to fall at the western stations, though it continued to rise over the remainder of the province. Pressure became relatively low in the Central Provinces and also along the west coast of the Bay, and a moist easterly and south-easterly wind current set in over the province, driving back the north-westerly and northerly winds, and hence again on the 9th fairly general rain began to set in over the whole province. On the 10th pressure had continued to fall over the northern half of the province, though it was still rising over the southern half, and while pressure was in excess over the south-eastern districts by amounts ranging up to 0·073" at Chittagong, it was in defect at the northern, north-western and western stations by amounts ranging up to 0·08" at Buxar. The very strong easterly element in the wind directions which had been established on the 9th began to give way again slightly on the 10th, on which day winds were more generally southerly. Rainfall had, however, been reported generally over the province on the 10th. On the 11th pressure had fallen slowly to moderately over the whole province, and had become in defect by amounts ranging up to a tenth of an inch at Buxar, while on the other hand very slight excess temperatures were recorded at the extreme south-western stations. The easterly element in the wind directions had again given way, and southerly and south-westerly winds were generally blowing, and with the further disappearance of the easterly winds rainfall had again become less general except at the eastern stations, and those near the hills. On the 12th pressure had risen in the west of Bihar, while it had fallen elsewhere. A feeble tendency towards a cyclonic circulation of winds was set up in Bihar, but over the remainder of the province winds were southerly and south-westerly. Conditions were therefore disturbed in Bihar, and heavy rain was reported there and in North Bengal and Assam, while showers only occurred in the south of the province. On the 13th, or the last day of the week, pressure had again risen over the western half of the province and fallen over the eastern half, and a diffused low pressure area existed over Central and South-West Bengal, while winds also became irregular and perhaps slightly cyclonic in direction. The area of lowest pressure was, however, retreating southwards and carrying the disturbed weather with it, but on this day moderate general rain was received in practically all districts.

*Pressure* has been below the normal for the greater part of the week, and the mean pressure has shown a considerable defect. The variations have been largest at the stations in the west of Bihar, where the defect has equalled about 0·06 inch and 0·07 inch at such stations as Dehri, Buxar, Arrah, and Motihari, while at the southern and south-eastern stations the defects were very small and pressure was almost normal. Indeed, at Chittagong and Silchar slight excess pressures have been registered. For the whole province of Bengal the general defect has equalled about 0·04 inch, and in Assam it has equalled only 0·018 inch.

*Temperature* has been decidedly high almost throughout the week, and the average mean temperature of the province has been in excess by one degree. The largest excess amounts of about two degrees have been registered in North Bengal and Bihar, while on the other hand temperature has been fairly normal in East and South-West Bengal and Orissa.

In Assam the mean temperature has averaged 0·5° in excess.

*Rainfall.*—The heaviest falls have occurred in Bihar, which has received an average amount of two and-a-quarter inches. North Bengal has received rather less, the average fall having been 1·96 inches. In the remaining divisions of South-West Bengal, East Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, the falls have averaged a little less than an inch in each case.

The falls have been rather largely in excess in Bihar and North Bengal, about normal in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and decidedly in defect in East Bengal and Orissa. In all divisions, however, even in those cases where the actual falls have been largely below the normal, the number of rainy days in the week has been larger than usual, and hence it would appear that, though lighter than usual, the showers have been decidedly more numerous.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following:—South-West Bengal 85 per cent., North Bengal 183 per cent., East Bengal 60 per cent., Bihar 189 per cent., Orissa 57 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 87 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 110 per cent. of the normal.

In Assam during the week Silchar has received 3.19 inches of rain, Dhubri 1.34 inches, and Sibsagar 0.64 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 13th of October 1894:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.		Since 1st of month.	Since 1st of May 1894.			
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.			Variation.		
South-West Bengal ...	91.8	72.0	88.9	77.1	83.0	+0.5	0.08	1.15	-0.17	1.85	1.59	+0.26	2.49	2.02	47.01	48.55
North Bengal ...	92.3	71.1	88.4	77.6	83.0	+2.2	1.06	1.07	+0.89	2.00	1.41	+0.59	2.56	2.51	63.67	67.20
East Bengal ...	90.7	74.1	80.8	77.0	81.0	+0.1	0.01	1.51	-0.60	1.72	1.64	+0.08	2.14	2.85	70.80	70.28
Bihar ...	93.1	69.8	88.8	70.0	82.0	+1.7	2.19	1.16	+1.03	2.02	1.02	+1.00	3.67	2.19	51.53	44.28
Orissa ...	91.2	73.6	87.7	76.0	82.3	0	0.05	1.86	-0.71	2.00	1.85	+0.15	2.80	2.98	46.78	48.10
Chota Nagpur ...	89.9	69.3	85.4	72.2	78.8	+1.4	0.86	0.00	-0.13	2.09	1.23	+0.86	3.61	1.80	55.01	46.01
Assam ...	96.1	73.0	80.1	75.7	80.0	+0.5										

\* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 16th October 1894.

A. PEDLER,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 7th to 13th October 1894.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32 Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October	7th	29.835	84.3	90.8	13.0	77.8	86.4	79.8	.929	77.0	74	Nil
"	8th	.871	82.8	87.5	9.4	78.1	83.6	78.5	.908	76.3	79	"
"	9th	.877	82.5	88.0	11.0	77.0	85.4	79.3	.920	76.7	75	0.79
"	10th	.881	82.6	89.0	12.9	76.1	86.1	79.7	.928	76.9	74	0.14
"	11th	.871	83.3	89.5	12.5	77.0	86.4	79.8	.929	77.0	74	Nil
"	12th	.896	82.9	88.5	11.2	77.3	83.1	79.5	.961	78.0	85	"
"	13th	.813	81.2	87.3	12.2	75.1	85.6	81.0	.997	79.1	81	0.28

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... 29.855

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 82.8

The extreme variation of temperature ... 15.7

The maximum temperature ... 90.8

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... 77

The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th October 1894 ... 1.21

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 15th October 1894.

A. PEDLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th September 1894, on 813 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	180,020	1,04,570 0 0	11,97,500 0	8,51,900 0 0	51,500 0 0	3,88,080 0 0	51,000	41,682	73,682
Or per mile of railway ...	221	129 0 0	1,473 0	510 0 0	17 0 0	456 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year† ...	2,055,478	8,89,839 0 0	1,01,53,187 0	19,91,508 0 0	1,79,008 0 0	30,69,448 0 0	350,458	394,253	744,711
Total for 13 weeks ...	2,235,498	9,94,409 0 0	1,13,50,637 0	22,43,586 0 0	2,10,508 0 0	34,48,893 0 0	381,458	435,935	817,423
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	187,596	70,991 1 9	10,37,856 0	1,91,108 14 6	25,945 4 11	2,94,045 5 2	27,512	35,690	64,102
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	230	86 0 0	1,334 0	246 0 0	8 0 0	353 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,113,054	8,95,219 11 3	1,03,19,633 0	19,99,413 11 6	2,14,126 13 5	31,08,780 4 2	370,879	400,696	771,575

\* Excluding steamer earnings.

† Audited up to 11th August 1894.

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th September 1894, on 125 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,550	10,790 0 0	73,060 0	7,220 0 0	170 0 0	18,180 0 0	3,417	2,255	5,672
Or per mile of railway ...	244	86 0 0	577 0	58 0 0	1 0 0	145 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year* ...	355,823	1,12,954 0 0	6,42,900 0	62,454 0 0	2,602 0 0	1,78,010 0 0	43,151	36,993	70,144
Total for 13 weeks ...	386,373	1,23,744 0 0	7,14,980 0	69,674 0 0	2,772 0 0	1,96,190 0 0	46,568	39,248	75,816
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	28,366	10,121 8 11	66,732 0	4,899 2 0	255 2 0	15,265 12 11	3,417	2,255	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	227	81 0 0	534 0	39 0 0	2 0 0	122 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	392,559	1,23,944 4 6	7,71,573 0	62,730 3 6	1,861 8 0	1,88,556 0 0	48,155	36,636	74,793

\* Audited up to 11th August 1894.

## DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th September 1894, on 86 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,190	7,750 0 0	48,340 0	3,830 0 0	50 0 0	11,030 0 0	2,487	1,079	3,566
Or per mile of railway ...	246	90 0 0	574 0	44 0 0	1 0 0	128 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year* ...	225,334	73,536 0 0	5,45,319 0	30,491 0 0	1,710 0 0	94,737 0 0	29,338	9,900	39,238
Total for 13 weeks ...	246,524	80,286 0 0	5,94,659 0	34,321 0 0	1,760 0 0	1,05,367 0 0	31,815	10,439	42,254
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	...	6,208 0 0	47,464 0	4,181 0 0	435 0 0	10,878 0 0	1,671	1,965	3,636
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	214	73 0 0	533 0	48 0 0	5 0 0	126 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	219,017	70,947 0 0	5,39,543 0	32,629 0 0	2,372 0 0	96,018 0 0	23,092	23,067	46,159

\* Audited up to 11th August 1894.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 6th October 1894, on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ... ..	88,880	(b) 35,800	1,40,680	(c) 25,470	(c) 7,400	78,470	14,804	13,334	28,238
Or per mile of railway ... ..	117.17	47.08	318.36	46.92	9.79	103.80	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year. (a) ... ..	1,247,483	4,63,001	39,54,792	4,91,505	1,20,354	10,74,380	185,235	200,603	384,838
Total for 14 weeks ...	1,336,063	4,97,001	41,95,472	5,26,975	1,28,254	11,23,830	200,139	223,937	423,066
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open ... ..	103,241	41,987	322,088	39,330	10,160	91,377	14,804	14,312	28,906
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ... ..	135.24	55.54	425.98	1.89	13.44	120.87	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	1,380,210	4,84,758	32,06,768	4,07,704	1,22,529	10,16,991	220,263	185,423	405,686

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 18th August 1894.  
(b) The decrease is due to pilgrims returning from Gaya in the corresponding week of last year.  
(c) " " to close of traffic from the Punjab and to branches on the O. and N. Railway.



APPENDIX TO

# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1894.

## NOTICES TO MARINERS.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 189.

[First Publication.]

JAPAN—SIMONOSEKI STRAIT.

*Shoals found near Kanabuse.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 493 of 1894) that on a Japanese chart recently received the undermentioned shoals are shown and have been inserted in the Admiralty charts:—

1. A shoal of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fathoms lies 3 cables W. by S.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S. (S.  $70^{\circ}$  W.) from Kanabuse beacon, or approximately in lat.  $33^{\circ} 58' 20''$  N., long.  $130^{\circ} 58' 20''$  E.
2. A shoal of 4 fathoms, rock, lies 4 cables S.W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. (S.  $62^{\circ}$  W.) from Kanabuse beacon, or approximately in lat.  $33^{\circ} 58' 15''$  N., long.  $130^{\circ} 58' 15''$  E.

(Variation,  $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Westerly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 15th October 1894.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 190.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—PORT JACKSON.

*Amended sounding in East channel.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 501 of 1894) that attention has been drawn to the fact, that on certain Admiralty charts of Port Jackson, a sounding of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fathoms is shown in the position,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cables S.  $88^{\circ}$  W. from the Obelisk on Green point, East channel.

The sounding in the above position should read  $5\frac{1}{4}$  fathoms, and not  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fathoms, as charted.

Approximate position, lat.  $33^{\circ} 50' 35''$  S., long.  $151^{\circ} 16' 30''$  E.

Variation  $9^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 15th October 1894.

**GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT**

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 191.

[First Publication.]

**BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.**

*Balasore Anchoring buoy relaid.*

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 87, dated 5th May last, issued by this office, the Port Officer, Chandbally, has given further notice, that the Balasore Anchoring buoy has been relaid in 22 feet reduced; Chandipore flagstaff bearing N. 50° W. magnetic.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 15th October 1894.

**GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 192.

[First Publication.]

**BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.**

*Rangoon river—Removal of the Elephant Spit Light Vessel.*

THE Port Officer, Rangoon, has given notice that the Spit Light Vessel below Elephant Point in the Rangoon river will be removed on the 25th October 1894.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 16th October 1894.

**GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 185.

[Third Publication.]

**KOREA, SOUTH COAST—BATE GROUP.**

*Breakers reported north-east of Rem island.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 469 of 1894) that breakers have been reported in a position N. E. by E. (N. 56° E.), distant 2½ miles, from Remi island.

Approximate position, to be considered doubtful, lat. 34° 1' N., long. 126° 25½' E.

(Variation, 4° Westerly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 28th September 1894.

**GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 186.

[Third Publication.]

**CHINA SEA—BALABAC STRAIT.**

*Banguet west channel—Reef reported northward of Manyangit point.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 473 of 1894) that information has been received through the Board of Trade that the Master of the steam-vessel *Poh Ann* reports that, on 8th March 1894, that vessel, drawing 14 feet water, struck an obstruction, supposed to be a coral reef, situated with Manyangit point bearing about S. ½ W. (S. 5° W.), distant 1½ miles, and Samarang point, E. N. E. (N. 67° E.).

Approximate position, to be considered doubtful, lat. 7° 19½' N., long. 117° 4' E.

(Variation, 2° Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 28th September 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 187.

[Third Publication]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—LOMBOK STRAIT.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 474 of 1894) of the existence of a coral reef, about one cable long S. by W. and N. by E., and half a cable broad, with a least depth of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms on it, and 11 to 20 fathoms around, lying with north point of Trawangan, bearing W. by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. (S.  $72^{\circ}$  W.), distant 2 miles, and east extreme of Lajar, S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S. (S.  $40^{\circ}$  E.).

Approximate position, lat.  $8^{\circ} 19' S.$ , long.  $116^{\circ} 3' 30'' E.$

(Variation,  $2^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr.*, R.I.M..

*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 28th September 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 188.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—BATAVIA.

*Removal of the Hydrographic office.*

The following Notice to Mariners issued by the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in Netherlands—India, No. 23, dated Batavia, the 25th August 1894, is republished for general information:—

In consequence of the removal of the hydrographic office, Marine Department in Batavia to the Netherlands, a depôt of charts and directories of the Netherlands—Indian Archipelago only will remain in Batavia after 1st January 1895.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,

*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 1st October 1894.







# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1894.

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## PART I.

### Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

#### ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

#### DRAFT PROGRAMME OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN NOVEMBER 1894.

Nov. 1st ...	Darjeeling ...	Dep. ...	Forenoon ...	Private.
" 2nd ...	Motihari ...	Arr. ...	Afternoon.	
" 3rd ...	" ...	Halt ...	.....	Visit Settlement Camp.
" 4th ...	" ...	" ...	.....	Ditto ditto.
" 5th ...	Bettiah ...	Arr. ...	Forenoon ...	Visit Lauriya.
" 6th ...	" ...	Halt.		
" 7th ...	Segowlie ...	Arr. ...	Forenoon ...	Visit Settlement Camp.
" 7th ...	" ...	Dep. ...	Afternoon.	
" 9th ...	Khatmandu ...	Arr. ...	"	
" 15th ...	" ...	Dep. ...	Forenoon.	
" 17th ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Arr. ..	Afternoon ..	Settlement Camp.
" 18th ...	" ...	...	.....	Ditto.
" 19th ...	" ...	...	.....	Ditto.
" 20th ...	Siwan ...	Arr. ...	Forenoon.	
" 21st ...	Gopalganj ...	" ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	Hutwa ...	" ...	Afternoon.	
" 23rd ...	Siwan ...	" ...	Forenoon.	
" 23rd ...	Gaya ...	" ...	Afternoon ..	Visit Settlement Camps.
" 29th ...	Nawadah ...	" ...	"	
" 30th ...	Rajgriha ...	" ...	"	
Dec. 2nd ...	Bihar ...	" ...	.....	
" 3rd ...	Bakhtiarpur ...	" ...	Afternoon.	
" 4th ...	Calcutta ...	" ...	Forenoon ...	Private.

Further details will be published hereafter.

## No. 5021A.

**GENERAL.**—No. 1829A.D.—*The 16th October 1894.*—Mr. J. W. Minden Augier, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Patna, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on butwara work in the district of Monghyr.

No. 1834A.D.—*The 17th October 1894.*—Babu Sheo Nandan Lal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Patna.

No. 5015A.—*The 17th October 1894.*—Mr. H. H. Risley, I.C.S., C.I.E., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough up to 1st April 1895.

No. 5016A.—*The 17th October 1894.*—Mr. H. Lee, I.C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate.

No. 1847A.D.—*The 20th October 1894.*—The services of Lieutenant Alfred Bates Prussia, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (Supernumerary List), are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 7th August 1894.

No. 1852A.D.—*The 20th October 1894.*—Mr. H. F. T. Maguire is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Purnea, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bhagalpur, by Mr. F. H. B. Skrine.

No. 1854A.D.—*The 20th October 1894.*—Mr. E. M. Konatam is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is appointed to have charge of the Hajipur sub-division of the district of Muzaffarpur on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Purnea by Mr. H. F. T. Maguire.

No. 1873A.D.—*The 22nd October 1894.*—The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadur, Officiating Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is allowed leave for forty-two days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th October 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his present appointment by Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E.

No. 1884A.D.—*The 22nd October 1894.*—Mr. H. W. Gordon, District and Sessions Judge, Saran, is allowed special leave for five months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th September 1894.

**POLICE.**—No. 1879A.D.—*The 22nd October 1894.*—Mr. N. Williamson, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, is transferred to South Lushai Hills.

The following notification is republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No. 6728G.—*The 10th October 1894.*—Mr. H. F. Samman, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Dibrugarh, is transferred temporarily to Cachar, and deputed to the camp of the Professional Survey Party in that district.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(LAND REVENUE.)

## NOTIFICATION—No. 794T.B.

*The 18th October 1894.*—Babu Narendra Kumar Ghosh, Assistant Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Parganas, is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in the districts of Champaran and Saran.

O. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 798T.B.

*The 18th October 1894.*—Babu Narendra Kumar Ghosh, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, is authorised, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer in the districts of Champaran and Saran, under the provisions of that Act so far as they relate to Revenue Officers.

Babu Narendra Kumar Ghosh is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer, under Rule 1, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

O. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 800T.R.

*The 18th October 1894.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (2) (a) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record of rights prepared of all the lands comprised in the undermentioned mauzas of estate Bamandanga, in the district of Rangpur. The particulars to be recorded are :—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat; and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The rent payable.
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

Name of district.	Name of pargana.	Name of estate.	Name of police-station.	Name of taluk.	Name of mauzas.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rangpur ...	Bamandanga ...	Bamandanga ...	Kotwali ...	Joydeb ...	{ Arazi Joydeb. „ Dukhia.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 801T.R.

*The 18th October 1894.*—Under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, Babu Giris Chandra Sarkar, Special Deputy Collector, is appointed to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer under the provisions of the said Act, so far as they relate to Revenue Officers, in mauzas Arazi Joydeb and Arazi Dukhia, situated in pargana Bamandanga, in the district of Rangpur.

He is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 1 of Chapter VI of the Rules framed under the Act.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 805T.R.

*The 18th October 1894.*—The following officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers of the Tikari Ward's Estate in the district of Gaya, with effect from the dates on which they may join their appointments :—

- (1) Maulvi Mahiuddin Ahmed, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (2) Babu Gopi Krishna Lal, ditto ditto ditto.
- (3) „ Charu Chandra Chatterji, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (4) „ Khettro Bhusan Prosad, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 808T.R.

*The 18th October 1894.*—The following officers are authorised, under section 3(17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer in the district of Gaya, under the provisions of that Act, so far as they relate to Revenue Officers :—

- (1) Maulvi Mahiuddin Ahmed, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (2) Babu Gopi Krishna Lal, ditto ditto ditto.
- (3) „ Charu Chandra Chatterji, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (4) „ Khettro Bhusan Prosad, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector.

These officers are also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 1, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Tenancy Act.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 855T.R.

*The 22nd October 1894.*—Mr. D. Sunder, Settlement Officer of the Western Dnars, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 859T.R.

*The 22nd October 1894.*—Mr. J. G. Cumming, i.c.s., is appointed to be Settlement Officer of the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 860T.R.

*The 22nd October 1894* —Babu Bisvesvar Bhattacharya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and Maulvi Fazl-ur Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector, are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers of the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali, with effect from the dates on which they may join their appointments.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 861T.R.

*The 22nd October 1894.*—The following officers are authorised, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, to discharge the functions of a Revenue officer in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali, under the provisions of that Act, so far as they relate to Revenue officers:—

- (1) Mr. J. G. Cumming, i.c.s.
- (2) Babu Bisvesvar Bhattacharya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- (3) Maulvi Fazl-ur-Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector.

These officers are also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 1, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Tenancy Act.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

UNDER the provisions of section 2 of the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act VI of 1876 as amended by Act V of 1884, Babu Krishna Ohundra Ghosh, Manager of the Wards' and Encumbered Estates in the district of Lohardaga, is appointed to be the Manager, and the management is vested in him of the undermentioned immoveable property in the district of Lohardaga held by the party named against the same, and of any other immoveable property to which such holder is entitled in his own right or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him or his heirs, during the continuance of such management:—

Name of property.	Name of holder.
One khalsa village Bonaidega with fifty-three items of jaigir tenure in pargana Palkote.	... Kotwar Dhurm Singh.

A. EVANS GORDON, *Lieut.-Col., Offg. Commr. of Chota Nagpur.*  
CHOTA NAGPUR COMM'R.'S OFFICE, DATED RANCHI, the 15th September 1894.

## SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

(REVENUE BRANCH,—BENGAL SURVEYS.)

## ERRATUM.

*The 17th October 1894.*

In Notification No. ~~855~~<sup>859</sup>, dated 3rd July 1894, granting privilege leave for 3 months to Mr. J. P. Barker, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 29th August 1894, page 921, for "with effect from the 18th July 1894," read "with effect from 18th June 1894."

J. E. SANDEMAN, *Lieut.-Col., s.c.,*  
*Director of Surveys in Bengal.*

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 4051Med.—The 18th October 1894.*—Surgeon-Major A. E. R. Stephens has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months and twenty-eight days.

*No. 4072Med.—The 20th October 1894.*—Surgeon-Major A. Tomes has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay, in extension of the furlough sanctioned in Government Notification No. 3739Med., dated the 28th November 1893.

*No. 4074Med.—The 20th October 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain J. R. Adie has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for a further period of six months on medical certificate.

O. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 5022A.

*No. 5025A.—The 23rd October 1894.*—The order of the 15th September 1894, placing the services of Babu Buava Charan Mukherjee, Munsif of Patna, at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is cancelled.

The services of Babu Nirmal Chandra Singha, Munsif of Patna, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

*No. 1919J.D.—The 15th October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Dwarka Nath Chakravarti of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Ulubaria Regular Bench in the district of Howrah.

*No. 1921J.D.—The 15th October 1894.*—Babu Ishan Chandra Dutt is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Regular Bench at Ulubaria in the district of Howrah, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

*No. 1955J.D.—The 20th October 1894.*—The Independent Bench at Bhola, in the district of Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*No. 1957J.D.—The 20th October 1894.*—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Bhola, in the district of Backergunge, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Srisb Chandra Chakravarty. | Maulvi Abdul Sabbar.

*No. 1981J.D.—The 22nd October 1894.*—The newly constituted First Independent Bench at Serampore in the district of Hooghly is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The newly constituted Second Independent Bench at Serampore in the district of Hooghly is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*No. 1983J.D.—The 22nd October 1894.*—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Serampore First Independent Bench in the district of Hooghly, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class:—

Babu Aghore Nath Banerjee.	Babu Gopal Chandra Goswami.
„ Norendra Nath Mukherjee.	„ Shama Podo Mukherjee.
„ Dharmodas Singh Roy.	„ Siv Narayan Mukherjee.
„ Abinash Chandra Mitra.	„ Nitai Charan Adhikary.

*No. 1985J.D.—The 22nd October 1894.*—Babu Nanda Lal Goswami is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Serampore First Independent Bench in the district of Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class.

*No. 1987J.D.—The 22nd October 1894.*—Babu Mohendra Chandra Lahiri, an Honorary Magistrate of the Serampore First Independent Bench in the district of Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, and is authorised to sit singly for the trial of such cases as may be made over to him by the Sub-divisional Officer of Serampore or the District Magistrate.

*No. 1989J.D.—The 22nd October 1894.*—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Serampore Second Independent Bench in the district of Hooghly, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Hem Chandra Mukherjee.	Babu Nabin Chandra Chakravarty.
„ Akshay Kumar Chatterjee.	Tara Prasad Mukherjee.
„ Srinath Chakravarty.	Kissori Lal Goswami.
„ Umesh Chandra Mitra.	Rajendra Nath Mukherjee.
„ Beni Kanta Deb.	Jnanendra Nath Banerjee.

H. J. S. CORRON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 1946J.D.

*The 18th October 1894.*—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulvi Abdul Majeb, authorising him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar within thanas Pirojpur, Matheria, and Bhandaria in the district of Backergunge.

Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons as Kazir), the Lieutenant-Governor has also been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulvi Abdul Majeb, appointing him Kazi of the said thanas for the celebration of marriages, and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

H. J. S. CORTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

## ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 23rd October 1894.*

*No. 310.—Notification.*—The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

*No. 396, dated the 17th October 1894.*—Mr. W. H. Shortt, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

## RAILWAY.

*The 23rd October 1894.*

*No. 311.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for alterations to the Dowlutdia station of the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Goalundo, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, twenty-two acres of standard measurement in the village of Dowlutdia, pargana Mohomutpur, district Faridpur, bounded on the north by the river Ganges and land in possession of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and on the west by land in possession of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and on the other two sides by land in the village of Dowlutdia, is required within the aforesaid village of Dowlutdia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act No. I of 1894, to all it may concern.

*No. 312.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for alterations to the Bahadurpur station of the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Damukda, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land measuring, more or less, twenty-one acres and twenty-five poles of standard measurement in the village of Bahadurpur, pargana Naskerpur, district Nadia, bounded on the north by land in the possession of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and on the other three sides by land in the village of Bahadurpur, are required within the aforesaid village.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act No. I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

*No. 313.—Notification.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land in the district of Manbhum is likely to be needed for a public purpose, viz., for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of Act I of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has authorized the Engineers for the time being engaged in this undertaking to enter upon and survey lands, and to do all other acts required for the proper execution of their work as provided or specified in the said section.

*No. 314.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for improving and extending the existing transshipment yard at Mokameh Ghat station, in the village of Aunta Chanderbhan, Aunta Raghuram, Aunta Lakhan Chand, pargana Gheyasur, zilla Patna, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 10 bighas 12 cottahs 3 churs 4 dharkis of local measurement, bounded on the north by district road, east by lands of mauzas Aunta Raghuram, Aunta Chanderbhan, and Aunta Lakhan Chand, south by village road, west by land belonging to East Indian Railway, is required within the aforesaid village of Aunta Chanderbhan, Aunta Raghuram, and Aunta Lakhan Chand.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

**No. 315.—Declaration.**—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of an Assistant Engineer's quarters for Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the village of Ketkia, pargana Charra, zilla Maubhum, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, thirty bighas eight cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Furna tank and waste land held by Babu Kirty Chunder Chaudhuri, south by Gonsai Shair tauk and bastu bhita of Mohan Mahata, Doyal Mahata, Bengan Mahataui and Rafu Chutar, east by Bengal-Nagpur Railway, west by the aloe plantation of Purnha jail, is required within the aforesaid village of Ketkia.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern, and is in supersession of declaration No. 188, dated the 29th May 1894, published at page 633, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th May 1894.

F. J. JOHNSTONE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*The 18th October 1894.*

**No. 100 Marine.**—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 22 of Act VI of 1884 (the Inland Steam Vessels Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the gentlemen named below for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as second class masters and serangs of inland steam vessels. The examination will be held on Thursday, the 18th October 1894:—

(Examiners of candidates for certificates of competency as second class masters and serangs.)

Port Officer	...	...	...	...	President.
Mr. S. R. Elson, Licensed Branch Pilot	...	...	...	...	} Members.
Captain W. M. Reaks, certificated master under the Inland Steam Vessels Act	...	...	...	...	

C. W. ODLING,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

### SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 5023 A.

**No. 1860 A.D.—The 20th October 1894.**—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on survey work in the district of Champaran:—

Maulvi Abdul Hakam, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Bihar, Patna.

Babu Himangshu Nath Chuckerbutty, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Kishanganj, Purnea.

**No. 1865 A.D.—The 20th October 1894.**—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on the Muzaffarpur survey work:—

Babu Jogendra Chandra Bhanja, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Jahansabad, Gaya, on leave.

Babu Chintaharan Chatterjee, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khulna.

**No. 1876 A.D.—The 22nd October 1894.**—Maulvi Afzalur Rahman, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Tippera, is transferred to the Patna Division.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

### REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

**No. 1119 P.D.—The 17th October 1894.**—Under the provisions of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the opening of an office of Joint Sub-Registrar at Bancharampur, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Sub-Registrar of Nabinagar, in the sub-division of Brahmanbaria, in the district of Tippera.

This notification will take effect on and from the 1st November 1894.

**No. 1120 P.D.—The 17th October 1894.**—Babu Nobu Kishore Pal is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Nabinagar at Bancharampur, in the district of Tippera.

*No. 1123 P.D.—The 17th October 1894.*—Under the provisions of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, as an experimental measure for one year, the opening of an office of Joint Sub-Registrar at Nadona, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Sub-Registrar of Begamganj, in the sadar sub-division of the district of Noakhali. This notification will take effect on and from the 1st November 1894.

*No. 1124 P.D.—The 17th October 1894.*—Maulvi Syed Abdul Majid Chaudhury is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Begamganj at Nadona, in the sadar sub-division of the district of Noakhali.

*No. 1135 P.D.—The 18th October 1894.*—Under the provisions of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, as an experimental measure for one year, the opening of an office of Joint Sub-Registrar at Santasita, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Special Sub-Registrar of Noakhali. This notification will take effect on and from the 1st November 1894.

*No. 1136 P.D.—The 18th October 1894.*—Maulvi Muhammad Imdadullah, Rural Sub-Registrar of Jaffarganj, in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Santasita, in the district of Noakhali.

Maulvi Abdur Rahman Chaudhuri, Rural Sub-Registrar of Kaliganj, in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Jaffarganj, in that district.

Babu Basanta Kumar Banerjee, Rural Sub-Registrar of Bamni, in the district of Noakhali, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Kaliganj, in the district of Dacca.

*No. 1140 P.D.—The 18th October 1894.*—Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad Majumdar, Rural Sub-Registrar of Kotchandpur, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Jhenaida, in that district.

Maulvi Syed Muazzam Hossain is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Kotchandpur, in the district of Jessore.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

*No. 9112, dated 22nd October 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Kunjo Behari Nundy, of the Cox's Bazar subdivision and dispensary, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

*No. 9114, dated 22nd October 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Bana Mali Roy is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the subdivision and dispensary at Cox's Bazar in the Chittagong district, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Kunjo Behari Nundy, or until further orders.

*No. 9138, dated 22nd October 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Benode Behary Ghosal is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital on expiry of his leave.

A. CROMBIE, M.D., *Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*for Insp.-Genl. of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.*

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

### Subordinate Educational Service.

*The 8th October 1894.*—Babu Kura Ram Ray, Head Master of the Patna Survey School (class IV), was absent on leave, under Article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, for two days, viz., the 28th and 29th April 1894, in continuation of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 2nd August last.

A. CROFT,  
*Director of Public Instruction.*

### NOTICE.

#### *Entrance Examination.*

A TEST examination of private students for admission to the ensuing Entrance Examination will be held at the Office of the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on Friday, the 7th, and Saturday, the 8th, December 1894. Only candidates residing in any of the districts of the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions will be admitted to the examination.

2. Only those candidates who have not studied in any institution since the 1st September 1894, will be recognized as private students. They will be required to furnish satisfactory proof that they have not read in any school from that date. They must also produce certificates of conduct and progress in studies from the authorities of the last school where they read, or, in the case of those who have not been in any school for more than a year, from some other reliable authorities.



3. *Bond fide* teachers employed in any of the schools in the Presidency Circle may be admitted to the examination, if they can produce certificates of service and character from their employers or from the Deputy Inspector of the district concerned.

4. Each candidate should submit to this Office, not later than the 27th November 1894, his application for admission to the test examination, stating the following particulars:—

- (1) Age; (2) residence; (3) father's name; (4) second language besides English; and (5) whether he appeared at any previous Entrance Examination.

5. The admission-fee for the examination is Rs. 4 for each candidate, and is to be remitted with the application within the prescribed date, after which a fine of Rs. 2 is to be imposed for each week's delay.

6. Every private candidate must be accompanied for the purpose of identification by some person known to this Office, otherwise he will not be admitted to the test examination.

7. Candidates who are sent up by this Office must appear at the Calcutta Examination Centre.

8. Those that reside at a distance from Calcutta are to present themselves at the test examination held by the head-master of the local zillah school, on condition that they appear at the centre selected by the candidates from that institution.

#### *F. A. and B. A. Examinations.*

Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and *bond fide* teachers of recognized English schools, in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions, who have served as such for full two academical years, or for six months in the case of those who have been admitted to a former examination of the same class, will be admitted to the above examinations on production of certificates of character and length of service (with dates) from their employers. Their applications must reach this Office on or before the 1st December 1894.

**RADHIKA PRASANNA MUKHERJI,**

*Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.*

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA,

*The 3rd October 1894.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

"Nutan Path," by Babu Chandra Nath Basu, M.A., B.L., is substituted for the late Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar's "Bodhodaya" as the authorised text-book in Bengali for the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination of 1896 and subsequent years until further orders.

A. CROFT,

*Director of Public Instruction, Bengal*

#### NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that for the ensuing half-yearly Departmental Examination of Junior Civilians, Deputy Magistrates, &c., to be held in November 1894, two Local Examination Committees will be convened in this division, viz., (1) at No. 24½, Dalhousie Square, West, Calcutta, for officers employed in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna and at the Presidency, and (2) at Berhampore for officers employed in the district of Murshidabad.

By order,

BUNGSHIDHUR BANERJEE, *Personal Assistant.*

COMM. 'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 3rd October 1894.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that for the ensuing half-yearly examination of Assistant Magistrates and others to be held on Thursday, the 1st November 1894, and two following days, two Local Examination Committees will be convened in this division, viz., one at Bankipore for officers employed in the districts of Patna, Gaya and Shahabad, and the other at Muzaffarpur for officers employed in the districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.

The examination will commence at 10-30 A.M. each day.

BEPIN BEHARY MOOKERJEE, *Peral. Asstt. to Commr.,*

*for Offg. Commr. on tour.*

PATNA COMM. 'S OFFICE, *the 2nd October 1894.*

**Sheriff's Office, the 19th September 1894.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the year 1894 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 5th day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day, until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

E. TRELAWNY, *Sheriff.*

শরিক আকিল, সন ১৮৯৪ সাল তারিখ ১৯শে সেপ্টেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া বাইতেছে যে হবে বালোদার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম হুগের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোর্জদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৯৪ সালের ৫ই ডিসেম্বর বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৯৪ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা এচাং করা বাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে কোর্জদারী মিসিল করিবেক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া যোকদমা করে ইতি।

ই: ট্রিলনি, শরিক।

## NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 1828B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1892-93, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 1st November 1894, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,105 chests, viz.—

			Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	1,510
Ditto ditto at the Ghazepore Factory	...	...	1,595
Total	...	...	3,105

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 25th November 1893, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th November 1894 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th November 1894, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th November 1894.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale down to December next about the date specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering the date should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATE.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory; about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory; about chests	Total; about chests
On or about Monday, 3rd December 1894 ...	1,510	1,595	3,105

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. BOSE, *Offg. Secy.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 25th September 1894.

*Notification under Section 30 of Act XII of 1882 (the Indian Salt Act).*

In exercise of the powers conferred by the second paragraph of Notification No. 769, dated 11th February 1888, issued by the Governor-General of India in Council (in the Department of Finance and Commerce), under section 28 of Act XII of 1882, and published at pages 67-72 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th February 1888, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue, Madras Presidency, under section 30 of Act XII of 1882, authorizes each of the persons named below to exercise the powers of a Salt Revenue Officer :—

Locality.	Name.	Rank.	Powers to be conferred on each.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Province of Orissa	V. T. Subbramaniam Iyér.	Acting Assistant Inspector.	Salt Revenue Officer.	Vice M. R. Ry. P. Venkata Subbiah, transferred.
Ditto	Damodar Mahanty...	Acting 2nd grade Duffadar.	Ditto	Vice Madanna Mohan Patnaik, dismissed.
Ditto	Nidi Senapaty ...	Ditto	Ditto	Appointed for Gurubai extension.
Ditto	Kimja Behari Das ...	1st grade peon ...	Ditto	Vice Kabir Khan, transferred.
Ditto	Radha Charan Kannungo.	2nd grade peon ...	Ditto	Vice Damodar Mahanty, promoted.
Ditto	M. Kauniah ...	Ditto	Ditto	Vice M. Peddayya, transferred.
Ditto	Gebi Khan ...	3rd grade peon ...	Ditto	Vice Das Jally, died.
Ditto	Suban Khan ...	Ditto	Ditto	Vice Shaik Hazartoola, resigned.
Ditto	Bhagwata Naik ...	Ditto	Ditto	Vice Ratnakara Patnaik, promoted.
Ditto	M. Rudrayya ...	2nd grade peon ...	Ditto	Appointed on increase of the establishment.
Ditto	Dhoni Das ...	3rd grade peon ...	Ditto	
Ditto	Bhikka Naik ...	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Sadhu Charan Mahanty.	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Donardana Sreechand.	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	D. Danayya ...	2nd grade peon ...	Ditto	
Ditto	Barimi Jally ...	3rd grade peon ...	Ditto	
Ditto	Fakir Das ...	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Radha Mohan Patnaik.	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Bhagwan Mahanty	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Rama Das ...	Ditto	Ditto	Appointed for the Gurubai extension.
Ditto	Loka Nath Mahapatro.	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Gourang Patnaik ...	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Barwa Jaina ...	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Ranga Lal Singh ...	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Dina Bandhu Mardaraj Singh.	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Bhobani Dolai ...	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Aparti Patro ...	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Chakra Dhar Sreechand.	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Choitana Jally ...	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Shaik Isaff ...	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Koupai Lenka ...	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Jaladhar Mangaraj	Ditto	Ditto	

EDMUND MILLETT, *Assistant Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE (SEP. REV.), MADRAS, the 12th October 1894.

## ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that at the election held under section 27 of Act III (B.O.) of 1884, on the 25th September 1894, Babu Indra Narayan Ghose has been elected a Commissioner for Ward No. D of the Dinajpur Municipality in the district of Dinajpur, *vice* Maulvi Buzlal Rahaman Khan, who has ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Act.

HARI MOHON CHANDRA, *for Commissioner.*

COMMR'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., Darjeeling, the 20th October 1894.

*Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty, on the 15th October 1894.*

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Government golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds	Mds.
Salt from United Kingdom—			
Liverpool Panga Salt ... ..	5,52,535	1,04,051	6,56,586
" White " ... ..	1,76,986	.....	1,76,986
" Cheshire " ... ..	4,27,682	4,09,098	8,36,780
Middlesborough " ... ..	1,90,702	2,49,063	4,39,765
Liverpool " ... ..	5,781	.....	5,781
" Rock " ... ..	7,779	....	7,779
West Hartlepool " ... ..	5,801	53,255	59,056
Salt from Indian Ports—			
Bombay Karkach ... ..	51,869	5,929	57,798
Salt from Arabian and Persian Gulf—			
Linga Karkach ... ..	.....	1,18,030	1,18,030
" Rock " ... ..	1,553	7,950	9,503
Muscat Karkach ... ..	86,557	.....	86,557
" Rock " ... ..	26,181	.....	26,181
Hanjam Karkach ... ..	.....	....	.....
Shahel " ... ..	42,470	50,954	93,424
Rowaya " ... ..	3,93,570	89,128	4,82,698
Salt from other European Countries—			
Hamburg Salt ... ..	4,38,082	1,04,120	5,42,202
Salt from Gulf of Aden—			
Aden Karkach ... ..	5,46,612	.....	5,46,612
" Crushed " ... ..	75,499	.....	75,499
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>30,29,659</b>	<b>11,91,578</b>	<b>42,21,237</b>

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

C. R. MARRIOTT, *Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 23rd October 1894.



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1894.

PART I A.

## Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, in the Finance and Commerce Department, are republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE. PUBLIC DEBT.

*The 19th October 1894.*

No. 5288A.—Notice is hereby given that Government Promissory Notes and Stock of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loans may be transferred on the conditions stated below:

(a) from any one of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loans of 1842-43, 1854-55, 1st May 1865 and 1879 to any other of these loans;

(b) from the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan of 1853-54 to the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan of 1893-94.

2. The conditions on which such transfer is permitted are that—

(i) a full half year's interest is due on the Government Promissory Note or Stock Certificate at the time it is presented for transfer,

(ii) the new Note or Certificate will be issued bearing interest from the commencement of the current half-year of the loan to which it appertains,

(iii) interest up to that date will be paid on the old Note or Certificate.

3. The usual fee for renewal will be charged on each new Note or Certificate issued.

4. This Notification supersedes paragraph 2 of the Notification in this Department, No. 4565A., dated 20th October 1893.

### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*The 18th October 1894.*

No. 5245P.—Mr. William Dixon Woollam is appointed a Probationer in Class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, with effect from 10th September 1894, and is attached to the Office of the Accountant-General, Bengal.

*The 19th October 1894.*

No. 5280P.—Mr. E. N. Baker, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, is granted furlough for sixteen months, with effect from 1st December 1894.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.CUSTOMS.*The 19th October 1894.*

**No. 5287-S. R.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), tea chests of steel, other metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections:

Provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that the articles are being imported with the *bond fide* intention that they shall not be used for any purpose other than the packing of tea for transport in bulk.

STEPHEN JACOB,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Simla, the 19th October 1894.*FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 963.**—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

\* \* \* \* \*

Lieutenant H. W. A. MARSON, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 8th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—9th year commenced 30th January 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 975.**—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion—*

George Hamilton Maslin, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Dawson, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

**No. 977.**—*Behar Light Horse—*

Second-Lieutenant Morrice Magregor Halliday to be Captain, *vice* Manners, resigned.

E. H. H. COLLEN,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1894.

## PART IB.

### ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

#### MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

##### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4045M.—The 18th October 1894.*—Whereas a notification No. 3043M., dated the 27th July 1894, was published at page 196, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st August, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to confirm the rules set forth below, which were framed by the Commissioners of the Sasaram Municipality, in the district of Shahabad, under section 3 of Act XX of 1887, for the protection of wild birds and game within the limits of the said Municipality, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the above notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified that the said rules are confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor under clause 4 of the said section of the Act, and are published for general information under clause 5 of section 6 of the General Clauses Act I of 1887:—

##### *Rules.*

1. "Wild birds" for the purposes of these rules shall include jungle-fowl, non-domesticated pea-fowl, pheasant, plover, jays, egrets, golden oris, and green fly-catchers.
2. The Local Government having, by notification No. 3047M., dated the 27th July 1894, declared that the provisions of section 3, Act XX of 1887, shall apply to hares and deer, the following rules will apply to those animals also as well as to wild birds.
3. The breeding season for the purposes of these rules shall extend from 15th March to 30th September.
4. Whoever has in his possession, or exposes for sale within the limits of this Municipality, any wild bird, hare or deer killed or captured during the breeding season, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for each such bird or animal.
5. Whoever brings within the limits of this Municipality the plumage of any wild bird, or the fur or skin of any hare or deer killed or captured during the breeding season, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for the plumage of every such bird or the fur or skin of every such hare or deer. In the case of a second conviction, the fine may extend to Rs. 10 for each such bird or animal referred to in rules 1 and 2 above.
6. A reward not exceeding half the fine realized may be granted by the adjudicating Magistrate to any person who has afforded information leading to a conviction for a breach of any of the above rules.

O. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

##### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4057M.—The 19th October 1894.*—It is hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Khirpai Municipality in the district of Midnapore, having at a meeting requested the Local Government under section 23 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Surendranath Ghose, Subdivisional Officer, to be their Chairman *vice* Babu Peary Lal Ghose, resigned.

O. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION

*No. 4059 L.S.-G.—The 19th October 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Ohowdhari Lal Behari to be a member of the Sitamarhi Local Board in the district of Muzaffarpur *vice* Babu Phekan Singh, resigned.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4084 M.—The 22nd October 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 23 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Magistrate of Gaya to be the Chairman of the Gaya Municipality.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4088 L.S.-G.—The 22nd October 1894.*—It is hereby notified that under section 19, clause (3) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Purno Chandra Chatterjee, B.L., to be a member of the Local Board of Katwa, in the district of Burdwan, in the place of Babu Ram Das Chandra, resigned.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4090 M.—The 22nd October 1894.*—It is notified for general information that the declaration No. 3388 M., dated the 7th November 1893, published at page 182, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, for the acquisition of a plot of land required by the Howrah Municipality for widening and constructing the Chakerbarty's Bagau Lane, in mauza Salkia, within the municipality, is hereby cancelled.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4092 M.—The 22nd October 1894.*—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 35 of the Bengal Ferries Act I of 1885, to direct that the ferry at Santipur over the Subarnarekha river in the district of Balasore, shall be managed by the District Board of Balasore, and that all the proceeds of the ferry and all the fines levied and compensation received under the said Act in respect thereof shall be paid to the district fund, with effect from the date of this notification.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4094 L.S.-G.—The 22nd October 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 6 of the Bengal Ferries Act I of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor declares the Kaljani ferry on the new road from Alipur to Ghorghoria in the Alipur subdivision of the Jalpaiguri district to be a public ferry.

The boundaries are as follows:—west—village Pararpur; east—Alipur Duar.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4095 L.S.-G.—The 22nd October 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 35 of the Bengal Ferries Act I of 1885, to direct that the Kaljani ferry on the new road from Alipur to Ghorghoria in the Alipur subdivision of the Jalpaiguri district, shall be managed by the District Board of Jalpaiguri, and that all the proceeds of the ferry and all the fines levied and compensation received under the said Act in respect thereof shall be paid to the district fund with effect from the date of this notification.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4097 L.S.-G.—The 22nd October 1894.*—It is hereby notified that the members of the Kishorganj Local Board in the district of Mymensingh having at a meeting, under section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, requested the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased under the said section to appoint Babu Kailash Govindo Das, Subdivisional Officer, to be the Chairman of the Local Board.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4098 L.S.-G.—The 23rd October 1894.*—It is hereby notified that under section 19, clause (3) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Sriram Chandra Bose, Deputy Magistrate, to be a member of the District Board of Balasore in the place of Babu Banka Bihari Singh, resigned.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 5107 Med.—The 21st October 1894.*—The following revised rule 6 of the Rules for the Departmental and English qualification examinations of Civil Hospital Assistants of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, published under notification No. 2222 Med., dated the 4th July 1893, at pages 113 to 115, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th idem, is published for general information:—

*Revised Rule 6.*—“All expenses incurred in making local or other arrangements of duty as well as for travelling will be defrayed by Government, provided that a Civil Hospital Assistant shall not be entitled to travelling allowance for the return journey to his station if he fails to pass the examination.”

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 5113 L.S.-G.—The 23rd October 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, Babu Tarak Chandra Banerjee has been elected by the members of the Narayanganj Local Board in the district of Dacca to be a member of the Dacca District Board, *vice* Babu Shashi Kumar Ghosh, deceased.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## DECLARATION.

*No. 5109 M.—The 23rd October 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Ghatal Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for depositing materials for the bridge of boats and for constructing a shed for repair of boats and for sanitary purposes of the Ghatal Municipality in the village of Konnagor, pargana Barda, zilla Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose three pieces of land measuring, more or less, 18 cottahs and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  chitaks of standard measurement, are required. The boundaries of the plots of land are as follow:—

*Plot No. 1*, measuring 1 cottah and  $\frac{3}{4}$  chitak of land, is bounded on the North by the pukka ghat leading to the pontoon bridge; on the East by the road leading to the Subdivisional Office; on the South by the subdivisional compound, and on the West by the river Silye.

*Plot No. 2*, measuring 1 cottah and  $\frac{3}{4}$  chitak of land, is bounded on the North by the land belonging to Messrs Watson and Company, Limited; on the East by the public road; on the South by the pukka ghat to the pontoon bridge, and on the West by the river.

*Plot No. 3*, measuring 16 cottahs and 6 chitaks of land, is bounded on the North by the public road and uncultivated land belonging to Bama Charan Chakrabutty; on the East by the homestead land of Sita Nath Napit and Nobin Dagar; on the South by the Municipal road, school-latrine and lakhiraj land of Rameswar Pauja, and on the West by the Chetua circuit embankment.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## DECLARATION

*No. 5116 M.—The 23rd October 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening Peepulputty Lane and extending it to meet Ram Mohon Dutt's Lane and Lansdowne Road, it is hereby declared that for the

above purpose pieces of land Nos. 44, Elgin Road, 3-1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8-1, 22, 23-1, 24 and 25 Peepulputty Lane, 5, 6 and 9, Mokim Sircar's Lane, and 7, Ram Mohon Dutt's Lane in Bhowanipur, Dihi Panchannogram, district 24-Pargannas, measuring, more or less, one bigha, one cottah, ten chittaks and 26 square feet, are required.

The boundaries of the plots of land are as follow :—

*Portion marked A on plan.*—On the north partly Elgin Road and partly Peepulputty Lane; on the south Peepulputty Lane; on the east partly premises No. 44, Elgin Road, and partly premises Nos. 24 and 25, Peepulputty Lane; and on the west Peepulputty Lane.

*Portion marked B on plan.*—On the north partly Peepulputty Lane and partly portion of premises Nos. 4, 5 and 6, Peepulputty Lane, and partly portion of premises No. 7, Ram Mohon Dutt's Lane; on the south partly Ram Mohon Dutt's Lane and partly portion of premises Nos. 8 and 8-1, Peepulputty Lane; on the east partly portion of premises Nos. 3-1, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Peepulputty Lane, and premises No. 7, Ram Mohon Dutt's Lane and partly Peepulputty Lane; and on the west partly premises Nos. 41 and 42, Elgin Road, and partly portion of premises Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Peepulputty Lane, and 7, Ram Mohon Dutt's Lane.

*Portion marked C on plan.*—On the north partly portion of premises No. 23-1, Peepulputty Lane, and partly portion of No. 9, Mokim Sircar's Lane; on the south partly Mokim Sircar's Lane, and partly portion of No. 9, Mokim Sircar's Lane; on the east Mokim Sircar's Lane; and on the west Peepulputty Lane.

*Portion marked D on plan.*—On the north and west Mokim Sircar's Lane; on the south portion of No. 6, Mokim Sircar's Lane; and on the east a public ditch.

*Portion marked E on plan.*—On the north and west a public ditch; on the south portion of premises No. 5, Mokim Sircar's Lane; and on the east Mokim Sircar's Lane.

Plan and specifications of the land are filed in the office of the Commissioners for public inspection.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. BOLTON,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1894.

## PART II.

### Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

#### LAND SALE NOTICES.

##### Advertisement of sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of canal surplus land no longer required by Government, in the district of Shahabad, will be put to sale at 11 o'clock on the 30th October 1894.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1. If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
2. If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited; if the balance be not paid by the noon of the 16th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
3. The plots of land will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.
4. The purchasers will have to respect the right of the raiyats and collect rent from them in accordance with the rent-roll prepared and filed with the record of the case.
5. The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale—

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Name of pargana and mauza.	Approximate area of lot in bighas.	Land excluded from sale from each lot.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Shahabad...	Bhoosahula, pargana Arrah.	Bs. K. D. 18 2 2	Nil ...	...	The land situate on the bank of the river Gangi marked with stone pillars and shown in the map.
2	Ditto ...	Mohamadpur, pargana Arrah.	5 16 4	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
3	Ditto ...	Bhakura, pargana Arrah	57 16 6	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
4	Ditto ...	Punditpur, pargana Arrah	13 16 2	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
5	Ditto ...	Gyanpur, pargana Arrah	47 9 5	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
6	Ditto ...	Lachumanpur, pargana Arrah.	42 10 17	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
7	Ditto ...	Pharahda, pargana Arrah	8 16 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
8	Ditto ...	Mohanpurkaranja, pargana Arrah.	17 5 1	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
9	Ditto ...	Milkdaem, pargana Arrah	21 2 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
10	Ditto ...	Dumaria, pargana Arrah	5 2 10	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
11	Ditto ...	Bishunpura, pargana Arrah.	12 13 3	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
12	Ditto ...	Keshopur, pargana Arrah	18 4 19	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
13	Ditto ...	Semariapuraria, pargana Arrah.	63 19 19	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
14	Ditto ...	Ramsagur, pargana Arrah.	14 6 9	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
15	Ditto ...	Barahrachaturputipur, pargana Arrah.	50 13 6	Nil ...	...	Ditto.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th September 1894, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district Champaran will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 29th November 1894, at Motihari for the sa arrears.

The shares of Raja Deonandun of Sheohur and those of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, minor, of Tikari, under Court of Warc have been excluded :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
215	Jogowlia, pargana Mehsi.	Rs. A. P. 3,201 1 1	Nil	Co. Sp. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	Rs. A. P. 1,250 6 8	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 2,535 15 9	Arrears due account tauzi fraud.
409	Purnownikheim, pargana Mehsi.	3,195 11 9	Nil	Whole estate, excluding the shares of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh and Raja Deo Nandun Singh, under Court of Wards.	Narsingh Narain Singh and others.	Excluding the revenue due from the shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	1,870 10 3	Ditto.
463	Bara Shanker, pargana Mehsi.	1,462 10 8	Nil	Co. Sp. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	579 2 8	.....	698 6 9	Ditto.
613	Mehsi, pargana Mehsi	763 8 9	Nil	Whole estate except the shares of Sheohur Raja Deonandun Singh and Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, Tikari, under Court of Wards.	Mooni Ram Chowdhari and others.	Excluding the revenue of both shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	157 4 6	Ditto.

Champaran Collectorate, the 3rd September 1894.

W. D. BLYTH, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the distr of Champaran, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 29th November 1894, equivalent 16th Aghan 1302 Fusli, Thursday, at after 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears land revenue.

N.B.—The shares of Raja Deonandan Singh of Sheohur and those of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, minor, of Tikari under Cov of Wards, have been excluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amoc of demand for which to be sold.
215	Jogowlia, pargana Mehsi.	Rs. A. P. 3,201 1 1	Nil	Co. Sp. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	Rs. A. P. 1,250 6 8	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 2,535 15 9	Arrears due account of ta fraud.
409	Purnowni Kheim, pargana Mehsi.	3,195 11 9	Nil	Whole estate, excluding the shares of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh and Raja Deonandan Singh, Court of Wards.	Narsingh Narain Singh and others.	Excluding the revenue due from the shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	1,870 10 3	Ditto.
463	Bara Sanker, pargana Mehsi.	1,462 10 8	Nil	Co. Sp. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	Rs. A. P. 579 2 8	.....	698 6 9	Ditto.
613	Mehsi, pargana Mehsi	763 8 9	Nil	Whole estate except the shares of Sheohur Raja Deonandan Singh and Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, Tikari, under Court of Wards.	Mooni Ram Chowdhari and others.	Excluding the revenue of both shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	157 4 6	Ditto.

Champaran Collectorate, Motihari, the 17th October 1894.

W. D. BLYTH, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859 (read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868), that the under- mentioned tenures in the directly-managed estate of pargana Chabiskud, taluk Krishna Chandra in the district of Puri, will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 6th November 1894, at 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of tenure, mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole tenure.	Whether the whole tenure is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole tenure is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
50	Manza Jagadal, Padhan, in the directly managed estate of taluk Krishna Chandra, pargana Chabiskud.	Rs. A. P. Rent 1,117 15 6 Cesses 90 12 9 Total 1,208 12 3	The whole	.....	Bidyadhar Saha, Rathi Palai, Bidyadhar Palai, Arat Dass, Avi Palai, Uchhab Padhan, Pagn Padhan, Uchhab Padhan, and Somnath Dass.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. Rent 190 7 7 Cesses 33 12 9 Total 223 4 4 for 1301 Umil.	Rs. A. P. .....

Puri, the 5th September 1894.

H. R. H. COX, Off. Collector.

## Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated in the district of Muzaffarpur, will be put up to sale at 10 o'clock on the 1st November 1894 at the Muzaffarpur Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

## Conditions.

1st.—The amount of bid should not be less than the price shown against each lot. The lots will be sold to the highest bidders with or subject to an annual revenue shown against each lot.

2nd.—One-fourth of the amount of bid must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale:—

Name of district.	Pargana and estate.	Number of mile.	NUMBER AND AREA OF EACH PLOT.		Boundary of each sale lot.	Total area of each sale lot in local bigha.	Price of each sale lot.	Annual revenue of each sale lot.
			Number.	Area in local bigha.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Muzaffarpur.	Bela Chapra, chakla nai pargana Bisara.	3 & 4	5 6 7 8	B. K. D. 1 5 1 0 1 6 0 7 4 0 2 18	On the north and south by zamindari land in Belachhapra lakhiraj, and on the east and west by land along Dalsingh sarai road in mauza Kanbauli, tauzi No. 8001.	B. K. D. 1 16 7	Rs. A. P. 143 9 3	Rs. A. P. 0 14 7
	Ditto, ditto ...	4	11 12	2 9 2 1 18 6	On the north and south by zamindari lands in Belachhapra, tauzi No. 12390, and on the west by road lands of estate 6001, and on the east by road lands in mauza Dhiran Chhapra.	4 7 8	393 4 9	2 3 0
	Dhiran, Ohhapra, Chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	4	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	0 3 0 0 4 4 0 1 18 0 2 9 0 0 18 0 1 15 0 8 9 0 10 5 0 10 1 0 9 11 0 9 6	On the north by road land in mauza Bohoo Apouchh, on the west by road land in Bela Chapra, on the south by zamindari land in mauza Dhiran Chhapra, and on the east by road land in estate No. 6394.	3 1 6	275 13 7	1 8 6
	Raghunathpur, Jagdis, Chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	4 & 5	39 40 41 42	1 11 9 1 0 10 3 16 2 3 0 0	On north and south by zamindari land of mauza Raghunathpur, on the west by road land in estate No. 6401, and on the east by road land of Bohoo Rajaram.	9 8 7	675 14 8	3 1 3
	Bohoo Raja Ram, Chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	5 & 6	43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63	0 10 17 0 8 0 0 16 7 0 6 7 0 4 11 0 5 13 1 18 1 1 8 14 0 4 4 0 13 16 0 10 13 9 14 10 1 1 12 0 8 12 0 7 17 0 4 14 0 6 17 0 0 5 1 18 7 0 17 6 0 9 2	On the north and south by zamindari lands and mauza Bohoo Rajaram, on the west by road lands of mauza Raghunathpur, and on the east by road land in mauza Bishunpure Pirtam alias Pahladpure, tauzi No. 10825.	13 15 5	847 4 3	4 11 8
	Mankagasi, ch. nai pargana Bisarah.	7	73 74	1 1 17 0 3 16	On the north by zamindari land in Bohoo Megh, on the south by zamindari land in mauza Mankagasi, on the west by road land in estate No. 10825, and on the east by road land in Gajasinghpure.	1 5 13	92 2 10	0 8 5
	Ohhapra Roopnath, chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	7 & 8	80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87	1 4 10 1 13 17 0 3 10 0 1 16 0 7 2 1 10 2 1 12 3	On the north and south by zamindari land of mauza Ohhapra Roopnath, on the west by road land in Bohoo Megh, tauzi No. 5014, and on the east by road land of mh. Bohoo Megh.	6 13 18	480 3 3	2 11 6
	Parotimpur, chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	10	123 124	0 10 4 1 3 0	On the north and south by zamindari land of Parotimpur, tauzi No. 6183, on the west by road land of mauza Bishunpure Jainaraga, and on the east by road lands in estates Nos. 6182 and 6184.	1 13 4	119 5 0	0 10 0
	Siho, pargana Sirosa ...	12	145 146	3 12 9 4 4 13	On the north and south by zamindari lands in mauza Siho, tauzi No. 7337, on the west by road land of estate No. 7347, and on the east by road land of mauza Siho.	7 17 2	282 4 8	1 9 6
	Ditto ...	12 & 13	147 148 149 150 151 152	0 9 5 1 15 14 0 2 13 0 10 1 0 14 1	On the north and south by zamindari lands of mauza Siho, on the west by road land of mauza Siho, and on the east by road land of mauza Miraulia.	3 11 14	125 13 5	0 10 8
	Moradpur, Bangra, pargana Sirosa.	23 & 24	255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262	1 4 18 1 18 2 4 6 10 3 17 4 2 8 7 2 8 6	On the north and south by zamindari land in mauza Moradpur Bangra, tauzi No. 7523, on the west by road land in mauza Bahauddinpur, and on the east by land, on both sides of Dalsingh Sarai road, in the district of Darbhanga.	16 3 13	1,161 1 7	6 9 2

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of 24-Parganas will be put up for sale by the Certificate Officer of 24-Parganas at Alipore on the 19th November 1894, in execution of certificate case No. 2248 R.C. of 1893-94:—

No. of taul.	Name of pargana and mahal.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold or only a share.	Name of proprietor of the properties to be sold.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1534-5	Moydah Batrah ... ..	Rs. A. P. 2,932 7 4	The right, title and interest of the debtor.	Kisorey Mohan Roy.	

Alipore, the 3rd October 1894.

(689—3)

F. R. S. COLLIER, Collector, 24-Parganas.

### Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th October 1894.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up ... ..		2,00,00,000	0 0	Government securities ... ..		91,24,088	0 0
Reserve Fund ... ..		61,00,000	0 0	Other authorised investments ... ..		79,68,987	4 0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... ..	Rs. 88,48,016 6 9	1,86,06,509	15 8	Loans on Government and other authorised securities ... ..		79,96,512	12 3
Ditto ditto at Branches ... ..	97,58,493 8 11			Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ... ..		1,09,44,828	10 10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ... ..	4,79,74,489 1			Bills discounted and purchased ... ..		2,03,13,124	13 10
Bank Post Bills, &c. ... ..	4,93,920 11 1			Balances with other Banks ... ..		3,69,217	4 5
Sundries ... ..	23,87,029 10 2			Bullion ... ..		1,061	10 4
				Dead Stock ... ..		12,90,249	4 0
				Stamps ... ..		10,128	6 0
				Sundries ... ..		14,73,907	9 6
						5,94,92,096	11 2

Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ... ..	Rs. 1,89,98,608 4 6	} 3,60,74,853 11
Cash & Currency Notes at Branches ... ..	1,70,76,216 6 7	

Rupees ... 9,55,66,949 6 3

Rupees 9,55,66,949 6 3

BANK OF BENGALE,  
Calcutta, the 18th October 1894.

F. T. LEWIS, Chief Acctt.  
Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.  
Percentage 51.9.

By order of the Directors,  
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
(705—1)

### Oudh Forest Department.

#### BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

**FROM** this date the prices of sal beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—

**BEAMS**—21 feet length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.

22	"	"	2-12	"
23	"	"	2-14	"
24	"	"	3	"

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

**SCANTLINGS**—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.

Under 12 and over 7	"	2-4	"
Under 7 feet	"	?	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purpose.

For *Planing Sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still taken orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

*Second and Third Class Timber* will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

*Auction Sales* will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W.P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,  
Barhamghat Division.

Barhamghat, the 1st April 1886.

### Pure Sulphate of Quinine.

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

THE price of this quinine is as follows:—

1 pound tin	Rs. 16, or, post free, Rs. 16-12.
1 " " "	8, " " " 8-8.
1 " " "	4, " " " 4-8.

Analysis shows this quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloiks Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

### Cinchona Febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four ounce tin, Rs. 2, ans. 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 5; per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for *Cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin, eight annas per 8oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

**MAULAVI ZAHHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, M.A.,**  
intends to be enrolled a Vakil of High Court.  
(687—4)

**BABU TARAK CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTI, B.L.,**  
intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court.  
(678—4)

### Notice.

**THE** public are hereby informed that the Kartik Baruni Fair, which is held every year on the banks of the Dhaleswari river, near Munshiganj in the district of Dacca, will commence on the 26th November 1894 A. D., corresponding with 10th Agrahayan 1891 (B.S.), and continue up to 5th January 1895. Tradesmen, dealers and others may buy and sell during these six weeks.

C. J. S. FAULDER, Chairman.  
Dacca District Board's Office, the 17th September 1894.

## Notification.

IT is hereby notified under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 13th day of December 1893, treasure consisting of the articles mentioned below, valued at Rs. 4,805-6-10, was discovered in the house of the Nutturadars of Konganapuram, in the Konganapuram village, Sanhari division, Firuchengoda taluk, Salem district, in the Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Salem, in his office at Salem, at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 11th February 1895, in order that their claims may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act—

## Articles.

Serial No.	DESCRIPTION.	Estimated value.	
		Rs.	A. P.
(1)	Two gold beads of the marriage symbol, twisted wire ( ), with gold mogappus ( ), screws ( ), six in number ...	271	0 0
(2)	Two gold pieces ...	33	1 0
(3)	Three gold rings ( ) ...	88	74 0
(4)	Two-eight cornered gold rings ( ) ...	27	11 0
(5)	Two gold twisted wires ( ) ...	8	12 0
(6)	Four tanga Varagams ( ) ...	29	2 0
(7)	Nine gold Sanara coins ( ) ...	62	10 0
(8)	One gold mohur ...	23	5 0
(9)	One gold ring set with diamond ( ) ...	250	0 0
(10)	249 full sovereigns and two half-sovereigns ...	4,000	0 0
(11)	One old rupee ...	1	0 0
(12)	Pieces of cut rupees (two rupees weight) ...	1	0 0
(13)	Three quarter-rupee pieces ...	0	12 0
(14)	Three one-eighth rupee pieces ...	0	6 0
(15)	One gold ear ornament ( ) ...	4	0 0
(16)	One gold murgu ( ) ...	1	0 0
(17)	Ditto broken pieces ...	0	8 0
(18)	One earring set with red stones ...	1	0 0
(19)	Ditto set with emerald ...	1	0 0
(20)	Cash copper coins ...	0	1 7
(21)	One Gopali coin ...	0	1 0
(22)	One white stone ( ) ...	0	1 0
(23)	One Bombay pearl ...	0	0 3
(24)	Three red stones ...	0	2 0
(25)	Two spodiga stones ( ) ...	0	8 0
(26)	Two copper and one tin case ( ), in which the above articles were secured ...	0	8 0
Total ...		4,805	6 10

G. STOKES, Collector.

**WANTED** a qualified Sub-Overseer for the District Board of Birbhum on a monthly salary of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 45 by biennial increment of Rs. 3, and horse allowance of Rs. 15 per month.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, will be received up to the 7th November 1894.

The applicants should state their age.

C. G. MUSTAPPI.

Vice-Chairman, District Board, Birbhum.

(706—2)

## Wanted

**A** SUB-INSPECTOR of Schools on a salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 a month and the usual travelling allowances. Candidates who have passed the B.A. examination, or those who have passed the F.A. examination and served as a teacher for a period of 3 years, may apply for the post. The appointment will be on probation for six months. Applications are to be made to the Vice-Chairman of the Rajshahi District Board on or before the 31st October current.

B. G. BAGCHI, Vice-Chairman.

Boalia, the 17th October 1894.

(707—1)

## Notice.

**WANTED** four temporary Surveyors on a consolidated pay of Rs. 40 a month, and a temporary Overseer at Rs. 50 a month as pay and Rs. 15 as horse allowance. Applications, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the first week of November next. None need apply for Surveyors' posts who has not passed as Upper Subordinate from the Sibpur Engineering College, or passed in the first division from a survey school; and for the Overseer's post none need apply who is not qualified under rule 2(2), Part IX of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885, with sufficient experience in road and bridge works.

A. K. MUKHERJEE, District Engineer,  
Dinajpur.

The 17th October 1894.

(708—2)

## Wanted.

**NATIVE** Surveyors and Ameens on Rs. 40 and 35 respectively per mensem for 7 months for the survey of Tea lands in the Western Duars, district Jalpaiguri. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 7th of November 1894.

The Native Surveyors must be qualified to survey with theodolite, plane-table and prismatic compass. They must be able to plot neatly and to calculate areas both in acres and bighas.

The Ameens will be required to survey with plane-table and prismatic compass. They must also be able to plot maps and calculate areas as above.

R. H. RENN, Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

Deputy Commr's Office, Jalpaiguri, the 18th October 1894.

## Notice.

**I**N pursuance of section 42, Act 28 of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Alexander Dickson, tea-planter, lately Superintendent of the South Sylhet Tea Company, Limited, and resident at Kalighat tea estate, Sylhet, who died on the 25th day of October 1893, should send in their claims to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of October next, after which no claims will be admitted, and the assets of the estate will be distributed.

J. B. Young,

Administrator, Estate Alexander Dickson, deceased.

Deanston Tea Estate, Kalighat, Post Office, South Sylhet.

(411—3)

## The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

## NOTIFICATION.

**THE** following scale of charges for wharfage, shed rent and handling on kerosine oil at the Budge-Budge Petroleum Wharf, framed by the Commissioners under section 105, Act III of 1830, and approved by the Local Government in letter No. 63T.—Marine, dated 28th September 1894, is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 107 of Act III (B.C.) of 1890:—

*Wharfage*, including storage of the oil for 7 weeks from the date of the vessel coming alongside a landing-stage—6 pies per case.

*Shed rent*, for two months subsequent to the expiry of the time included in the wharfage—2 pies per case per mensem.

*Shed rent*, for all months subsequent to the above two months—1 pie per case per mensem.

## Handling charges—

- 1½ pies per case from ship to shed.
- 1½ " " " shed to railway wagon or boat.
- 2½ " " from ship direct to railway wagon.

By order of the Commissioners,

R. A. DONNITHORN, Secretary.

The 22nd October 1894.

(714—1)

**BABU DEBENDRO CHANDRO MULLICK, B.L.**, intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court, Calcutta.

(715—4)

## Notice.

RE COULTHARD AND COMPANY IN  
LIQUIDATION.

ALL claims against this firm should at once be sent in for registration to Mr. John Smith,

Trustee,

8 Old Jewry, London, E. C.

(704—1)

## Partially destroyed notes.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 039431 of the four per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 500, standing in the name of Ghunesham Mitter, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

GHUNESHAM MITTER, Ula, P. O. Nadia.

(712—3)

## Notice.

THE Public are hereby informed that the general power-of-attorney, dated the 27th Baisak 1298 (B.S.), granted by us in favour of Babu Guno Madhab Roy, son of Harasankar Roy, deceased, of Bairampur in the district of Jessore, has been revoked from the 10th Ashar 1301 (B.S.), corresponding with the 23rd June 1894.

MANMATHA NATH MITTRA.

NARENDRA NATH MITTRA.

(711—3)

## Juggetpore Syndicate, "Limited."

PROCEEDINGS of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Juggetpore Syndicate, "Limited," held on Tuesday, the 16th day of October 1894, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, at 4 P.M.

## PRESENT:

Mr. F. H. Cumberlege, Chairman.

" W. T. Carter.

" T. Traill.

" J. S. Fraser.

" George Henderson, by his attorney Mr. John Steel.

The notice convening the meeting having been read—

It was proposed by Mr. F. H. Cumberlege, and seconded by Mr. W. T. Carter, and carried unanimously—

That the following special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on Tuesday, the 25th day of September 1894, be and are hereby confirmed:—

(1) "That the Syndicate be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882."

(2) "That Mr. E. M. Shand be appointed Liquidator of the Syndicate, with all the powers conferred by the Indian Companies Act, 1882, at a remuneration of Rs. 150."

F. H. CUMBERLEGE, Chairman.

(710—1)

## POSTAL NOTICES.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta  
General Post Office on 23rd  
October 1894.

Arthur, Smith & Co.	Proprietor, Calcutta Brew-
Dewane & Co.	ery.
Greener, W. W. & Co.	Robertson, A.
Harrison & Co. (Chemists).	Rule, A. & Co.
Katz Bros.	Schoone, Henderson & Co.
Lynton & Co.	Stevenson, Paul E.
Lundy, E. A.	Thompson, Charles & Co.
Murray, M. J., Mrs.	Wild & Co.
Pandfield, A. D.	Wilson, A. B. (C.E.)
Philips, G. M.	Watling & Co.

## Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ashton, Mrs. R. H.	Kirk, G. A.
Augier, W. M.	Laewensohn, P.
Angel, Ada.	Lindgeon, Oscar.
Augustin, S. M.	Mackintosh, G. W.
Barry, T. & Co.	Maven, Miss Ada.
Bell, J.	Meyer, G. E.
Best, H. S.	Middleton, George.
Brandenburg, Mon.	Millord, G.
Braun, Alex.	Mitchel, J.
Brooke, Mrs.	Munro, J.
Brian, Miss Marie.	Nickell, Charles.
Brickley, W. G.	Nickels, C. G.
Bull, Wm.	Nicoll, J.
Coque, Val Paul.	Norton, Mrs. F. B.
Clifton, Percy.	Osborne, J.
David, Master F.	Paul, M.
David, T. R.	Proskowetz, F.
DeBaux, W.	Randolph, C. G.
Devoy, P.	Ray, MacCarthy.
Dias, E. D.	Reding, F.
Donnelly, Mrs. M.	Rushon, A. J.
Karle, T. S.	Sairel, J.
Eugene, H.	Schroder, R. C.
Fitzjones, Dr.	Sharp, Captain.
Ewin, Miss B.	Skuaroom, Jean.
Forsyth, Peter.	Small, Agnew.
Fowke, R.	Smart, F. T.
Fry, H. W.	Smith, Miss M. G. C.
Fursetzer, Olga Madame.	Scott, E. C.
George, Mr.	Southerton, F. W.
Giffard, Capt.	Stein, H.
Gorman, J. C.	Stinco, Eugenia.
Gregory, C. M.	Taylor, G. G. B.
Green, Thos. H.	Thomson, T.
Hill, Mrs. C.	Timbers, J.
Horne, Daniel.	Townsend, Mrs.
Hunter, Miss.	Triggs, Miss Mildred.
Halliday, C. E.	Ure, G. A.
Johnson, Capt. T. S.	Wilkinson, S.
Keolty, Ernest.	Wilson, R. A.
King, C. H. L.	Wood, J. M.

## Registered Letters.

Arnal, Antoinette.	Mitchell, G.
Bockmann, Paulo.	Moscowitz, L.
Lambert, Pierri.	Pratt, W. D.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office  
on the 22nd October 1894.

Brown, G. C. Cowley.	Kelly, Capt. L.
Bruce, W.	Oxborough, Rev. G. W.
Campbell, Dr.	Wikins, Rev. W. J.

JOHN OWENS,  
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	24th Oct.	Per P. & O. str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto ...	31st "	Ditto.
Ditto (book-post and pattern packets).	30th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion.	31st	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonias.	31st	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	27th	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	27th "	Ditto.
Australasian Colonias ...	3rd Nov. ...	Via Bombay and Tuticorin.
Colombo	29th Oct. ...	Per P. & O. str. Bengal.
Straits, China and Japan ...	3 th "	Per str. Lightning.
Rangoon and Moulmein ...	26th "	Ditto Purnia.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	30th "	Ditto Africa.
Akyah, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	24th "	Ditto Kistna.
Ditto ditto ...	31st ..	Ditto Kateria.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be



cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna will be received up to 7.30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8.30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7.30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.  
General Post Office, the 23rd October 1894.

### The Indian Law Reports.

*Published under Authority.*

THE Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta Madra, Bombay, and Allahabad. and comprise four series—one, for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1889 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1876:—

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	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
For the Calcutta Series ...	10 0 0	12 8 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series ...	6 0 0	7 0 0
a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately (inclusive of postage in India) ...		2 0 0
part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately (inclusive of postage in India) ...		1 0 0

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	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
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- Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
- The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
- „ Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
- „ Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page	Half page.	Quarter page.
	Ra. 20	Ra. 14	Ra. 9
For one issue ...	55	38	24
„ three issues ...	100	68	45
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- Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States: Central India (Central Provinces and the Central India Agency). Corrected up to the 31st December 1892. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super royal 8vo. Rs. 4-8. (6a.)  
*In the Press.*
- Lists of British Enactments in Force in Native States: Western India (Bombay, Baroda, Persian Coast and Somali Islands, Muscat, and Zanzibar Coast).



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1894.

PART III.

*Acts of the Bengal Council.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

ACT No. VI of 1894.

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honour on the 27th August, 1894, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 3rd October, 1894, is hereby published for general information :—

*An Act to amend Bengal Act IV of 1894.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Bengal Act IV of 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CALCUTTA ;  
The 9th October, 1894. }

1. This Act shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor General.

2. In section 37 of Bengal Act IV of 1894, the words “of a railway administration” and the words “or the railway administration” shall be omitted.

GORDON LEITH,

*Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,  
Legislative Department.*



# The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART V.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SECTIONS.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th October, 1894, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. XII OF 1894.

### THE INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR AMENDMENT ACT, 1894.

#### CONTENTS.

#### SECTIONS.

1. Title and commencement.
2. Repeal of clause (c) of Part I of Indian Articles of War.
3. Substitution of new clause for clause (d) of Part I.
4. Substitution of new clause for clause (e) of Part I.
5. Substitution of new clause for clause (f) of Part I.
6. Substitution of new title for Title I of Part II.
7. Repeal of portion of article 7.
8. Substitution of new sentence for third sentence of same article.
9. Amendment of article 8.
10. Substitution of new articles for articles 10 and 11.
11. Amendment of article 24.
12. Substitution of new articles for articles 25 and 26.

15. Amendment of article 40.
16. Substitution of new article for article 47.
17. Substitution of new article for article 57.
18. Amendment of article 65.
19. Substitution of new article for article 66.
20. Amendment of article 69.
21. Substitution of new article for article 71.
22. Substitution of new article for article 72.
23. Substitution of new articles for articles 73 and 74.
24. Repeal of articles 75, 77, 78 and 79.
25. Amendment of article 76.
26. Substitution of new articles for articles 80 and 81.
27. Amendment of article 82.
28. Further amendment of same article.
29. Insertion of new article after article 82.
30. Substitution of new articles for articles 83, 84 and 85.
31. Substitution of new articles for articles 86 to 89.
32. Substitution of new articles for articles 90 to 97.
33. Substitution of new article for article 100.
34. Repeal of article 101.
35. Substitution of new article for article 102.
36. Substitution of new article for article 103.
37. Amendment of article 104.
38. Amendment of article 107.
39. Insertion of new article after article 108.
40. Repeal of article 114.
41. Substitution of new article for article 116.
42. Substitution of new article for article 117.
43. Substitution of new articles for articles 119 and 120.
44. Substitution of new articles for articles 121 to 124.

*The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894.*

(Sections 1-4.)

## SECTIONS.

45. Repeal of articles 125 to 129.
46. Amendment of article 130.
47. Substitution of new article for article 131.
48. Insertion of words in article 132.
49. Substitution of new articles for articles 133 to 137.
50. Amendment of article 138.
51. Amendment of article 139.
52. Repeal of articles 142 to 149.
53. Amendment of articles 150 and 151.
54. Addition to article 151.
55. Amendment of article 152.
56. Further amendment of same article.
57. Insertion of new words in article 155.
58. Addition to same article.
59. Repeal of articles 156 to 159.
60. Substitution of new article for article 160.
61. Amendment of article 161.
62. Addition of new article after article 161.
63. Substitution of new article for article 162.
64. Amendment of article 163.
65. Substitution of new article for article 164.
66. Amendment of article 165.
67. Amendment of article 166.
68. Amendment of article 168.
69. Amendment of article 169.
70. Repeal of part of article 170.
71. Substitution of new articles for articles 171 to 175.
72. Substitution of new articles for articles 176 to 179.
73. Substitution of new Part for Part III.
74. Addition of Second Appendix to Articles.

*An Act to amend the Articles of War for the government of Her Majesty's Indian Forces.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Articles of War for the government of Her Majesty's Indian Forces; It is hereby enacted as follows:

**Title and commencement.** I: (1) This Act may be called the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894; and

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India fix in that behalf.

2. Part I, clause (c), of the Indian Articles of War (hereinafter called "the said Articles"), is hereby repealed.

3. For Part I, clause (d), of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(d).—*Application of Articles.*

"These Articles shall apply to all—

- (a) persons to whom they actually apply at present;
- (b) persons commissioned or gazetted as

- (c) medical subordinates;
- (d) persons attested under these Articles;
- (e) unattested recruits;
- (f) persons enrolled under these Articles;
- (g) persons, not otherwise subject to military law, who, on active service, in camp, on the march, or at any frontier post specified by the Governor General in Council by notification in this behalf, are employed by, or are in the service of, or are followers of, or accompany any portion of, Her Majesty's Indian Forces

Provided as follows:

if any person claims to belong to a class to which the Army Act is, and these Articles are not, applicable, the burden of proving that he belongs to that class shall lie upon him."

4 For Part I, clause (e), of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(e).—*Definitions.*

"In these Articles, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) 'notification' means a notification published in the official Gazette:

(2) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules made by the Governor General in Council or by any authority empowered by him in this behalf:

British officer means an officer holding a commission in Her Majesty's land forces, but does not include an honorary commissioned officer:

(4) 'Native officer' means an officer commissioned or gazetted as an officer holding a Native rank in Her Majesty's Indian Forces:

(5) 'officer' means a British officer or Native officer, but does not include a warrant officer or non-commissioned officer.

(6) 'medical subordinate' means a senior hospital assistant, a hospital assistant of the first, second or third class, and a sub-hospital assistant, but does not include an officer:

(7) 'superior officer,' when used in relation to a person subject to these Articles, includes a warrant officer, a non-commissioned officer and an acting non-commissioned officer:

(8) 'soldier' includes a non-commissioned officer and any armed person doing duty in the ranks of Her Majesty's Indian Forces:

(9) 'recruit' means a person enlisted for enrolment in any corps or department as a soldier:

(10) 'corps' means a unit of command, such as a regiment of cavalry, a regiment or battalion of infantry, a battery of artillery, and any other separate body of troops which is declared by the Governor General in Council by general or special order to be a corps for the purposes of these Articles; it also includes an army hospital corps and a transport corps:

(11) 'department' includes any division or branch of a department:

(12) 'military reward' means any gratuity or annuity for long service or good conduct; it also includes any good-conduct pay or pension and any other pecuniary reward:



*The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894.**(Sections 5-6.)*

(14) 'active service,' as applied to a person subject to these Articles, means the time during which such person is attached to or forms part of a force which is engaged in operations against an enemy, or is engaged in military operations in, or is on the line of march to, a country or place wholly or partly occupied by an enemy, or is in military occupation of any foreign country:

(15) the expression 'India' means British India, together with any territories of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of Her Majesty exercised through the Governor General in Council or through any Governor in Council or other officer subordinate to the Governor General in Council: and the expression 'British India' means all territories and places in Her Majesty's dominions which are for the time being governed by Her Majesty through the Governor General in Council or through any Governor in Council or other officer subordinate to the Governor General in Council:

(16) the expression 'general officer of the Command' means the general officer commanding the forces in a Command: and the expression 'Command' means one of the principal portions into which the army of India is, for the time being, divided:

(17) 'commanding officer,' when used in any provision of these Articles with reference to any separate portion of Her Majesty's forces or to any department, means the British officer whose duty it is under the Army Regulations, India, or, in the absence of any such Regulation, by the custom of the service, to discharge with respect to that portion of the forces or that department the functions of commanding officer in regard to matters of the description referred to in that provision:

(18) 'military custody' means the arrest and confinement of a person, according to the usages of the service:

(19) 'court-martial' means a court-martial held under these Articles:

(20) 'criminal court' means a court of ordinary criminal justice in British India, or established or continued elsewhere by the authority of the Governor General in Council:

(21) 'civil offence' means an offence which if committed in British India would be triable by a criminal court:

(22) "offence" means any act or omission punishable under these Articles and includes a civil offence as hereinbefore defined: and

(23) expressions occurring in the Indian Penal Code and used in these Articles and not herein otherwise defined shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Code"

XLV of 1860.

5. For Part I, clause (f), of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(f).—*Saving of certain Regulations.*

"Nothing in these Articles shall affect any regulations by which the respective offices and powers of cantonment magistrates and officers in charge of the police in cantonments are defined and controlled."

6. For Part II, Title I, of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

**"TITLE I.—ENROLMENT, ATTESTATION, DISMISSAL AND DISCHARGE.**

"Article 1.—(1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification, declare what persons or classes of persons shall be enrolled only, or be both enrolled and attested, respectively.

(2) A person shall be deemed to be enrolled under these Articles when his name has, with his consent, been entered in the prescribed manner on the list of a corps or department of Her Majesty's Indian Forces.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this article with respect to recruits, every person to be attested under these Articles shall be taken before the prescribed civil or military officer, and that officer shall read and explain to him, or cause to be read and explained to him in his presence, the questions set forth in the prescribed form of attestation, and such other matters if any) as may be prescribed; and, after having cautioned him that if he makes a false answer to any question set forth in the attestation form he will be liable to be punished as provided by these Articles, shall record the answer to each question, and shall, if he is satisfied that the person fully understands the questions, and that the answer has been correctly recorded opposite each question, and if he perceives no impediment, administer to the person an affirmation or oath in the prescribed form.

(4) The form of affirmation or oath prescribed under this article shall contain a promise that the person to be attested will be faithful to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and that he will serve in Her Majesty's Indian Forces and go wherever he is ordered by land or sea, and that he will obey all commands of any officer set over him, even to the peril of his life.

(5) When a recruit is reported fit for duty, an affirmation or oath in the same form shall be administered to him in the prescribed manner by the commanding officer in front of the corps or such portion thereof or such members of the department as shall be present.

(6) After administering the affirmation or oath, the officer shall authenticate the attestation paper by his signature, and the person shall then be deemed to have been attested.

(7) Subject to any rules which may be prescribed, the Commander-in-Chief in India, or the general officer of the Command, may direct that any persons to whom these Articles apply as attested persons shall, for the purposes of these Articles, be deemed to be enrolled, and that any persons to whom these Articles apply as enrolled persons shall, for the purposes of these Articles, be deemed to be attested.

"Article 2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of the Army Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification, direct that persons of any class subject to these Articles shall, for any of the purposes of these Articles, be deemed to be Native officers, warrant officers or non-commissioned officers; and,

(2) Subject, as aforesaid, any prescribed authority may issue an order giving a like direction.

*The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894.*

(Sections 7-11.)

(3) Any notification or order issued under this article may be cancelled by the authority issuing the same; and,

(4) Subject as aforesaid, any person of the said classes with respect to whom no such notification or order is in force shall, so far as may be, be deemed for all the purposes of these Articles to be of a rank inferior to that of a non-commissioned officer.

(5) Should any question arise as to the rank of any other person subject to these Articles, or as to whether any such person is above or below a specified rank, the decision of the Governor General in Council thereon shall be conclusive.

(6) Every person subject to these Articles shall for the purposes thereof, be deemed to be under the commanding officer of the corps or department (if any) to which he is attached, and, if not attached to any corps or department, under any officer who may for the time being be named as his commanding officer by the general or other officer commanding the force with which such person may for the time being be serving, or of any other prescribed officer, or, if no such officer is named or prescribed, under the said general or other officer commanding:

Provided that a general or other officer commanding shall not place any person under an officer of official rank inferior to that of such person if there is present at the place where such person is any officer of higher rank under whom he can be placed.

"Article 3.—(1) Every Native officer shall be liable to dismissal from the service by the sentence of a general court-martial, and to dismissal or discharge by order of the Governor General in Council, or of the Commander-in-Chief in India, or of the general officer of the Command to which he belongs.

(2) A Native officer dismissed under these Articles shall forfeit all claim to pension.

"Article 4.—(1) Every person subject to these Articles, other than a Native officer, shall be liable to—

a) dismissal from the service by the sentence of any court-martial empowered to try him, and

(b) dismissal or discharge from the service, by order of the Governor General in Council, or of the Commander-in-Chief in India, or of the general officer of the Command to which he belongs, or of the officer commanding the division or district in which he is serving, or, if he belongs to a force not attached to a command, by order of the officer commanding such force.

(2) Every person so dismissed shall forfeit all claim to pension.

"Article 5.—(1) Every attested person of or below the rank of non-commissioned officer who has been dismissed or discharged from the service, and

Attested person dismissed or discharged and re-enlisting or making false answer to his attestation.

or discharge, may be dismissed the service by the officer commanding the corps or department with which he is serving; and

(2) Every attested person of or below the rank of non-commissioned officer who is discovered to have made a wilfully false answer to any question set forth in the attestation paper which has been put to him by, or by direction of, the officer before whom he appears for the purpose of being attested, shall, on conviction by court-martial, be liable to suffer imprisonment (with hard labour and with or without solitary confinement) or such less punishment as is in these Articles mentioned.

"Article 6.—Every attested person who is dismissed or discharged from the service shall be furnished by his commanding officer with a certificate, in the English language and in the mother-tongue of such person (when his mother-tongue is not English), setting forth—

- (a) the authority dismissing or discharging him;
- (b) the cause of his dismissal or discharge; and
- (c) the full period of his service in the army."

7. In article 7, sentence 1, of the said Articles, the words "in any regiment, corps, detachment or guard" are hereby repealed.

8. For the third sentence of the last-mentioned article the following shall be substituted, namely:

"or who, knowing or having reason to believe in the existence of any mutiny or sedition, or of any intention to mutiny or create sedition, or of any conspiracy against the State,"

9. In article 8 of the said Articles, for the words "under any circumstances in which the superior officer is distinguishable as such in any manner" the words "knowing or having reason to believe him to be such" shall be substituted.

10. For articles 10 and 11 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

*Desertion.*

"Article 10.—Who deserts or attempts to desert the service;—or

"Re-enlistment without having been discharged.

"Article 11.—Who, without having first obtained a regular discharge from the corps or department to which he belongs, enlists or enrolls himself in any other corps or department;—or"

11. For the last paragraph of article 24 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

"Whenever any person is convicted of an offence specified in article 7 and punishable

*The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894.**(Sections 12-23.)*

12. For articles 25 and 26 of the said Articles

the following shall be substituted, namely:

Substitution of new articles for articles 25 and 26.

*"Unbecoming behaviour."*

"Article 25.—Any officer, medical subordinate or warrant officer who behaves in a manner unbecoming his position and character;—and any person subject to these Articles—

*"Intoxication on duty."*

"Article 26.—Who is in a state of intoxication when on or after having been warned for any duty, or on parade, or on the line of march;—or"

13. For article 31, of the said Articles the

following shall be substituted, namely:

Substitution of new article for article 31.

*"Failure to rejoin."*

"Article 31.—Who, being on leave of absence and having received information from proper authority that his corps or department has been ordered on service, fails, without sufficient cause, to rejoin without delay;—or"

14. For article 39 of the said Articles the

following shall be substituted, namely:

Substitution of new article for article 39.

*"Impeding Provost-marshal."*

Article 39.—Who impedes a provost-marshal or assistant provost-marshal, or any officer or non-commissioned officer or other person legally exercising authority under or on behalf of a provost-marshal, or, when called on, refuses to assist, in the execution of his duty, the provost-marshal, assistant provost-marshal, or any such officer, non-commissioned officer or other person;—or"

15. In article 40 of the said Articles the words

"enrolled or" shall be inserted between the word "person" and the word "attested".

Amendment of article 40.

16. For article 47 of the said Articles the

following shall be substituted, namely:

Substitution of new article for article 47.

*"Making away with regimental necessities."*

*"Article 47.—Who—*

(a) designedly or through neglect kills, injures, makes away with or loses his horse or ill-treats any animal used in the public service;—or

(b) dishonestly or fraudulently removes, conceals or delivers to any person, or designedly or through neglect injures or loses his arms, clothes, tools, musical or surgical instruments, equipments, ammunition, accoutrements or regimental necessities, or any such articles entrusted to him or belonging to any other person;—or

(c) sells, pawns, destroys or defaces any medal or decoration granted to him by order of Her Majesty or of the Governor General in Council for service in the field or for general good conduct;—or

17. For article 57 of the said Articles the fol-

lowing shall be substituted,

*"Punishment for offences mentioned in articles 54, 55 and 56."*

"Article 57.—Shall, if convicted by a general court-martial, be sentenced to be dismissed the service and to forfeit any arrears of pay and allowances due to him at the time of dismissal, and shall be punishable also with imprisonment (with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement) for a term which may extend to two years: and shall, if convicted by a district court-martial, be liable to any or all of the penalties which such court is competent to inflict."

18. In article 65 of the said Articles the

word "other" shall be omitted.

Amendment of article 65.

19. For article 66 of the said Articles the

following shall be substituted, namely:

Substitution of new article for article 66.

*"Penalties for offences specified in articles 58 to 65."*

"Article 66.—Shall, on conviction by a general or district court-martial, be liable to any or all of the punishments, other than death or transportation, which the court-martial is competent to award"

20. In article 69 of the said Articles, for the

words "such punishments as" to the end, the words "any or all of the punishments, other than death or transportation, which the court-martial is competent to award"

Amendment of article 69.

21. For article 71 of the said Articles the

following shall be substituted, namely:

Substitution of new article for article 71.

*"Abetment."*

"Article 71.—Every person who abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence punishable under these Articles may be punished with the punishment hereinbefore provided in these Articles for such offence."

22. For article 72 of the said Articles the

following shall be substituted, namely:

Substitution of new article for article 72.

"Article 72.—For the purposes of these Articles, there shall be five kinds of courts-martial, that is to say—

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| (1) General courts-martial.         | { Hereinafter called ordinary courts-martial.      |
| (2) District court-martial.         |  |
| (3) Regimental courts-martial.      |  |
| (4) Summary general courts-martial. | { Hereinafter called extraordinary courts-martial. |
| (5) Summary courts-martial.         |  |

23. For articles 73 and 74 of the said Articles

the following shall be substituted, namely:

Substitution of new articles for articles 73 and 74.

*"Ordinary Courts-martial."*

"Article 73.—(1) The following authorities shall have power to convene general or district courts-martial, namely:

Power to convene ordinary courts-martial.

- the Commander-in-Chief in India,
- the general officer of the Command,
- any officer empowered in that behalf by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

*The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894.**(Sections 24-31.)*

India or the general officer of the Command.

(2) The power of convening general or district courts-martial may be granted under clause (1), sub-clause (c), subject to such restrictions, reservations, exceptions and conditions as the Commander-in-Chief in India or the general officer of the Command granting the power may think fit.

(3) Any warrant under this article for convening general or district courts-martial, or either of them, may be addressed to an officer by name, or by designation of his office, or partly in one way and partly in the other, and may or may not, according to the terms thereof and the mode in which it is addressed, be limited to an officer named or be extended to any person for the time being performing the duties of such officer, or to the successors in command of such officer.

*“Article 74.—*A general court-martial shall, if held in British India, consist of not less than seven officers unless that number, due regard being had to the public service, is not available, in which case the court may consist of not less than five officers.”

24. Articles 75, 77, 78 and 79 of the said Articles are hereby repealed.

25. In article 76 of the said Articles, for the words “reduction to the ranks” the words “reduction to a lower grade or to the ranks” shall be substituted.

26. For articles 80 and 81 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

*“Article 80.—*A district court-martial shall consist of not less than five officers, unless that number, due regard being had to the public service, is not available, in which case the court may consist of not less than three officers.

*“Article 81.—*A district court-martial may, when necessary, be composed wholly of officers of the corps or department to which the accused belongs.”

27. In article 82 of the said Articles the words “or garrison” and the words “other than mutiny” shall be omitted.

28. In the last-mentioned article, for the words “one year” the words “two years” and for the words “reduction to the ranks” the words “reduction to a lower grade or to the ranks” shall be respectively substituted.

29. After article 82 of the said Articles the following article shall be inserted, namely:

*“Article 82A.—*Whenever a general or district court-martial is ordered to be composed of the smaller number of officers specified in article 74 or 80, the order convening the court shall expressly state that the larger number of officers is not due regard being had to

the public service, available; and that statement shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so stated.”

30. For articles 83, 84 and 85 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

*“Article 83.—*A regimental court-martial may be appointed by the officer commanding any corps or department or detachment thereof by any officer when in command of two or more corps or departments or detachments thereof.

*“Article 84.—*A regimental court-martial shall consist of not less than three officers.

*“Article 85.—*A regimental court-martial shall have power to try all persons subject to these Articles and not above the rank of non-commissioned officer—

(a) for any offence triable by a court-martial under these Articles, except an offence punishable under articles 7 to 23 (both inclusive), articles 54 to 65 (both inclusive), or articles 171 to 173 (both inclusive), and

(b) with the previous sanction of the prescribed authority, for any of the offences so excepted.

*“Article 85A.—*A regimental court-martial shall have power to pass any sentence which might have been passed by a district court-martial for the like offence other than suspension from rank, pay and allowances:

Provided that no sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, nor any of the additional punishments specified in article 135, shall be passed by a regimental court-martial.”

31. For articles 86 to 89 (both inclusive) of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

*“Article 86.—*(1) The officers composing a court-martial convened under the foregoing provisions shall, except as hereinafter provided, be Native officers.

(2) The Governor General in Council, or the Commander-in-Chief in India, or the general officer of the Command, or any officer empowered in that behalf by warrant of the Commander-in-Chief in India or the general officer of the Command, may direct that any court-martial convened under these Articles shall be composed of British instead of Native officers.

(3) Any person subject to these Articles, who is under orders for trial by any court-martial, may claim to be tried by British officers.

(4) In all cases the right of making such a claim shall, before the court is convened, be explained to the person under orders for trial by the commanding officer, or some officer deputed by him in this behalf, and, when such a claim is made, the court shall be constituted accordingly.

(5) A court-martial convened for the trial of any person subject to these Articles, and serving with any British corps or detachment, may be composed of British officers if, in the opinion

*The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894.*

## (Section 32.)

of the officer convening the court (such opinion to be expressed in the order convening the court and to be conclusive), Native officers are not available with due regard to the public service for service on the court.

Judge advocate and appointment of superintending officer for Native court-martial.

"Article 87.—(1) Every general court-martial shall be attended by a judge advocate.

(2) If no officer of the judge advocate general's department is available, the officer convening the court shall appoint a fit person to act as judge advocate at the trial.

(3) No person under orders for trial or under trial by any court-martial may, without the leave of the court, object to any person acting or professing to act as judge advocate.

(4) A British officer of not less than four years' service, hereinafter called the superintending officer, shall be appointed to superintend the proceedings of every court-martial composed of Native officers which is not attended by a judge advocate.

"Article 88.—(1) At every court-martial the senior officer shall sit as president. President. president without special appointment as such.

(2) In case of the death or unavoidable absence of the president, the next senior officer shall take the place of the president, without special appointment as such, and the trial shall proceed if the court is still composed of not less than the smallest number of officers of which it is required by these Articles to consist.

"Article 89.—No finding or sentence of a general, district or regimental court-martial shall be valid, except so far as it may be confirmed as provided by these Articles. Finding and sentence invalid without confirmation.

"Article 89A.—(1) The following authorities shall have power to confirm the findings and sentences of general and district courts-martial: By whom findings and sentences may be confirmed or otherwise disposed of.

- (a) the Commander-in-Chief in India;
- (b) the general officer of the Command, as regards troops under his command wherever stationed;
- (c) the officer commanding a force not attached to a Command;
- (d) any officer empowered in that behalf by warrant of the Commander-in-Chief in India or the general officer of the Command;

Provided that, except on active service or beyond the limits of India, no warrant issued under this article shall be deemed to empower an officer to confirm any finding or sentence in the case of an officer, medical subordinate or warrant officer, or a sentence of death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years in any case whatever.

(2) The provisions of article 73, clauses (2) and (3), shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to warrants issued under this article.

(3) The officer who convenes a regimental court-martial or the officer having authority to convene such court-martial, at the date of the submission of the finding and sentence thereof, shall have power to confirm the same.

"Article 89B.—Subject to such restrictions as may be contained in any warrant issued under the last preceding article, the confirming officer may, when

Power of confirming officer to mitigate, remit or commute sentence.

confirming the sentence of a court-martial, mitigate or remit the punishment thereby awarded, or commute that punishment for any less punishment or punishments to which the offender might have been sentenced by the court-martial:

Provided that a sentence of transportation shall not be commuted to a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding the term of transportation awarded by the court."

Substitution of new articles for articles 90 to 97.

32. For articles 90 to 97 (both inclusive) of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

*"Extraordinary Courts-Martial.*

"Article 90.—The following authorities shall have power to convene a summary general court-martial, and such a court-martial may be convened—

- (a) in any place, whether within or beyond British India, by an officer empowered in this behalf by an order of the Governor General in Council or of the Commander-in-Chief in India or of the general officer of the Command;
- (b) by an officer commanding any detached portion of Her Majesty's troops upon active service when, in his opinion, it is not practicable, with due regard to discipline and the exigencies of the service, that an offence should be tried by an ordinary general court-martial.

"Article 91.—(1) A summary general court-martial shall consist of not less than three officers, who may be either British or Native, or both British and Native officers, as the officer convening the court thinks fit. Composition of summary general courts-martial.

(2) Such court may be convened and the proceedings thereof be recorded in accordance with the form in the Second Appendix to these Articles with such variations as the circumstances of each case may require:

Provided that the convening officer may, in respect of any such trial by such court, specially order the evidence, together with the prisoner's statement in defence, to be fully recorded in writing.

"Article 92.—A summary general court-martial shall have all the powers of a general court-martial, and, subject to any instructions contained in the order convening the court, its sentence shall be valid, and may be carried out forthwith in case it does not exceed that which a district court-martial is empowered to pass, and in any other case when confirmed by the authority convening the court. Powers of a summary general court-martial.

"Article 93.—(1) A summary court-martial may be held—

- (a) by the commanding officer, being a combatant officer, of any corps or depart-

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- ment of Her Majesty's Indian forces, or of any detachment of those forces;

- (b) by the commanding officer of any British corps or detachment to which Native combatant details subject to these Articles are attached.

(2) At every summary court-martial the officer holding the trial shall alone constitute the court, but the proceedings shall be attended throughout by two other officers, British or Native, who shall not, as such, be affirmed or sworn.

(3) The proceedings shall be recorded in the English language, and, when closed, shall be signed by the officer holding the trial, and by the officers attending thereat.

(4) A summary court-martial may try any person subject to these Articles and under the command of the officer holding the court, except an officer, medical subordinate or warrant officer.

(5) Any member of an army hospital corps may be tried by summary court-martial by any officer authorised in this behalf by the officer commanding the division, district, brigade or station to which the alleged offender belongs.

*"Article 94.—*A summary court-martial may try any offence punishable under any of these Articles:

Provided that when there is no grave reason for immediate action, and reference can, without detriment to discipline, be made to superior authority, a summary court-martial shall not try without such reference any of the following offences, namely:

- (a) any offence punishable under any of the articles 7 to 23 (both inclusive), or articles 54 to 65 (both inclusive), or article 171;

- (b) any offence against the officer holding the court.

*"Article 95.—*(1) A summary court-martial held by the commanding officer of a corps or department may pass any sentence which can be passed under these Articles, except a sentence of death or transportation, or of imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

(2) A summary court-martial held by any other officer may pass any sentence which can be passed under these Articles, except a sentence of death or transportation, or of imprisonment for a term exceeding six months.

*"Article 96.—*The finding and sentence of a summary court-martial shall not require to be confirmed, but may be carried out at once

Provided that, if the officer holding the trial is of less than five years' service, he shall not, except on active service, carry into effect any sentence until it has received the approval of a superior military officer commanding not less than a corps.

*"Article 97.—*The proceedings of every summary court-martial shall, without delay, be forwarded to the officer commanding the district, or the division or brigade, within

officer: and such officer or the Commander-in-Chief in India or the general officer of the Command, or, when the court is held in a force not attached to a Command, the officer commanding the force, may, for reasons based on the merits of the case, but not on any merely technical grounds, set aside the proceedings."

33. For article 100 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

*"Article 100.—*(1) Whenever any person subject to these Articles is accused of any offence which his commanding or other superior officer considers should be tried by court-martial, such officer shall order the accused to be placed in military custody until he can be tried by a court-martial or is discharged by proper authority.

(2) No such person shall be detained in military custody longer than is necessary for the purposes of justice."

34. Article 101 of the said Articles is hereby repealed.

35. For article 102 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

*"Article 102.—*(1) An interpreter shall be appointed to every court-martial.

(2) If no duly qualified interpreter is available at the station or place where the court-martial sits, the officer appointing the court, or the officer commanding in the district or place within or at which the trial is to be held, shall appoint any competent person to perform the duty of interpreter.

(3) When no other qualified or competent person is available, the superintending officer, or, in the case of an European court, the president, shall perform the duty of interpreter.

(4) In the case of a trial by a summary court-martial, the officer holding the trial, or one of the officers in attendance thereat, may perform the duty of interpreter if no other competent interpreter is available.

(5) No interpreter shall, as such, have a vote upon any matter."

36. For article 103 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

*"Article 103.—*(1) When a court-martial after the commencement of the trial is reduced below the smallest number of officers of which it is by these Articles required to consist, it shall be deemed to be dissolved.

(2) If, on account of the illness of the prisoner before the finding, it is impossible to continue the trial, a court-martial shall be dissolved.

(3) Where a court-martial is dissolved under this article, the prisoner may be tried again.

*"Article 103A.—*The president of a court-martial may, on any deliberation among the members, cause the court to be cleared of all other persons.

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**"Article 103B.**—The court may, when it thinks fit, view any place."

**37.** In article 104 of the said Articles the words "general court-martial appointed under an Order in Council, or of any other" and the words and figures "under article 96 or 97" shall be omitted.

**38.** In article 107 of the said Articles, for the words "courts-martial, other than courts-martial appointed under an Order in Council, or summary" the word "ordinary" shall be substituted.

**39.** After article 108 of the said Articles the following article shall be inserted, namely:

**"Article 108A.**—At a summary court-martial the interpreter shall make affirmation or oath down to the words 'published by authority' only."

**40.** Article 114 of the said Articles is hereby repealed.

**41.** For article 116 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

**"Article 116.—(1)** A prisoner charged before a court-martial with desertion may be found guilty of attempting to desert or of being absent without leave.

**(2)** A prisoner charged before a court-martial with attempting to desert may be found guilty of desertion or of being absent without leave.

**(3)** A prisoner charged before a court-martial with any one of the following offences, that is to say, theft, dishonest misappropriation or conversion, criminal breach of trust, or dishonestly receiving or retaining stolen property, may be found guilty of any other of those offences.

**(4)** A prisoner charged before a court-martial with any other offence under these Articles may, on failure of proof of an offence having been committed under circumstances involving a more severe punishment, be found guilty of the same offence as having been committed under circumstances involving a less severe punishment."

**42.** For article 117 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

**"Article 117.—(1)** When any person subject to these Articles has been convicted by a court-martial of any offence, such court-martial shall enquire into, and receive and record evidence of, any previous convictions of such person, either by a court-martial or by a criminal court, and shall further enquire into and record the general character of such person.

**(2)** Evidence received under this article may be either oral, or in the shape of entries in, or certified extracts from, court-martial books or other official records; and it shall not be necessary to prove the signature to such certified entries, nor shall it be necessary to give notice

before trial to the person tried that evidence as to his previous convictions or character will be received.

**(3)** At a summary court-martial the commanding officer holding the trial may, if he thinks fit, record any previous convictions against the offender and his general character, as of his own knowledge, instead of requiring them to be proved under the foregoing provisions of this article.

**"Article 117A.**—Subject to the provisions of the last foregoing article, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, subject to such modifications thereof and to such additional rules of evidence as the Governor General in Council may, by notification, direct, shall apply to all proceedings before a court-martial."

**43.** For articles 119 and 120 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

**"Article 119.**—No sentence of death shall be passed by any court-martial without the concurrence of two-thirds at the least of the members of the court.

**"Article 120.—(1)** The finding or sentence of any court-martial may be once revised by order of the officer authorized to dispose of the proceedings, and, on such revision, the court, if so directed by him, may take additional evidence.

**(2)** The court, on revision, shall consist of the same officers as were present when the original decision was passed, unless any of those officers shall be unavoidably absent.

**(3)** In case of such unavoidable absence the cause thereof shall be duly certified in the proceedings, and the court shall proceed with the revision, provided it still consists of the smallest number of officers of which such court is by these Articles required to consist."

**44.** For articles 122 to 124 (both inclusive) of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

**"Article 122.—(1)** The judge advocate in the case of a general court-martial, and the officer ordering the trial in the case of any other court-martial, may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance before the court, at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons, of any person either to give evidence or to produce any document or other thing.

**(2)** In the case of a witness amenable to military authority, the summons shall be sent to the officer actually commanding the corps, department or detachment to which he belongs, and such officer shall serve it upon him accordingly.

**(3)** In the case of any other witness, the summons shall be sent to the magistrate within whose jurisdiction he may be or reside, and such magistrate shall give effect to the summons as if the witness were required in the court of such magistrate.

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(4) When a witness is required to produce any particular document or other thing in his possession or power, the summons shall describe it with convenient certainty.

1 of 1872. (5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, sections 123 and 124, or to apply to any letter, post-card, telegram or other document in the custody of the postal or telegraph authorities.

(6) If any document in such custody is, in the opinion of any district magistrate, chief presidency magistrate, high court or court of session, wanted for the purposes of any court-martial, such magistrate or court may require the postal or telegraph authorities, as the case may be, to deliver such document to such person as such magistrate or court may direct.

(7) If any such document is, in the opinion of any other magistrate or of any commissioner of police or district superintendent of police, wanted for any such purpose, he may require the postal or telegraph department, as the case may be, to cause search to be made for and to detain such document pending the orders of any such district magistrate, chief presidency magistrate or court.

"Article 123.—(1) Any witness duly summoned, and any person who commits any contempt of court in the presence of a court-martial, or any offence described in article 56, 67 or 68, shall, if subject to these Articles, be proceeded against as the court may direct.

(2) If any such witness or person is not so subject, the president of the court-martial may certify the offence under his hand to the court of any magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it was committed, and the magistrate may thereupon take cognizance of the case, and, after hearing anything which the accused may desire to say, dispose of it as if the offence had been committed in a proceeding in the court of such magistrate.

Privileges of persons attending courts-martial. "Article 124.—(1) No president or member of a court-martial, no judge advocate or superintending officer, no party to any proceeding before a court-martial or his legal practitioner or agent, and no witness acting in obedience to a summons to attend a court-martial, shall, while proceeding to, attending on or returning from, a court-martial, be liable to arrest under civil or revenue process.

(2) If any such person is arrested under any such process, he may be discharged by order of the court-martial."

Repeal of articles 125 to 129. 45. Articles 125 to 129 (both inclusive) of the said Articles are hereby repealed.

Amendment of article 130. 46. In article 130, clause (d), sentence 1, of the said Articles, for the words "one year" the words "two years" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new article for article 131. 47. For article 131 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

"Article 131.—Dismissal from the service may

48. In article 132 of the said Articles, Insertion of words after the word "reduced" in article 132. the words "to a lower grade or" shall be inserted.

49. For articles 133 to 137 (both inclusive) of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely

"Article 133.—In executing a sentence of solitary confinement, such confinement shall in no case exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods; and, when the imprisonment awarded shall exceed three months, the solitary confinement shall not exceed seven days in any one month of the whole imprisonment awarded, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods.

"Article 134.—A non-commissioned officer sentenced by court-martial to any of the punishments specified in the second paragraph of article 132 shall be deemed to be reduced to the ranks.

"Article 135.—On a conviction of any offence, a general, summary general or district court-martial may, in addition to any other punishment which it is empowered to award, sentence the offender to forfeit all advantage as to additional pay and claim to pension on discharge which might otherwise have accrued from the length or nature of his former service, or to forfeit all such advantage absolutely, whether it has accrued from former service or may accrue from future service, or to forfeit service for the purpose of promotion, increased pay or pension or any other prescribed purpose, or to forfeit any military decoration or reward.

"Article 136.—Whenever a person subject to these Articles is convicted by a court-martial, his good-conduct pay shall, subject to any rules or orders which may from time to time be made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, cease.

"Article 137.—On a conviction for any offence, if the offender is sentenced to dismissal from the service, or if his sentence involves such dismissal, he may further be sentenced to forfeit, if the court shall so direct,—

(a) all or any arrears of pay and allowances or other public money due to him at the time of his dismissal, or

(b) such portion thereof as may be required to make good any proved loss or damage arising out of his offence."

50. The first paragraph of article 138 of the said Articles, and the word "and" at the beginning of the second paragraph of the same article, are hereby repealed.

51. In article 139 of the said Articles, for the words "in the case of an officer, two-thirds or



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52. Articles 142 to 149 (both inclusive) of the Repeal of articles said Articles are hereby repealed.

53. In articles 150 and 151 of the said Articles. after the words "the offender shall" the words "as soon as may be convenient" shall be inserted, and for the words "the nearest jail" the words "a jail" shall be substituted.

54. To the last-named article the following Addition to article proviso shall be added, namely:

"Provided that, in the case of a sentence of such imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, the confirming or superior authority or, in the case of a summary court-martial, the commanding officer holding the trial may direct that the sentence shall be undergone in military custody."

55. To article 152 of the said Articles the words "Subject to the control of the Commander-in-Chief in India" shall be prefixed; and for the words "the Commander-in-Chief of a Presidency" the following words shall be substituted, namely: "the general officer of the Command."

56. To the second paragraph of the last-mentioned article the words "Subject as aforesaid," shall be prefixed, and in the same paragraph for the words "any Presidency" the words "a Command" shall be substituted.

57. In article 155 of the said Articles, after the words "from the date of such sentence" the words "or if an appeal be preferred against such sentence and fail, from the date of the disposal of such appeal," shall be inserted.

58. To the last-mentioned article the following Addition to same ing shall be added, namely:

"Provided that on active service any such person may, by order of the officer empowered under these Articles to confirm or otherwise dispose of the proceedings of the trial, be retained to serve in the ranks, and his service therein shall be reckoned as part of his term of transportation or imprisonment."

59. Articles 156 to 159 (both inclusive) of the said Articles are hereby repealed.

60. For article 160 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

"Article 160.—When any person subject to these Articles has been convicted by a court-martial of any offence,—

(a) the Governor General in Council, or,  
(b) when the person has been convicted of any offence other than a civil offence, the Commander-in-Chief in India or the general officer of the Command.

(2) remit wholly or in part any punishment awarded to him;

(3) order the restoration to him of any service or other advantage forfeited under his sentence, or

(4) re-admit him to the service when he has been dismissed therefrom:

Provided that the general officer of the Command shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section in respect of any person, unless—

(1) the person was under his authority when sentenced; and

(2) the person is still in the service, or, if the person has been dismissed from the service, the corps or department from which he was dismissed has since continued under the authority of that officer."

61. In article 161 of the said Articles the words "or to the Government of Fort St. George, or to the Government of Bombay," shall be repealed; and for the words "Commander-in-Chief of any Presidency or of the officer commanding any force not attached to a Presidency" the following words shall be substituted, namely: "Commander-in-Chief in India or the general officer of the Command, or of the officer commanding any force not attached to a Command."

62. After article 161 of the said Articles the following shall be inserted, namely:

*" Preservation of Proceedings.*

"Article 161A.—(1) The proceedings of all general courts-martial shall be preserved by the judge advocate general for not less than seven years, and the proceedings of summary general courts-martial and district courts-martial for not less than three years, from the date of the confirmation of the finding and sentence.

(2) The proceedings of regimental and summary courts-martial shall be preserved for three years with the records of the corps or department to which the prisoner belonged.

(3) Every person tried by a court-martial shall be entitled, on demand at any time after the confirmation of the finding and sentence where such confirmation is required, and before the proceedings are destroyed, to obtain from the officer or person having the custody of the proceedings a copy thereof, including the proceedings upon revision, if any, upon payment for the same at the prescribed rate."

63. For article 162 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

"Article 162.—(1) When any person subject to these Articles has been absent without due authority from his duty for a period of sixty days, a court of enquiry shall, as soon as practicable, be assembled, and, upon affirmation or oath administered in the prescribed manner, shall enquire respecting the absence of the person, and the deficiency, if any, of property of the

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ammunition, equipments, instruments, clothing or necessities; and, if satisfied of the fact of such absence without due authority or other sufficient cause, the Court shall declare such absence and the period thereof, and the said deficiency if any; and the commanding officer of the corps or department to which the person belongs shall enter in the court-martial book of the corps or department a record of the declaration.

(2) If the person declared absent does not afterwards surrender, or is not apprehended, the record shall have the legal effect of a conviction of desertion.

(3) If the person declared absent surrenders or is apprehended, the record or a copy thereof, purporting to bear the signature of the officer having the custody of the court-martial book, shall, on the trial of the person for desertion, be presumptive evidence of the facts therein recorded; and, on proof of the identity of the prisoner with the person therein mentioned, he may be found guilty of desertion and of the deficiency, if any, therein recorded."

64. For the last paragraph of article 163 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

"Such recommendation, duly confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India, or by the general officer of the Command, or the officer commanding any force not attached to a Command to which he belongs, or by any general officer under whose command the person is serving, shall entitle him to receive such arrears and reckon service accordingly."

65. For article 164 of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

"Article 164.—The Commander-in-Chief in India, the general officer of the Command, the officer commanding any force not attached to a command, and the officer commanding any district or division or brigade, shall respectively have power to reduce to a lower grade or to the ranks any non-commissioned officer under his command."

66. In article 165 of the said Articles, for the words "No such minor punishment shall be awarded by a court-martial," to the end of the article, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Unless otherwise specially provided by the said Commander-in-Chief, no Native officer, medical subordinate or warrant officer shall be liable to any such minor punishment."

"Good-conduct pay shall not necessarily be forfeited on the infliction of a minor punishment, but forfeiture thereof may be awarded as a substantive punishment, by order of the commanding officer, as may from time to time be prescribed in the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India."

"Forfeiture of good-conduct pay may be awarded in addition to any other minor punishment."

67. In article 166 of the said Articles, the words "the Governor of Fort St. George in Com-

68. In article 168 of the said Articles, for Amendment of article 168. the words "the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency" the words "the Commander-in-Chief in India or the general officer of the Command" shall be substituted.

69. In the second paragraph of article 169 of the said Articles, for the words "warrant officer" the words "non-commissioned officer" shall be substituted.

70. The second and third paragraphs of article 170 of the said Articles are hereby repealed.

71. For articles 171 to 175 (both inclusive) of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

*"Civil Offences.*

"Article 171.—Every person subject to these Articles who at any place beyond British India commits any civil offence shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against military law, and if charged therewith under this article shall, subject to the provisions of these Articles, be liable to be tried for the same by court-martial at any place, whether within or beyond British India, and on conviction to be punished as follows, that is to say:

(a) if the offence is one which would be punishable under the law of British India with death or with transportation, or with imprisonment for a term exceeding three years, he shall be liable to suffer any punishment assigned for the offence by the law of British India; and

(b) in other cases, he shall be liable to suffer any punishment assigned for the offence by the law of British India or such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of these Articles in respect of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

"Article 172.—The Governor General in Council may, by notification, extend the last foregoing article to civil offences or any class of those offences committed by a person subject to these Articles when on active service in British India, and may cancel any such notification."

"Article 173.—Every person subject to these Articles who, whether within or beyond British India, commits or attempts to commit or abets the commission of any of the following offences against any person subject to military law, that is to say, murder, culpable homicide or any offence punishable under any of the sections 323 to 335 (both inclusive) or section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against military law, and if charged under this article with any such offence shall, subject to the provisions of these Articles, be

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conviction shall be liable to suffer any punishment assigned for the offence by the said Code.

**"Article 174.**—When under any of the foregoing Articles a criminal court and a court-martial have each jurisdiction in respect of an offence, it shall be in the discretion of the prescribed military authority to decide before which court the proceedings shall be instituted, and, if that authority decides that they shall be instituted before a court-martial, to direct that the accused person shall be detained in military custody.

**"Article 175.**—(1) When a criminal court having jurisdiction is of opinion that proceedings ought to be instituted before itself in respect of any alleged offence, it may, by written notice, require the convening authority or the prescribed military authority at his option either to deliver over the offender to the nearest magistrate to be proceeded against according to law or to postpone proceedings pending a reference to the Governor General in Council.

(2) In every such case the said authority shall either deliver over the offender in compliance with the requisition or shall forthwith refer the question as to the court before which the proceedings are to be instituted for the determination of the Governor General in Council, whose order upon such reference shall be final."

72. For articles 176 to 179 (both inclusive) of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

**"TITLE VI.—PROPERTY OF DECEASED PERSONS AND DESERTERS.**

**"Article 176.**—The following rules are enacted respecting the disposal of the property of every person who belongs to a class subject to these Articles who dies, is killed in the field or deserts:—

(1) The commanding officer shall secure all the moveable property that is on the spot, and cause an inventory thereof to be made, and draw any pay and allowances due to the deceased or deserter

(2) In the case of a deceased person who has left in a Government Savings Bank (including any Post Office Savings Bank, however named,) a deposit not exceeding one thousand rupees the commanding officer may, if he thinks fit, require the secretary or other proper officer of the bank to pay the deposit to him forthwith notwithstanding anything in any departmental rules; and, after the payment thereof in accordance with such requisition, no person shall have any right in respect of the deposit except as hereinafter provided.

(3) In the case of a deceased person whose representative is on the spot and has given security for the payment of the regimental debts (if any) of the deceased, the commanding officer shall deliver over the property and the amount of the deposit (if any) received under clause (2) of this article to that representative.

(4) In the case of a deceased person whose estate is not dealt with under clause (3) of this

article, and in the case of any deserter, the commanding officer shall cause the property to be sold by public auction, and shall pay the regimental debts and other debts in camp or quarters (if any), and in the case of a deceased person the expenses of his funeral ceremonies, from the proceeds of the sale and the amount of the deposit (if any) received under clause (2) of this article.

(5) The surplus, if any, shall in the case of a deceased person be paid to his representative, if any, or in the event of no claim to such surplus being established within twelve months after the death, then the same shall be remitted to the prescribed officer.

(6) In the case of the sale of the effects of a deserter, the amount remaining in the hands of the commanding officer shall be forthwith remitted to the prescribed officer.

**"Article 177.**—Property deliverable and money payable to the representative of a deceased person under the last foregoing article may, if the total value or amount thereof does not exceed one thousand rupees, and if the prescribed officer thinks fit, be delivered or paid to any person, appearing to him to be entitled to receive it or to administer the estate of the deceased, without requiring the production of any probate, letters of administration, certificate or other such conclusive evidence of title; and such delivery or payment shall be a full discharge to those ordering or making the same and to the Secretary of State for India in Council from all further liability in respect of the property or money; but nothing in this article shall affect the rights of any executor or administrator or other representative, or of any creditor, of a deceased person against any person to whom such delivery or payment has been made.

**"Article 178.**—A person shall be deemed to have deserted within the meaning of article 176 who has been convicted of desertion, or who has been illegally absent from duty for a period of sixty days and has not subsequently surrendered or been apprehended.

**"Article 179.**—The provisions of the last-mentioned article shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply in the case of a person subject to these Articles becoming insane, such allowance being made for his support as is authorised by the Military Lunatics Act, 1877."

73. For Part III of the said Articles the following shall be substituted, namely:

**"PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

**"Article 180.**—When any person subject to these Articles has been acquitted or convicted of an offence by a court-martial or by a criminal court, or has been summarily dealt with for an offence under article 165 or 166, he shall not be liable to be again tried for the same offence by a court-martial or dealt with summarily in respect of it under either of the said articles.

**"Article 181.**—(1) No person subject to these Articles shall, so long as he belongs to Her Majesty's Indian Forces, be liable to be arrested for debt

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under any process issued by, or by the authority of, any civil or revenue court or revenue-officer.

(2) The judge of any such court may examine into any complaint made by such person or his superior officer of the arrest of such person contrary to the provisions of this article, and may by warrant under his hand discharge the person, and award reasonable costs to the complainant, who may recover those costs in like manner as he might have recovered costs awarded to him by a decree against the person obtaining the process.

(3) For the recovery of such costs no fee whatever shall be payable to the court by the complainant.

*"Article 182.*—Neither the arms, clothes, equipment, accoutrements or necessities of any person subject to these Articles, nor any animal used by him for the discharge of his duty, shall be seized; nor shall the pay and allowances of any such person or any part thereof be attached, by direction of any civil or revenue court or any revenue-officer, in satisfaction of any decree or order enforceable against him.

*"Article 183.*—Every person belonging to the Indian Reserve Forces shall, when called out for or engaged upon or returning from training or service, as an officer or soldier, be entitled to all the privileges accorded by the two last foregoing articles to a person subject to these Articles.

*"Article 184.*—(1) On the presentation to any court by or on behalf of any officer or soldier subject to these Articles of a certificate, from the proper military authority, of leave of absence having been granted to or applied for by him for the purpose of prosecuting or defending any suit or other proceeding in such court, the court shall, on the application, of such officer or soldier, arrange, so far as may be possible, for the hearing and final disposal of such suit or other proceeding within the period of the leave so granted or applied for.

(2) The certificate from the proper military authority must state the first and last day of the leave or intended leave, and set forth a description of the case with respect to which the leave was granted or applied for.

(3) No fee whatever shall be payable to the court in respect of the presentation of any such certificate, or in respect of any application by or on behalf of any such officer or soldier for priority for the hearing of his case.

(4) Where the court is unable to arrange for the hearing and final disposal of the suit or other proceeding within the period of such leave or intended leave as aforesaid, it shall record its reasons for having been unable to do so, and shall cause a copy thereof to be furnished to such officer or soldier on his application, without any payment whatever by him in respect either of the application for such copy or of the copy itself.

(5) If in any case a question arises as to the proper military authority qualified to grant such certificate as aforesaid, such question shall be at once referred by the court to the nearest

officer commanding a corps, whose decision shall be final.

*"Article 185.*—(1) Whenever any person subject to these Articles deserts, the commanding officer of the corps, department or detachment to which he belongs shall give written information of the desertion to such civil, political or police authorities as, in his opinion, may be able to afford assistance towards the capture of the deserter; and such authorities shall thereupon take steps for the apprehension of the said deserter in like manner as if he were a person for whose capture a warrant had been issued by a magistrate, and shall deliver the deserter, when apprehended, to military custody.

(2) Such authorities shall also, by such means as appear to them best adapted for the purpose, prevent persons reasonably believed to be subject to these Articles from travelling through the areas subject to their jurisdiction, unless on duty, or furnished with a certificate of leave or discharge.

(3) Any police-officer may arrest, without warrant, any person reasonably believed to be subject to these Articles and to be travelling without authority, and shall bring him without delay before the nearest magistrate, or the nearest military commanding officer when no magistrate is readily accessible, to be dealt with according to law.

*"Article 186.*—Whenever any person subject to these Articles, who is accused of any military offence, is within the jurisdiction of any civil, political or police officer, such officer shall aid in the apprehension and delivery to military custody of such person upon receipt of a written application to that effect signed by his commanding officer.

*"Article 187.*—In any proceeding under these Articles, any application, certificate, warrant, reply or other document purporting to be signed by an officer in the civil or military service of the Government shall, on production, be presumed to have been duly signed by the person and in the character by whom and in which it purports to have been signed, until the contrary is shown.

*"Article 188.*—(1) The Governor General in Council may direct that for the purposes of these Articles—

(a) any portion of Her Majesty's Indian Forces belonging to a Command shall, when serving beyond the ordinary limits of the Command, continue subject to the authority of the general officer of the Command; or

(b) any portion of those forces not belonging to a Command shall be attached to a Command, and shall be subject to the authority of the general officer of the Command.

(2) Except as may be directed under clause (1) of this article, any portion of the said forces shall, when serving in a Command, be for the purposes of these Articles subject to the authority of the general officer of that Command.

*The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894.*

## (Section 74.)

*Article 189.*—Nothing in these Articles shall be deemed to affect the authority conferred on the Commander-in-Chief in India by any Act of Parliament or by Royal Warrant or Commission.

*Article 190.*—(1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification, make rules consistent with these Articles to regulate the procedure of courts-martial and officers, military, civil or political, having any jurisdiction or authority under these Articles, and for the purpose of carrying these Articles into execution, so far as relates to the investigation, trial and punishment of offences triable under them.

(2) Rules under this article may provide among other matters for the following :

- (a) the assembly and procedure of courts of enquiry ;
- (b) the convening and constituting of courts-martial ;
- (c) the adjournment, dissolution and sittings of courts-martial ;
- (d) the procedure to be observed in trials by courts-martial ;
- (e) the confirmation and revision of the findings and sentences of courts-martial ;
- (f) the carrying into effect sentences of courts-martial ;

(g) the forms of orders to be made under the provisions of these Articles relating to courts-martial, transportation or imprisonment.

(3) The Governor General in Council may by any such rule confer on any court-martial or officer any power (other than a power to try an accused person or pass a sentence) conferred on a court of original jurisdiction by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

X of 1882.

*Article 191.*—(1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification, apply all or any of the provisions of these Articles to any force raised and maintained in India under the authority of the Governor General in Council, and may cancel or modify any such notification.

(2) While any of the provisions of these Articles apply to any such force, the Governor General in Council may, by notification, direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers or duties incident to the operation of those provisions shall be exercised or performed in respect to that force."

74. After the Appendix to the said Articles the Second Appendix set out in the Schedule to this Act shall be added.

Addition of Second Appendix to Articles.

*The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894.**(The Schedule.)*

## THE SCHEDULE.

*(See section 74.)*

## THE SECOND APPENDIX.

*(See article 91.)*

## FORM FOR ASSEMBLY AND PROCEEDINGS OF SUMMARY GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

*Proceedings.*

\* State the place.                      \* At                      , this                      day of                      18 .

**A.—Order convening the Court.**

WHEREAS it appears to me that the persons named in the annexed schedule, and being subject to military law, have committed the offences in the said schedule mentioned, and I the undersigned, an officer now in command of on active service, am of opinion that it is not practicable, having due regard to the public service, to convene an ordinary Court-Martial to try such offences († or to delay the trial for reference to a superior qualified officer), I hereby convene a Summary General Court-Martial to try the said persons, and to consist of—

† Omit, except where convening officer is not a Commanding Officer and is below rank of Field Officer.

## PRESIDENT :

Rank.	Name.	Regiment.
.....	.....	.....

## MEMBERS :

Rank.	Name.	Regiment.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

**B.—Certificate of President as to proceedings.**

I certify that the above Court assembled on the                      day of                      and duly tried the persons named in the said schedule, and that the plea, finding, and sentence in the case of each such person were as stated in the third and fourth columns of that schedule.

Signed this                      day of                      18 .

C.....D.....

*President of the Court-Martial.*

**C.—Confirmation.**

I have dealt with the findings and sentences in the manner stated in the last column of the above schedule, and, subject to what I have there stated, I hereby confirm the above findings and sentences; and I am of opinion, with reference to the sentences of summary

*The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894.**(The Schedule.)*

punishment mentioned in the schedule, that imprisonment cannot, with due regard to the public service, be carried into execution (\*and I am of opinion that it is not practicable, having due regard to the public service, to delay the cases for confirmation by any superior qualified authority).

\* Omit, except where under rules it is ordinarily the duty of the confirming officer to reserve the case.

Signed this                      day of                      18 .

E.....F.....)

*Field (or General) Officer in the Force (or Commanding).*

I have dealt with the reserved findings and sentences in the manner stated in the last column of the schedule, and, subject to what I have there stated, I hereby confirm the reserved findings and sentences. D.—Confirmation of reserved sentences.

Signed this                      day of                      18 .

G.....H.....)

*General (Field) Officer in the Force*

Subject to what I have stated in the last column of the schedule, I hereby confirm the (finding and) sentence of death in the case of                      and of transportation E.—Confirmation of sentence of death or penal servitude.

† Omit, where confirmed by officer in chief command.                      in the case of                      († and in the case of the above sentences of death I am of opinion that by reason of†                      it is not practicable, having due regard to the public service, to delay the case for confirmation by any qualified officer superior to myself).

† State, according to the circumstances, the nature of the country, or the great distance, or the operations of the enemy.

Signed this                      day of                      18 .

J.....K.....)

*General (Field) Officer in Chief Command of the Forces.*

*The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894.**(The Schedule.)***Schedule.**

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 18 . No. \_\_\_\_\_

Name of alleged offender.*	Offence charged.	Plea.	Finding and, if convicted, sentence.†	How dealt with by confirming officer.
1	2	3	4	5
Ram Bux (Bunniah) ...	Offence against person of inhabitant of country.	Guilty ...	Guilty. H. L. imprisonment for—	Confirmed. I remit— E.....F.....
262, Sepoy Jhunda Singh, 167th Regiment.	Breaking into house in search of plunder.	Not guilty.	Guilty. Two months' H. L. imprisonment.	Not confirmed. E.....F.....
564, Sowar Hossein Khan, 16th Regiment.	Drunk on post ...	Not guilty.	Guilty. Death. Recommended to mercy.	Reserved, or confirmed, but commuted to H. L. imprisonment for— E.....F..... Confirmed, but commuted to—years' transportation. J.....K.....
Person accompanying force (name unknown), white jacket and trousers, scar, on right cheek.	Impeding provost marshal.	Not guilty.	Not guilty.	
Sepoy in uniform of 67th Regiment (name unknown).	Offence against property of inhabitant of country.	Not guilty.	Guilty. H. L. imprisonment for—	Reserved. E.....F..... Confirmed. G.....H.....
P. Q. Convening Officer.			C. D. President.	

\* If the name of the person charged is unknown, he may be described as unknown, with such addition as will identify him.

† Recommendation to mercy to be inserted in this column.

J. M. MACPHERSON,  
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.



## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th October, 1894, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

## ACT NO. XIII OF 1894.

*An Act to amend certain enactments relating to the Army.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend certain enactments relating to the Army in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. (1) This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending (Army) Act, 1894; and

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix in that behalf.

2. (1) The enactment specified in the first schedule is hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

(2) The enactments specified in the second schedule are hereby modified to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the third column thereof.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

## ENACTMENT REPEALED.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3

*Act of the Governor General in Council.*

XI of 1877 ...	Military Lunatics Act, 1877.	In sections 4 and 6 the words divisions or. In section 7 the word division.
----------------	------------------------------	--

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

## ENACTMENTS AMENDED.

Number and year.	Title or subject.	Amendments.
1	2	3

*Act of the Governor General in Council.*

XI of 1877 ...	Military Lunatics Act, 1877.	In section 3, for Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters for the time being in force <i>read</i> Army Act; for military regulations of the Presidency to which he belongs <i>read</i> military regulations in force for the time being; for one of the Surgeons-General, either of the British Forces or of the Indian Medical Service, according to the Presidency and the service to which the said lunatic belongs <i>read</i> the Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Forces in India, the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, or the Principal Medical Officer of the "Command" to which the said lunatic belongs; and for such Surgeon-General and the Surgeon-General <i>read</i> such Principal Medical Officer or Surgeon-General. In sections 3, 6 and 7, for the words local military regulations, wherever they occur, <i>read</i> military regulations.
----------------	------------------------------	--

*Regulations of the Madras Code.*

VII of 1808 ...	Power to establish martial law.	In the title, in the first place in which the words occur in the preamble, in section 2 and in section 4, for Governor in Council <i>read</i> Governor General in Council.
VIII of 1817...	Sepoy Mâl-guzars.	In the title, for on the military establishment of the Presidency of Fort St. George <i>read</i> in the Madras Command. In section 9, clause first, for on the military establishment under the Presidency of Fort St. George <i>read</i> in the Madras Command.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1894.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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## RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Darjeeling, the 23rd October 1894.*

#### RESOLUTION No. 107TG.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for the year 1893-94.

Mr. Cooke held charge of the Division throughout the year, and his Report, which is concise and tersely written, gives an interesting account of the subjects to which he and his Collectors devoted their attention during their tours of inspection. It does not, however, contain many such pregnant suggestions for administrative reforms as have been brought forward in the reports from some other divisions.

2. Mr. Stevenson held charge of the district of Cuttack throughout the year, with the exception of a brief interval of privilege leave. Mr. Cornish closed his long connection with Balasore towards the end of March 1894, and was transferred on grounds of ill-health to Bankura. Mr. Walsh, District Magistrate of Puri, took furlough from December 1893, and was succeeded by Mr. Coxe. There was practically no change in any of the four sub-divisions in the Division. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in acknowledging the good work of Messrs. Stevenson and Cornish, and their assiduous care of the interests of the districts which they have administered so long.

3. The attempt to introduce a system of maintenance of the settlement record in Khurda (discussed in paragraph 16) was actively carried on, but the general conclusions seem to be that the record had been allowed to get too

much out of order, and must be put right once for all before a system of regular mutation of names as changes arise can be carried out.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice, in paragraph 32 of the Report, the intelligent and painstaking enquiry made by Mr. McPherson, Sub-divisional Officer of Khurda, into the condition of the people in that sub-division. The question of the result of giving free right of transfer or mortgage to raiyats is one of the most important questions of the day, and Mr. McPherson is right in saying that the coming re-settlement ought to be used so as to throw light on it. His conclusion that the unskilled labourers' wages have not risen in spite of the rise in prices, and that the numbers of the landless classes are rapidly increasing, will probably be agreed in by those who have made similar enquiries in tracts far from any large centre of employment such as towns and factories. In his 191<sup>st</sup> paragraph the Commissioner has reverted to this subject, and expresses a doubt whether the day labourer in Orissa is as badly off as is supposed. He quotes the remarks of "an officer who has good opportunities of observing that many of this class are not free agents, that they have as a rule taken advances from a cultivator or a contractor and cannot leave such service, and that better wages will not tempt them to do so unless the temptation of an advance is added. The same officer adds that this position of semi-slavery enables the employer to obtain their services much below the wage that would be paid by another person, and that the labourers are ground down to the lowest scale that is consistent with their survival." Mr. Cooke holds that this is the possible explanation of the fact that wages do not rise in Orissa, as has been pointed out by Mr. McPherson and others.

5. His Honour would have been glad if more information had been given on the subject of salt administration, which is one of the specialities of the Orissa Division. It would have been useful if in paragraph 40 statistics had been given of the number of prosecutions and the punishments inflicted for illegal manufacture and possession of salt, a matter to which much public attention has been turned of late, and on which much nonsense has been written.

6. The remarks in the end of paragraph 62 betray the same curious confusion of mind between judicial interference and executive interference with the proceedings of a Subordinate Magistrate which the Lieutenant-Governor has not infrequently observed elsewhere. It is a common mistake to think that, if a Magistrate sitting as an Appellate Court corrects a judgment of a lower Court, he is acting judicially and rightly, but if he pays a visit of inspection and points out errors to his subordinates, he is interfering as an Executive officer and acting wrongly. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion he is acting rightly and judicially in both instances: in the one case he is curing the defects of the past, in the other he is providing a remedy against their occurrence in future. The Government circular No 4116J., dated 29th August 1893, referred to the publication of censure on judicial action, not to the advice which an experienced Magistrate is entitled to give to inexperienced subordinates. In the particular case in point, His Honour considers that the Magistrate of Cuttack was quite right in advising the Bench of Honorary Magistrates to guard against the indiscriminate summoning of accused persons unless the complaint is *prima facie* valid.

7. *Paragraph 75.*—Great delay has occurred in connection with the land acquisition work for the East Coast Railway; but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to see that the Report is silent on the subject. It would have been useful if the Commissioner had shown what rate of compensation has been awarded per mile as compared with the original estimate, how that rate was composed, how much was paid to proprietors, tenants, &c., and on what basis it was calculated. It should also have been stated how long the Deputy Collector has been engaged on this work, what portion is finished, and what still remains. This is a class of work which requires close inspection and is too much left without supervision.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find in the Commissioner's Report such a sentence as the following quoted from the Collector of Cuttack:—"I have reason to believe that the raiyats' real complaint is that they are not given water when they want it, and they not unnaturally ask, why should we pay for what is not given as required, but at the sweet will and pleasure of the canal officers? Especially do they complain that they do not get water to irrigate their lands so as to render them fit for ploughing. They say that the rule is to supply no water till the crop is growing, while in a season like the present, when there has been no rain for some months, water is urgently needed

for preliminary cultivation." Mr. Stevenson has since explained that his intention was only to quote complaints he had heard, not to endorse them as supported by himself. The fact is that the supply in the Mahanadi in the hot weather is not sufficient to admit of water being given for ploughing, and is but barely sufficient for the purposes of navigation. The credit and the interests of the Canal officers are involved in their success in encouraging the spread of irrigation. With their enormous *clientèle*, and the climatic fluctuation in the rains, there must be occasional delays; but the idea that they give or refuse water "at their sweet will and pleasure" can only spring up in the minds of a few malignant or ignorant persons. It is believed that the opening of the new head sluice for the Kendrapara Canal, and the alteration in the shutters of the Baitarni weir, will do much to remove the difficulty in the supply of water which is complained of.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice in paragraph 89 that a sum of nearly Rs. 24,000 was spent in the Kanika Estate in Cuttack on the repairs of the embankments which were destroyed by the cyclone of May 1893, but regrets that the Commissioner has not dwelt at greater length on the subject of improvements in Wards' estates throughout the Division, on which upwards of Rs. 41,000 were spent. His Honour surmises that the expenditure was chiefly on embankments. A scheme of complete embankment on the sea side of the Kujang Estate should now be prepared with the approval of the Irrigation Department. The collections in this estate, both in this and the previous year, were extremely bad, and no explanation of the cause is given in paragraph 88.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the suggestion made in the latter part of paragraph 106 of the Report, that the Assessors of income-tax ought to learn the figures in Gujrati and Marwari to enable them to form a fair estimate of the incomes of large traders whose accounts are kept in those languages. The attention of the Board of Revenue will be specially drawn to this matter.

11. *Paragraphs 114-120.*—The subject of providing accommodation for pilgrims at Puri under the Lodging-house Act IV (B.C.) of 1871 is one of the most important questions peculiar to Orissa which the Commissioner and his officers have to deal with. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposal "to erect at Puri" (and also along the road between Puri and Cuttack) "corrugated iron shelters which, while not competing with the licensed lodging-houses, will afford protection to numbers of pilgrims who cannot be accommodated in lodging-houses, even had they the means to pay for accommodation." It would be useful if the Commissioner could see his way to supply statistics of the number of pilgrims to Puri. As almost all those who come by land enter by one road, it should not be difficult to establish a registering station to record the statistics. Though the Puri Lodging-house Act was extended to Jajpur town in September 1890, it has not yet been enforced owing to the bye-laws and model rules not having been sanctioned. The Commissioner should see that no further delay occurs in the submission of these bye-laws and rules for the final sanction of Government.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the decrease in the number of schools and pupils under the Head of Public Instruction, noticed in paragraphs 122 and 123 of the Report. According to the Report there has been a net decrease of 2,399 scholars in the Division, which is surprising, as the recent Resolution recorded on education under Municipalities and District Boards placed this Division very high in respect of the number of scholars. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with satisfaction the liberality of Babu Satyendra Nath De, who has instituted scholarships at Balasore for proficiency in gymnastics.

13. *Paragraphs 165 and 166.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the marked improvements in the District Board and Municipality of Puri as compared with the state of things that existed last year. His Honour concurs with the Commissioner in attributing the improvements in the Puri Municipality to the Chairman, Dr. Banks, who has devoted himself to his duties with marked and untiring energy.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA  
DIVISION FOR 1893-94.

No. 993R., dated Cuttack, the 7th July 1894.

From—H. G. COOKE, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Orissa Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report on the General Administration of the Orissa Division for the year 1893-94. The subjects have been arranged in accordance with the instructions contained in Government order No. 762, dated 24th February 1893.

2. The district reports were received in this office on the dates mentioned below against each:—

Cuttack	...	...	...	1st June 1894.
Balasore	...	...	...	30th May "
Puri	...	...	...	8th June "

Complete information was not received from—

Cuttack till	...	...	...	29th June 1894.
Balasore "	...	...	...	30th " "
Puri "	...	...	...	5th July "

## I.—CHARGE.

3. The subjoined tables give the details of such changes as occurred in the divisional, district, and subdivisional administration during the year under report:—

(a) *Commissioner.*

DIVISION.	Name of officer.	From—	To—
1	2	3	4
Orissa ...	Mr. H. G. Cooke ...	1st April 1893 ...	31st March 1894.

(b) *District officers.*

DISTRICT.	Name of officer.	From—	To—
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	Mr. G. Stevenson ...	1st April 1893...	29th July 1893. 31st March 1894.
Balasore ...	" E. H. Walsh ...	30th July " ...	30th October 1893.
	" R. Cornish ...	1st April " ...	8th July "
	" S. L. Maddox ...	9th October " ...	14th March 1894.
	" L. P. Shirres ...	9th July " ...	8th October 1893.
	" C. H. Bompas ...	15th March 1894...	26th March 1894.
Puri ...	" E. H. Walsh ...	27th " " ...	31st " "
	" A. C. Sen ...	1st April 1893...	22nd July 1893.
	" H. R. H. Coxe ...	4th November " ...	30th November "
		23rd July " ...	3rd " "
		1st December " ...	31st March 1894.

(c) *Subdivisional Officers.*

SUBDIVISION.	Name of officer.		From—	To—
1	2		3	4
CUTTACK.	Jajpur ...	Babu Monmohan Chakravarti ...	1st April 1893 ...	31st March 1894.
	Kendrapara ...	„ Nabin Chandra Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
BALASORE.	Bhadrak ...	„ Nagendro Nath Ghose ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
PURI.	Khurda ...	Mr. S. K. Agasti ...	Ditto ...	17th April 1893.
		„ H. McPherson ...	18th April 1893 ...	31st March 1894.

The year's administration was characterized by unusual changes in the personnel of the District Officers, especially in Balasore and Puri. The subdivisions of Jajpur, Kendrapara, and Bhadrak fared better, there being continuity in the incumbency of the officers in charge of them.

## II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

4. The details of the tours made by the officers of this Division are shown in the following tables:—

(a) *Commissioner of the Orissa Division (and Superintendent of Tributary Mahals).*

NAME.	NUMBER OF DAYS ON TOUR.												Total.
	April 1893.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1894.	February.	March.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mr. H. G. Cooke ...	...	20	11	10	11	...	5	17	21	30	3	6	134

(b) *Collectors.*

NAME.	NUMBER OF DAYS ON TOUR DURING EACH MONTH.												Total.
	April 1893.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1894.	February.	March.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mr. G. Stevenson ...	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	11	18	25	13	...	80
„ F. H. Walsh ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ B. Cornish ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	23	31	14	13	...	70
„ S. L. Maddox ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ L. P. Shirree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ C. H. Bompas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ K. H. Walsh ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	23
„ A. C. Son ...	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ H. E. H. Coxo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	24	26	4	64



(c) *Subdivisional Officers.*

SUBDIVISION.	Name of officer.	NUMBER OF DAYS IN CAMP IN EACH MONTH.												Total.
		April 1893.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1894.	February.	March.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CUTTACK.	Jajpur ... Babu Monmohan Chakravarti.	13	11	...	10	8	15	7	2	6	16	17	18	123
	Kendrapara ... Babu Nabin Chandra Das.	7	10	4	...	3	...	...	18	17	17	10	10	96
BALASORE.	Bhadrak ... Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose.	...	...	8	14	1	5	9	22	19	20	9	3	110
PURI.	Khurda { Mr. Agasti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mr. McPherson ...	...	2	14	6	6	3	6	10	19	15	25	14	120

5. My tour as Commissioner and Superintendent of Tributary Mahals extended over 134 days, of which 78 days were spent in the Tributary Mahals, an account of which will be given in the Annual Administration Report of those mahals, and 56 days in the regulation districts. Of this, 27 days were devoted to inspection in the Puri district, 18 days in the Balasore district, and 11 days in the subdivisions of the Cuttack district.

6. I started for Puri on the 12th May 1893, and *en route* at Pipli discussed settlement work with the Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Nathan. I reached Puri on the 15th. On the 16th I inspected the jail, the pilgrim hospital and dispensary, and began office inspection in all its branches, which I concluded on the 30th May 1894.

7. My tour of the Balasore district commenced on the 22nd July 1893. I got to Balasore on the 24th, and on the 25th visited the jail, pilgrim hospital, and the Raja Shyamanand Dé dispensary. I also availed myself of an interview with Raja Boikunth Nath De Bahadur, Chairman of the Municipality, to discuss with him municipal and other matters. Excluding three days, from 28th to 30th July 1893, during which I paid a visit to the Tributary State of Nilgiri, I occupied myself up to the 5th August in inspecting the distillery, the Collector's and Magistrate's offices in all their branches, the municipal office, the zilla school and the District Board's and sub-registry offices. On my way back to head-quarters I visited the Bhadrak subdivisional office, which I inspected from the 7th to the 8th August 1893.

8. The Kendrapara subdivisional office was inspected in October 1893 in all departments, including the sub-treasury and sub-registrar's offices, Municipal, Local Board's, fauzdari, and excise offices.

9. The inspection of the Khurda subdivision was undertaken in November 1893. I reached the subdivisional head-quarters on the 7th, on which date the offices being closed, I accompanied the Subdivisional Officer to a neighbouring village (Minchin Patna), where I saw the state of the crops and irrigation works there. On my way back to Khurda, I was shown the practical working of the proposed alterations in the milan khasra rules. At Khurda I inspected the sub-jail, charitable dispensary, and sub-treasury. The District Officer having concluded a very protracted inspection less than two months before, and the Subdivisional Officer's own inspection having been concluded less than a week before on 4th November 1893, it was not thought expedient to make a detailed inspection. I therefore confined myself to dealing with points that struck me as requiring attention when I inspected in March 1893, and to

questions which had arisen in the course of the Collector's and the Sub-divisional Officer's inspections, and on such matters of peculiar interest as *milan khasra*.

10. The year's inspection work closed with a visit to Jajpur sub-divisional office. On the 9th and 10th of March 1893, all the different departments, including the Municipal and Local Board offices in this sub-division, were dealt with.

11. All the District and Sub-divisional Officers were in camp for periods in excess of the prescribed amount of touring, and their tours appear to have been pretty well distributed throughout the year. The tours of Mr. McPherson, the Sub-divisional Officer, are most interesting and important, as will appear from the extract given below.

12. The following extracts from the district reports show how the camping time was spent in each district. The Collector of Cuttack writes:—

"In June I proceeded to Kendrapara and in July to Jajpur for the half-yearly inspections of the sub-divisional offices and the sub-treasuries, the sub-registry, Local Board and Municipal offices, and all other public institutions situated at the sub-divisional head-quarters.

"In November I toured through Kanika, visiting also that portion of the estate which lies on the north bank of the Baitarni river in the Balasore district, and inspected the Manager's office and the settlement office, discussing with the Manager sundry matters connected with the settlement of the estate. A combination had been formed by some of the tenants, incited by certain mustajirs, to resist the new settlement, and I interviewed large bodies of them at Ganja and elsewhere. It was clearly explained to them that they were being leniently treated, and that if there were any trouble the mustajirs themselves would be the first to suffer. Eventually the combination was broken up and the new rates introduced without trouble. The schools and the newly-opened dispensaries at Ghanteswar and Rajnagar were also inspected, and the state of the Kanika embankments and flood damages ascertained.

"In this tour I also visited Aul, inspecting, as usual, the thana, pound, kanungos' offices, &c. I discussed with the Raja some boundary questions pending as between killas Aul and Kanika, and got him to agree to an amicable settlement in place of a law suit. The Government Pleader, as a mutual friend of both Raj families, has been good enough to agree to assist, and I have asked him to conclude the matter, if possible, before the present Manager leaves Ganja.

"In December I visited the tracts along the High Level Canal and Jaganath road. I inspected the outposts at Tangy and Barachana (finding that at Khandittar just closed, it having been abolished, as were Barachana and Tangy soon after), thana Dharmasala, and Dharmasala District Board dispensary; also all the *chatties* on the Trunk Road up to Akhuapada, the office of the Manager of Madhupur ward's estate, Madhupur Garh, the seat of the wards, and various places in the estate where local enquiry was desirable. I ultimately reached Jajpur, where all the Government offices situated at sub-divisional head-quarters were inspected.

"In January I visited Dompara and Banki Government estate, inspecting the tahsil office, the sub-treasury, the thana and all other public institutions in that estate, as also outstills, &c., and made enquiries as to excise matters. I next proceeded to killa Kujang side, and toured through parts of that ward's estate. The Port and Customs offices at Hukitolah, the outpost at Mahakalpara, the Kujang sub-manager's office, and some of its "Ara" cutcheries were inspected, and various enquiries made in the estate as to estate matters, Government lands taken up along the creeks, &c. On my way back to Cuttack I inspected the Tirtol and Jagatsinghpur thanas, the Jagatsinghpur sub-registry office, the Gobindpur and Kissennagar outposts, the Biribati and other kanungos' offices, and the Chati serai and District Board dispensary at Nuabazar.

"In February I visited (walking) the country along the Patamundai Canal, inspecting village roads, outposts, kanungos' offices, state of crops, and ultimately reaching Kendrapara by the Indipur to Kendrapara road. All the public offices and the sub-treasury at the station were thoroughly inspected.

"In September Mr. Walsh visited Kendrapara to hold an enquiry regarding the exclusion of certain areas from that municipality, and in October he went to Banki for half-yearly inspection, and thereafter to Ganja, where he inspected the Kanika Manager's office.

"All the important parts of the district were thus visited during the year, offices at head-quarters and at subdivisions and wards' estate offices being fully inspected twice. All the thanas, with the exception of two, a large number of outposts, kanungos' offices, pounds, schools, excise shops, the District and Local Board roads were inspected, as also the *chatties* along the Jaganath Trunk Road, and enquiry was also made into the state of crops, public health, material condition of the people, relation between landlords and tenants, &c., &c."

13. As regards the tours of the Subdivisional Officers of Jajpur and Kendrapara, the Collector writes as follows:—

"They visited almost all places of importance, some once, some twice or thrice, and inspected the offices of all kanungos, the police-stations and outposts, most of the excise shops and pounds, schools, village and District Board roads, and made enquiries into the state of crops, public health, and material condition of the people in their respective subdivisions."

14. Of the officers who held charge of the Balasore district, Messrs. Shirres and Bompas, who received charge at the close of the year, did not go on tour. Regarding the tour of the other two officers and the Subdivisional Officer of Bhadrak, the Officiating Collector, Mr. Maddox, writes as follows:—

"During the year Mr. Cornish inspected police-stations at Soro, Chandbali, Basta, Basudebpur, Bhadrak, and Dhamnagar, and outposts at Remna, Singla, Acquapada, Barikpur, and Rasalpur, and pounds at Soro, Basta, Haldipada, Chandbali, Basudebpur, Remna, Bhadrak, and Dhamnagar, and dispensaries at Soro, Chandbali and Bhadrak. He also visited and inspected Port and Customs offices, khas mahal office, Honorary Magistrate's office at Chandbali. He also inspected subsidiary jail, khas mahal office, girls' school, subdivisional office and sub-treasury at Bhadrak. He also inspected pathsalas, roads, *chatties*, excise shops, ganja shops, and opium shops at different places, and flagstaff, &c., and enquired into the state of crops. He also inspected Moharbhaj office and manager's office, jail, and thana of Nilgiri.

"I in my tour inspected subsidiary jail, dispensary, sub-treasury, Local Board, subdivisional office, khas mahal office and registration office, high class English school, and girls' school at Bhadrak. I also inspected outposts at Mahapada, Kamarda, Bhograi, and manager's office at wards' estates Jankunda and Shahabander, and police-station at Soro, and enquired into the state of crops, &c.

"The Subdivisional Officer in his tour visited every part of the subdivision, inspected ferries, pounds, pathsalas, kanungos' offices, excise shops, khas mahals, and road works. He visited lodging-houses at Chandbali and Jaganath road. The accounts of sarbarakars of khas mahal were examined locally. He made enquiries about the prospects of crops."

15. The Collector of Puri, Mr. Cox, gives the following account of the camping done during the year in that district. He says:—"Mr. Walsh visited Khurda in April 1893 to inspect and discuss milan khasra work. In May he visited Jajpur on the Jaganath road, with the view of building a temporary cholera hospital.

"Mr. Sen went along the Jaganath road in August and visited Khurda. In September Mr. Walsh on his return visited Bhubaneswar, Khurda, and Jenkia.

"My own tours have been largely connected with my work in the Tributary States. In December I tried a Ranpur case. In January I visited Khandpara. In February I made a fortnight's tour through Ranpur and Nayagarh. At the end of March and beginning of April I tried a Ranpur case that lasted three or four days, and in May I had to try two Nayagarh cases.

"As it is difficult to get to the Tributary States and back to Puri under a week, if any work has to be done, it may be imagined that these five visits were a serious impediment to my becoming acquainted with the Puri district itself. Besides the Tributary States and Khurda, I have visited Satpara, Bhubaneswar, and the Jaganath road, but the north-east and south-west corners of the district are unknown to me."

16. The following is taken from the report of the Khurda Sub-divisional Officer:—

“For the purposes of the milan khasra work, the subdivision having been divided into three circles, assigned to different officers, including the Sub-divisional Officer himself, his tours were necessarily confined to a much more circumscribed area than usual, and the major portion of these tours was devoted to operations directly or indirectly connected with this work.

“Owing to lack of survey instruments, which were not received till January 1894 and not distributed till end of February 1894 and the rains, it was impossible to undertake milan khasra operations during the months from May to August 1893 in more than a few mauzas immediately surrounding the headquarters. In September and October, experiments with a view to revising and improving the milan khasra rules were undertaken in a few mauzas at no great distance from Khurda. As a result of this, the Subdivisional Officer found reason to confirm him in his belief that to pave the way for milan khasra operations it was necessary to make extensive and thorough enquiries into the unauthorized cultivation of waste lands, and to compel the raiyats as a body to apply for registration of all unauthorized changes.

“During November and December 1893 and from January to March 1894 applications for waste lands of 303 villages of zillas Khurda and Dandimal were disposed of by personal enquiries at the spot or from some places very near to the sites. In this way no less than 7,644 applications were disposed of. Simultaneously with this waste land work, the work of mutation of names in respect of raiyati holdings was also vigorously prosecuted.

“From October 1893 to March 1894 inclusive, the total number of petitions received was 28,332 against 4,121 from April to September 1893 inclusive, and the total number for the whole year 1893-94 was 32,453 against 4,737 for the year 1892-93.

“During a short time in the latter end of March 1894, the Subdivisional Officer inspected the progress made in the milan khasra work by a large number of sarbarahkars in the direction of Bolegarh, and found it almost without exception satisfactory. In his opinion the work now being done can be equally well utilized, whether the old milan khasra rules are maintained, or whether the new plan, which has been suggested by Mr. Finucane during his late visit to Khurda, be adopted by Government.

“The very seasonable and plentiful rainfall of 1893-94 obviated the necessity of any considerable portion of the touring season being devoted to relief work or enquiries into failure of crops. The only enquiries made had reference to the standing case of loss of crops, chiefly lying in Balavadrapur and the Mogulbandi zillas, on account of floods in the Daya river, the left bank of which it has been decided to abandon. A number of affected villages in zillas Khurda and Dandimal were visited by the Subdivisional Officer, the enquiries in the other zillas being made by other circle officers. The loss of crops for the present year, though considerable, was less than the average, and there was no reported loss of life or of cattle.”

Besides the above, the Subdivisional Officer's tours were utilized in frequently visiting an experiment in potato cultivation which was being made on a portion of flooded area near the point where the Khurda-Puri road crosses the Daya river, and in visiting and inspecting the offices of some of the kanungos, the Khurda and Banpur stations, most of the outposts, and the two estate dispensaries. A number of estates' improvements, agricultural, and sanitary works were also inspected. Enquiries were made as to the progress of vaccination, the sarbarahkars as a body being urged to help to the best of their ability, and the Barunai, Gurujung, Atri, and Khandagiri fairs were visited, and arrangements for the preservation of sanitary conditions were made in the case of larger fairs.

Amongst matters of a miscellaneous nature which engaged the Subdivisional Officer's attention during his tours, were enquiries into local irrigation disputes, investigation of complaints against sarbarahkars, enquiries about *toila* cultivation, visits to the four forest blocks of Dandimal deforested in 1892, a visit to the temple of Bhubaneswar to report on a petition calling on Government to maintain the temple in repair, and a visit to the disputed land in Bargarh mauza claimed by the Bhubaneswar temple.

17. The following table shows the dates when the different district and subdivisional offices and treasuries were inspected by different officers:—

(d) INSPECTIONS MADE BY—	DISTRICT OFFICES.		
	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.
1	2	3	4
(1) Commissioner ...	September 1893	July and August 1893.	May 1893.
(2) Collector ...	March 1894	September 1893 March 1894	August and September 1893. March 1894.

(e) INSPECTIONS MADE BY—	DISTRICT TREASURIES.		
	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.
1	2	3	4
(1) Commissioner ...	.....	.....	.....
(2) Collector ...	April 1893 September " March 1894	September 1893 March 1894	September 1893.

(f) INSPECTIONS MADE BY—	SUBDIVISIONAL OFFICES AND SUB-TREASURIES.			
	Jajpur.	Kendrapara.	Bhadrak.	Khurda.
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Commissioner ...	March 1894	October 1893	August 1893	November 1893.
(2) Collector ...	July 1893 December "	June " February 1894	" " December " February 1894	September "

18. In addition to the above, the Banki office and sub-treasury were also inspected twice by the Collector of Cuttack; once in October 1893 and once in January 1894. The Subdivisional Officers also made half-yearly inspections of their respective offices and sub-treasuries.

### III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

19. The necessary statistics under this head are given in appendices I and II as usual. Appendix I shows that during the year under report the rainfall was far more than in the two preceding years and in excess of the average rainfall of each of the districts, which is shown in the Census Report to be as follows:—

Cuttack	... 59.51
Balasore	... 66.38
Puri	... 52.01

the rainfall during the year under report being 72·18, 73·58, and 68·60, respectively, as per appendix I. The rainfall was not only excessive, but was very badly distributed and proved unfavourable to several crops, as will appear from the following. The Collector of Cuttack says:—

“The weather was very abnormal throughout the year, the first half (April to September) being unusually rainy—more like East Bengal or Assam—and the last half, November to March, practically rainless. This abnormal weather prejudicially affected the crops in general.”

He says further that on account of heavy and excessive rainfall, floods, and a cyclone in the ploughing and sowing season; a part of the area both of *beali* and *sarad* never dried sufficiently to admit of cultivation. There were, again, high floods in the following September, followed by cessation of rains. The outturn of the above two crops was therefore not more than 9 annas on an average. The *rabi* was similarly affected by excessive rain at the time of sowing, and cessation of rain afterwards. Excessive rainfall and floods are reported to have similarly affected the paddy crop in Balasore, where the outturn is, however, reported to be 15 annas in the Sadar and 12 annas in the Bhadrak subdivision.

In the district of Puri the excessive rain and floods in the early part of the rainy season are reported to have seriously affected the *beali*, *sarad* and sugarcane crops in the Sadar subdivision, where the outturn of the winter rice crops is estimated at 12 annas, taking 16 annas to represent the average crop. The subdivision of Khurda was not, however, so much affected, the undulating character of the soil facilitating the draining off of superfluous water. The outturn there was full 16 annas. The deficiency in the district was made up by the *dalia* crop, which does not depend on rain water, being grown on swampy places. The divisional result was thus not worse than in the preceding year or the year before, taking all the crops into consideration, as will appear from Appendix II.

#### IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

20. The table below shows the details of mortality from various causes which occurred in the several districts of this Division during 1893 as compared with that of 1892:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM—														Ratio of death per mille of population.	
	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Bowel- complaints.		Injuries.		Other causes.		Total.			
	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cuttack ... ..	21,289	2,484	4,200	2,135	29,759	22,641	4,674	3,328	1,226	1,291	14,000	14,746	74,208	47,014	39'34	24'29
Balasore ... ..	14,925	1,825	Not given.	14,140	11,290	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.	14,307	12,610	43,373	25,725	43'61	25'91
Puri ... ..	9,597	1,703	2,261	2,415	5,400	7,289	3,152	2,671	464	585	13,273	12,701	33,040	27,428	37'80	20'02
Total ... ..	45,212	6,472	6,551	4,550	48,389	41,224	7,826	5,999	1,690	1,866	40,643	40,056	151,311	100,167	30'0	25'8

21. The public health during the year, as is evident from the foregoing statistics, was better than that of the preceding year, but worse than the two previous ones, the mortality as compared with that of 1892 being only 25·8 per mille of the population, as against 39 in 1892, 25·0 in 1891, and 22·5 in 1890. There was a decrease in deaths under almost all heads of complaints, that under cholera being the most striking. This disease is reported not to have broken out in an epidemic form in any of the districts, although unusually large numbers of pilgrims passed through the Division on the occasion of the special Naba Kalibar festival in connection with the Rath Jatra. This happy result is attributed to a plentiful supply of water as a consequence of the unusually heavy rains of the year, which also contributed towards keeping the season cool. Towards the close of the year it is reported from Balasore that a short outbreak of cholera occurred in the Bhadrak subdivision, which was almost confined to villages on the banks of the rivers Salandi, Baitarni and Matai. The Collector notices this as a curious fact, it being supposed that some impurity must have been washed down with the water from the Gurjats. The Collector of Puri mentions with

satisfaction the fact that though there was a great increase in the number of pilgrims that visited Puri, cholera in an epidemic form was totally absent. He writes: "The sanitation of the town and the roads leading thereto, where most of the cholera is found, is looked after as far as limited means will allow, but I fear the arrangements, as elsewhere in rural India, are too elementary to have much effect on the death-rate. A shower of rain has probably as much effect in preventing disease as a dozen latrines."

The Subdivisional Officer of Khurda states: "The abundant rainfall confined the ravages of cholera to a few sporadic cases. Khurda subdivision is not traversed by the most important of the pilgrim routes, but in addition to the pilgrims from Central India by the Sambalpur road, it is liable to visit by worshippers of Siva at Bhubaneswar and neighbouring shrines. Fortunately these visits did not bring in their train their usual accompaniments, death and disease."

22. The decrease in the death-rate from cholera in a year of an exceptionally large gathering of pilgrims, and the facts above stated, go to support the theory of Mr. Cornish, noticed in the last year's report, paragraph 11, that cholera is not connected with the influx of pilgrims.

Vaccination.

23. The following table gives the statistics of vaccination:—

DISTRICT.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful and unknown.	Cost of establishment.	Average cost per head.	Average cost per head of successful cases.	NUMBER OF CASES INSPECTED.	
								Found successful.	Found otherwise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cuttack ... ..	87	17,487	16,088	1,399	Rs. A. P. 2,159 13 3	Rs. A. P. 0 1 4	Rs. A. P. 0 1 6	16,088	1,399
Balasore ... ..	42	28,852	23,393	460	1,543 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 11	26,754*	560*
Puri ... ..	35	18,123	17,394	729	1,654 7 8	0 1 5	0 1 6	16,401	427
Total ... ..	164	59,462	56,874	2,588	5,377 3 11	0 1 5	0 1 6	59,243	2,382
Total for 1892-93 ...	98	43,890	42,308	1,582	2,967 1 11	0 0 10	0 0 9	37,554	1,372

\* The difference between these and the total number vaccinated is due to the fact that those cases which have been inspected by different inspecting officers have been taken as so many different cases inspected.

24. Of the number of licensed vaccinators in Cuttack, seven were apprentices. The Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, who is the Superintendent of Vaccination, inspected only 100 cases, and the rest were inspected by his staff, consisting of one Inspector and three Sub-Inspectors. He offers the following remarks on the vaccination of the district:—"The working of vaccination is very backward. Besides seeing about a hundred vaccinated cases, I have on my visits to dispensaries inspected several roadside villages and found a large number of children unprotected. I am myself very much occupied by the charge of a medical school and a large and increasing number of cases in a large hospital, and am hardly able to devote any time to vaccination. The vaccination is very backward, and requires a special Deputy Superintendent to organise and develop it. An effort was made to introduce and extend calf-vaccination in the district, as it is in full vigour in town. I vaccinated and sent to various parts of the district several calves. The result has not been satisfactory, as the people object and the vesicles dry up before their consent is obtained."

25. The decrease in the number of vaccinators in the Balasore district is said to be due to the system of a security deposit of Rs. 10 having been required from each vaccinator, in consequence of which those who failed to deposit their security withdrew their names from the establishment. It is not known if this system is in force in the other districts of the Division, and if it is, the effect seems to have been otherwise in them. The increase in the number of persons vaccinated in Puri is attributed by the District Officer to the better organization of the Civil Medical Officer, the greater industry of the vaccinators, and the increased popularity of the operations.

26. The following extract is reproduced from the report of the Puri Collector, showing vaccination work in that district:—

"The most noteworthy feature in the year's history of vaccination is the introduction of free vaccination. Hitherto the vaccinators have, I believe, been employed for the larger proportion of their time in collecting their fees, and vaccination has proportionately suffered; but in the year under report the Board

sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 850 on vaccination, and operations were thereafter performed free of cost. The figures show an increase of operations, but the inspecting staff has been and is so incompetent that I do not think the comparison of figures leads to any trustworthy result. I believe the figures have been far more rigidly tested this year than in previous years, as the change in the position of the vaccinators has necessitated it; but it is a difficult thing to ascertain whether a vaccinator who claims 150 successful operations in a month has really done the work alleged or not. I regret the experiment that has been made, though I admit its success. It seems to me unreasonable that people should expect to be vaccinated gratuitously, and that Rs. 1,000 should be provided annually out of the public money to meet the expectation. Sooner or later it will be necessary to revert to the old system, and then the old opposition will be found to have been multiplied a hundredfold. It has been decided, for reasons which my predecessors and myself have been unable to appreciate, to refrain from making vaccination compulsory. The discontinuance of the experiment of free vaccination probably this very year will, speaking very generally, place before us the alternative of compulsory vaccination or none. As there seems no hope of the adoption of the former alternative, the experiment, however successful, is regrettable. The success, so far as the performance of successful operations go, is undeniable. Little reliance can be placed on the total figures either of this or of past years, but the personal observation of the Civil Medical Officer has shown beyond doubt that a great deal of good work has been done, probably far more than in previous years."

The good work I believe to be as much due to the zeal and interest that Dr. Banks shows in the work, as to the fact that vaccination is free. I lean to Mr. Coxe's view that vaccination should be made obligatory in Puri.

27. Two cases were instituted in Cuttack under Act V (B.C.) of 1880, and two persons sent up for trial were both convicted, against three cases in 1892-93, in which two persons were convicted and one acquitted. There were four cases of practising inoculation under Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, and five persons were sent up. They were all acquitted. In the preceding year 40 persons were sent up in 26 cases, and of these 21 were convicted and 19 acquitted.

28. There was no case, either under Act V (B.C.) of 1880 or Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, during the year in the Balasore district. In the previous year there were two cases only, under Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, of which one was declared false and the other resulted in the conviction of one person. The Magistrate of Puri is silent on this point. His attention will be called to it.

#### V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

29. The effect of the unusually heavy rainfall of the year and the consequent floods has already been noticed, the outturn of the staple rice crop being estimated at 9, 13 and 14 annas in the three districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri respectively. The condition of the people is reported to have varied in proportion to the outturn; in Cuttack it is reported to have been not satisfactory, in Balasore not bad, and in Puri satisfactory. I cannot think, however, that the condition of the tenantry, except in special cases where crops have entirely failed, is bad anywhere. The landless class, here as elsewhere, are poor, and their poverty has been aggravated by high prices. The following extracts from the district reports describe the condition of the districts severally:—

30. Mr. Stevenson of Cuttack writes: "For the last three years there has not been anything like a bumper crop, and during the year 1893-94 the outturn in many parts of the district was very poor in consequence of the unusual rainfall in spring, especially at the time of the cyclone of May 1893, which was attended with a heavy rainfall. This, besides interfering with cultivation, resulted in a large stock of paddy stored in pits being swamped and destroyed.

"There was also a large export of rice, though owing to bad harvest this was comparatively less than in 1892-93. All these circumstances combined caused the price of rice and of all other food-grains to rule very high—a fact which told very severely upon the agricultural as well as upon the non-agricultural classes of the population, the former having sold off their stocks to satisfy the demands of their mahajans, from whom they had received advances of grain and cash, and the latter more specially, as they, being non-producers of cereals,



had to depend entirely upon the markets, and their incomes did not increase in proportion to the rise in prices."

31. The Collector of Balasore states:—"The excessive rainfall, and the floods in consequence of it, caused the crops to suffer in some parts of pargana Bhgrai in north of the district, and in parganas Kauna, Bhra and Byang in south of the district. The labouring classes of the affected parts are feeling some difficulty, but are not in distress nor in need of any assistance. The relief works in pargana Kamarada, which were opened on account of the loss of crops in the previous year, were closed in November 1893 at the harvest of winter rice crop. The high price of food-grains prevailed in the district during the year under report, but the raiyats could not reap the benefits from it, as the landlord and the mahajan between them took practically all the crops of the year in satisfaction of their demands. It will take more than one good year to improve the condition of the people. In parts of the district, especially towards Chandbali, there is a tendency to over-export during the cold season, with the result that prices rise abnormally in the early month of the rainy season till the new crop is assured. On the whole the condition of the people is not bad in the district."

32. The Subdivisional Officer of Khurda has given much thought to the matter as regards the condition of the people of his subdivision, and his interesting remarks are reproduced below :—

"The population of Khurda is almost entirely agricultural, that is, nearly every person has some more or less direct connection with the tillage of the soil. Nevertheless, for purposes of enquiry into the material condition of the people, it is, I think, possible to divide roughly the population into four classes—

- |                                   |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) The trading or mahajan class. | (3) The artisan class.                |
| (2) Agriculturists proper.        | (4) The class of unskilled labourers. |

"The present year has been, I believe, for the first two classes a year of more than average prosperity. It has been a year of excellent harvest, so far as the staple crop is concerned, following on an equally favourable year. Prices have remained at the high level at which they have stood for the last two or three years, and there has been no increased demand in the shape of enhanced rent. The person who owns land and subsists by its cultivation has thus every reason to be satisfied with its present position. The prosperity which has attended the agricultural class during the last two years has been, as a matter of course, reflected on the trading and mahajan classes.

"It remains to consider how the rise in prices has affected the artisan and unskilled labourer. Whatever may be their condition, it is safe to say that, so far as the present year is concerned, they are neither better nor worse off than in the preceding year. There has been no appreciable change in prices either of food or of labour during the last three years; and as there was no falling off in the sources of employment during the year under report, it may be safely presumed that no exceptional hardship has marked their condition during the year under report.

"I am, however, of opinion that no sufficient attention has been paid in the past to the question how far the condition of the third and fourth classes is gradually altering for the better or worse as a general fact. The change from year to year may not be appreciable, and yet a comparison of relatively distant dates may afford very well marked indications of the process of change.

"The enquiries I have made in this matter have not been sufficiently extensive to enable me to state any well-established theory, but they suggest two important considerations which are worthy of further investigation:—

"(1) That while the skilled labourer, *e.g.* the mason, carpenter, blacksmith, &c., has been able to advance the price of his labour with the price of food, the unskilled labourer's wages have been almost stationary for the last 20 years during which there has been a rise in the price of food of not less than 50 per cent.; and

"(2) That there is a rapid increase in the numbers of the landless classes.

"With regard to the first consideration, I have made verbal enquiries of some of the older residents, sarbarahkars and contractors, and verified their statements by reference to the accbunts of one of the chief Khurda contractors. The figures thus got have been compared with the price of the staple crop (rice) for the last 25 years as shown by the Khurda kanungo. All whom I have asked are agreed that the present condition of the cooly is one of great hardship, and that the ordinary necessities of life are with difficulty procurable by him.

"The second of the two considerations affects the first, because the artisan and the unskilled labourers in Khurda, though not at any period supported by the tillage of their own lands, have most of them possessed a few plots whereby they have eked out their earnings. The information available from estate mutation records seems to show that a process is going on whereby these small holdings are being gradually transferred to the hands of mahajans or wealthy raiyats.

"During the last twelve years there have been about 48,000 cases of mutation by sale. In a thousand cases disposed of in the present year, I found that no less than 426 of the vendors were persons whose original holdings were less than one acre, and 283 vendors sold all the land they had. An extension of the percentage found in the selected cases to the whole number of mutations would seem to indicate a transfer of about 13,000 persons from the land-holding to the landless classes during a period of 12 years.

"These notes are given for what they are worth. I am conscious that there is no less reliable source of information than badly prepared statistics, and my only object has been to suggest the direction in which enquiry may be pursued in future. The coming Khurda settlement of 1897, if proper statistical enquiries are made, ought to throw a flood of light on the question how far it is politic to entrust to raiyats a free power of land mortgage and transfer such as was accorded to them in the current settlement.

"Considerable attention, I find, has been paid in the past two years to the concession of *toila* cultivation to aborigines and Uriyas as a means of improving their condition.

"During the year 1893-94, 1,140 acres were granted to 1,175 applicants. Of this amount 459 acres were granted to Uriyas and 681 to 11 aborigines. Applications were refused in 372 cases. While these were the facts as shown on paper, I have no doubt whatever that a much larger amount of land was actually cultivated in *toila*. No check was made of the excess cultivation, as it was not deemed advisable to effect a sudden reversal of the policy pursued by my predecessor. By limiting the amount of grant to three máns per head, and refusing applications in cases where the culturable waste of a village was reported to be only a few acres, I attempted to discourage the practice. I do not think that in a good year, when harvest is abundant and there is no deficiency in the sources of labour employment, we should allow the best part of the grazing lands, fuel, and timber stock to be destroyed by persons who are either thriftless and indolent cultivators, or mere nominees of sarbarahkars and wealthy raiyats. It may be a good thing to allow the cultivation of forest lands, even though to the prejudice of the general community, in years when there is scarcity causing distress amongst the poorer classes, but it is not a policy to be pursued indiscriminately year by year. The amount of *toila* granted last year was 2,520 acres and 1,654 acres to aborigines and Uriyas respectively."

#### VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

33. No emigrants or immigrants were registered during the year, either under Act I of 1882 or XXI of 1883; but the marginally-noted free emigrants passed through the cooly depôts in Cuttack and Balasore. Their number compared with the previous year shows an increase.

34. The number of depôts for the accommodation of free emigrants during the year remained the same as in the previous year in Cuttack, viz. three, and increased by one in Balasore, making the number four. These depôts were

	Adults.	Children.
Cuttack	487	124
Balasore	152	7

regularly inspected by the Magistrates and police officers, their sanitary condition was found good, and no abuses of any sort coming to light.

35. Besides the usual movement of labourers between Calcutta and Chandbali, the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda reports that a number of people belonging to Ganjam and other Madras districts came to Khurda to work on the East Coast Railway, some up-countrymen engaged in the same work having also temporarily settled there.

#### VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

36. Appendices III and IV exhibit the prices of food-grains and wages of labour which prevailed during the year.

37. Owing to comparatively good harvests in Balasore and Puri and to the decrease of exports to the northern part of Balasore, where there was insufficient crop, the prices of the staple food-grain were much easier there than in the two preceding years, being 17 seers 1 chitak in each, as against 16 seers 8 chitaks and 14 seers 15 chitaks in 1892-93, and 13 seers 7 chitaks and 15 seers 4 chitaks in 1891-92 respectively. It was in Cuttack alone that the prices ruled high, the price of common rice having risen from 16 seers 9 chitaks in 1891-92 and 16 seers 3 chitaks in 1892-93 to 14 seers 14 chitaks in the year of report. The causes which contributed to bring about this result are thus set forth by the Collector of Cuttack. He writes: "The outturn of the crop of 1892-93 was below the average, and there were large exports by Bombay merchants; what remained had been stored in pits—as usual in the hot weather, the season of fires—when the unusually heavy rain of May 1893 destroyed a large portion of the stock. This, combined with the low outturn of the year, caused the prices of food-grains to rule higher than usual."

38. The wages of labour remained almost stationary in Cuttack and Puri; Balasore shows some increase, which is attributed partly to a better class of artisans being available, and partly to increased demand for labour.

#### VIII.—MINES AND MANUFACTURES.

39. There is nothing to add to what I said last year under this head. With regard to the manufacture of salt, the only important industry in the Province, no salt was manufactured in Balasore: the district of Puri is capable of producing salt in two places—(1) the mouth of the Devi, and (2) the Chilka during the year under report. The two factories, Gurbai and Tua, on the Chilka, were worked.

The following is a statement of the quantity of salt manufactured and sold, and the number of malangis employed:—

Year.	Quantity manufac- tured.	Quantity sold.	Number of pans worked.	Number of malangis employed.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.		
1892-93 ...	52,963	50,250	145	519
1893-94 ...	15,422	15,103	565	1,695

40. The Madras system was in force during the year. Though larger numbers of malangis were employed and more pans worked, the outturn was far less than in the preceding year, and this is ascribed to the unfavourableness of the season. From the factories at the Devi, 8,860 maunds of the old salt was sold in addition to the above.

## IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

41. There has been a decrease of Rs. 30,07,226 or 20·7 per cent. in the aggregate value of the sea-borne trade as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The following table exhibits in detail the value of the imports and exports port by port for the past five years:—

PORT.	Year.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Total value of trade.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	1889-90	1,01,652	16,78,647	17,80,299
	1890-91	1,47,122	30,16,554	31,63,676
	1891-92	41,176	41,56,594	41,97,770
	1892-93	1,79,990	32,35,176	34,15,166
	1893-94	1,10,422	23,83,956	24,94,378
Balasore	1889-90	60,50,495	46,84,336	1,01,34,831
	1890-91	57,81,542	46,11,557	1,03,96,099
	1891-92	76,70,184	48,49,255	1,25,19,439
	1892-93	66,16,673	41,30,047	1,07,46,720
	1893-94	50,70,781	36,01,509	86,72,290
Puri	1889-90	2,139	2,21,362	2,23,501
	1890-91	11,031	5,44,457	5,55,488
	1891-92	7,485	6,00,608	6,08,093
	1892-93	160	3,30,232	3,30,392
	1893-94	334	3,18,050	3,18,384

42. The Collector of Cuttack attributes the decrease in the export trade partly to the poor rice harvest during the year and partly to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which now carries off the rice from the Sumbulpur side, for which the Mahanadi was formerly the only outlet. The fall in import is explained to be due partly to the trade between Calcutta and Cuttack being carried on *via* Chandbali in Balasore, and partly to the reduction of the price of kerosine-oil in America. The Collector of Balasore attributes the decrease in export to the decline of the Malabar coast trade, and that in import to the increase of imports through the Coast Canal. The decrease in export in Puri is explained to be due to the non-exportation of rice to the Indian ports during the year. Properly speaking, there is no import trade in Puri. Occasionally a few Government stores are imported by sea.

43. Inland trade is not registered, and no statistics are available for it. The Collector of Balasore, however, reports that the value of the trade by the Coast Canal amounted to Rs. 4,64,433, and that 386 tons of rice and paddy were exported from his district, against 857 tons in the previous year, by Range No. III of the High Level Canal. The chief articles of trade of the Province are rice, pulses, oilseeds, cocoanuts, cotton twist, yarn, jute, cloths, hides, horn, dried fish, tobacco, spices, betelnuts, timber, salt, lac, nux vomica, resin, kerosine and other oils, copper, lead, gold, silver, ironware, &c.

44. The passenger traffic during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

Number of passengers arrived and departed in 1892-93	...	290,833
Ditto ditto 1893-94	...	297,843

It will be seen that there was an increase of 7,010 passengers during the year under report as compared with the figures for the previous year. The increase is attributed to a larger influx of pilgrims to Puri during the last Car festival.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

45. The following are the changes worth noticing :—

Cuttack	...	14	margin, in the three districts, under Government
Balasore	...	13	Resolution No. 1333J., dated 2nd March 1894.
Puri	...	11	

2nd—Constitution of a special police-station for the town of Cuttack.

3rd—Employment of chaukidars instead of constables in the towns of Cuttack, Jajpur, and Kendrapara.

4th—Appointment of an additional Excise Sub-Inspector in the district of Puri to guard against smuggling of excisable articles from the Tributary States.

5th—Conversion of the Khurda Bench into an Independent Bench.

6th—Reversion of the permanent kanungos from the settlement work to the regular line in the district of Cuttack.

7th—The peshkush or tribute of killa Keonjhar was ordered to be paid into the Balasore instead of the Cuttack treasury.

46. The Magistrates of Cuttack and Puri do not welcome the abolition of so many outposts. The former is afraid that it will encourage bad characters to frequent the Trunk Road, occasion delay in police investigation, and create difficulties in *post-mortem* examination in cases of unnatural death. The latter regrets that the reasonable suggestions of his predecessor have not been taken into consideration, and thinks it most injurious to abolish the outposts of Kakatpur, Brahmagiri, and Kanas.

The Collector of Cuttack says that its benefits have been neutralized by the want of good men in the higher grade, in consequence of which the town sub-inspector has still to be deputed to investigate important cases. Regarding the chaukidars also, the Collector says that their employment is likely to prove a failure in Cuttack town, "where the men enlisted, the best to be obtained, are as a rule a bad lot, and now that they find it is not to be all play and money-making, they are resigning freely." The Collector of Cuttack says that the sadar kanungo and kanungos have come back with no addition to their stock of knowledge, having been employed as ordinary muharrirs in the Settlement Department.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

47. With the exception of the usual statistics of rainfall, crops, mortality, prices-current, &c., no statistics of importance were collected during the year under report.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

48. The statistics for statements VI, VII, and IX have been supplied by the District Judge, and those for statement VIII by the Collectors, as rent suits are tried by the revenue courts in this Division. The number of civil suits disposed of and those pending show an increase in such suits. There has been a noticeable increase in title suits and a decrease in those for money before all the courts. I am not in a position to account for this. It is satisfactory to note the increase in the number of suits disposed of and the decrease in the number of witnesses detained over two days before all the courts, though there is an increase in the total number of witnesses examined. The pending file has somewhat increased in the courts of the Munsifs of Kendrapara and Jajpur.

49. As regards rent suits (statement VIII) all the districts show an increase in the total number of suits, as well as in disposals. The increase is ascribed to the settlement proceedings in Balasore, and to the institution of an unusually large number of suits by the Rani of Puri for recovery of arrears in Puri. The increase in Cuttack is said to be due partly to bad crops for the last two or three years, and partly to the settlement proceedings. The pending file for the Division has increased, though there is an increase in the number of cases disposed of. The result is satisfactory on the whole. The columns 12 to 14 are blank against the officers in Cuttack. To account for this the Collector says that attendance register of witnesses was not opened for want of forms. This is not satisfactory.

## XIII.—CRIME.

50. The number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year under report is compared below with those of the preceding year:—

DISTRICT.	COGNIZABLE CASES.				NON-COGNIZABLE CASES.				TOTAL.			
	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cuttack ... ..	2,832	3,100	328	...	2,556	2,998	133	...	5,688	6,148	460	...
Balasore ... ..	1,341	1,642	308	...	2,246	2,173	...	73	3,400	3,815	325	...
Puri ... ..	3,013	3,531	518	...	1,175	1,428	253	...	4,188	4,959	771	...
Total ... ..	7,089	8,333	1,244	...	6,277	6,599	312	...	13,360	14,922	1,566	...

51. The year is criminally the worst since 1889. The increase in each district is accounted for in the following manner:—In Cuttack the increase in cognizable cases is partly in offences against property and partly in offences prosecuted by the town police; and that in non-cognizable cases is partly under class IV, minor offences against the person, and partly under the Indian Salt Act. To account for this the Collector says:—"Settlement operations, as well as the suspension of agricultural operations for a long time, owing to extremely heavy rainfall, contributed greatly to this increase." In Balasore the increase in the cognizable cases is ascribed to the settlement operations, while the decrease in non-cognizable crime is too small to call for any remark. In Puri the increase under both heads is ascribed on the one hand to a large concourse of pilgrims leading to a considerable increase in offences under Act V of 1861 and under the Puri Lodging-house Act, and on the other hand to active prosecutions under the Excise and Forest Law.

52. The following table, however, shows a considerable increase in the total number of cases, both cognizable and non-cognizable, since 1889:—

DISTRICT.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cuttack ... ..	5,004	4,675	4,997	5,688	6,148
Balasore ... ..	4,273	4,169	3,296	3,490	3,815
Puri ... ..	3,767	3,242	4,031	4,188	4,959
Total ... ..	13,044	12,086	12,324	13,366	14,922

It has to be seen whether the variations are solely due to such temporary causes as have been assigned from year to year, or to an increasing criminal tendency of the people, or to the activity of the officers in bringing the offenders to justice, or to all these causes combined. The attention of the Magistrates will be invited to this, and they will be requested to deal with the matter specially.

53. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the Division continues to be free from serious crime.

## XIV.—POLICE.

54. The following are the changes in the numerical strength of the police during the year under report. In Cuttack the long-felt want of a special sub-inspector for the town was supplied by the addition of one of the third grade to the sanctioned strength. In Balasore ten constables were replaced by the same number of town chaukidars.

55. The police was, moreover, reorganized as noted under heading "Administrative changes." The views of the District Officers of Cuttack and Puri regarding the abolition of some of the outposts have also been noted.

56. In addition to the sanctioned strength, a special police force of 4 head-constables and 100 constables was entertained for 30 days, at the cost of the

Superintendent of the Puri Temple, during the Car festival. Another force of one head-constable and 20 constables was similarly entertained during the Rath Jatra at Bhubaneswar, at the expense of the Temple Committee.

57. Statement X gives the required statistics under this head. It shows a slight improvement in the divisional result. During the year under report, out of 4,485 cases tried, 3,975 or 88·6 per cent. ended in conviction, against 3,170 out of 3,638 cases or 87·1 per cent. in the preceding year. It is difficult to say how much of this is due to the efficiency of the staff, the conduct of the police not having been favourably reported on in two of the districts. The Magistrate of Cuttack says: "Generally speaking, discipline is inclined to be lax among the constables, and the District Superintendent is doing what he can to improve it. Detective ability is at a very low ebb." The Magistrate of Balasore observes thus:—"On the whole the conduct of the police has not been good, especially among the literate head-constables. The constables have not behaved themselves as they did in the previous year. Some of the sub-inspectors have worked satisfactorily." The Collector of Puri has offered no remarks under this head. His attention has been invited to this.

58. There is an increase in the number of punishments over that of the preceding year. In Cuttack the number of officers and men departmentally and judicially punished was 96 against 71, and that in Balasore 74 against 57 in the preceding year. In Puri 45 men were punished both judicially and departmentally. No comparison can be made with the preceding year, as the figures for it have not yet been supplied.

59. No case of torture is reported; but in Cuttack one head-constable was convicted under section 161, Indian Penal Code, for taking an illegal gratification, and in Puri one constable was convicted under section 379, Indian Penal Code, and another was punished for associating with bad characters.

60. As regards the condition of the rural police, the matter is under consideration of the Government in connection with the Provincial settlement. I submitted a special report after the conference held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor during His Honour's visit to Cuttack in April last. I do not therefore think it desirable to reproduce the views of the Collector or myself, the unsatisfactory condition of the system, as well as that of the chaukidars, being well known. It may, however, be noted here, with regard to their conduct, that in the district of Cuttack 49 of them were punished judicially and 59 departmentally. Of the former, two are reported to have been convicted of dacoity. The reports of Balasore and Puri are silent on this point.

One case is reported from Puri of a constable having employed a chaukidar on menial duty. The former was duly punished.

#### XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

61. Required statistics under this head are given in the statements XI to XVI (both inclusive). Eight thousand four hundred and seventy-two cases were disposed of by the Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates during the year 1893, against 7,782 in the preceding year.

62. The Stipendiary Magistrates convicted 5,379 out of 8,260 persons brought to trial. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-two persons out of 2,519 tried were convicted by the Honorary Magistrates. The percentage of conviction in the case of the former was 65·1, and that of the latter was 68·3, against 64·9 and 62·7 respectively in the previous year. There has been much improvement in the result of appeals preferred against the decisions of Honorary Magistrates, the ratio per cent. of orders confirmed to those appealed against being 76·78 as compared with 65·8 of the preceding year. In the case of Stipendiary Magistrates the ratio increased from 73·2 to 74·82. The percentages of convictions to persons tried by the several benches were as follows:—

Cuttack Sadar	...	...	41·3
Jajpur	...	...	25·3
Kendrapara	...	...	38·8
Balasore	...	...	55·5
Bhadrak	...	...	37·6
Puri	...	...	91·4
Khurda	...	...	45·8

The poorest result is noticeable in the Jajpur Bench, where the percentage has fallen from 27·1 in the previous year to what is shown above. Commenting on the working of this Bench, and with reference to my remarks contained in paragraph 33 of the last year's report, Mr. Stevenson, Magistrate of Cuttack, quoting the remarks of the Subdivisional Officer, observes as follows :—

“The members of the Jajpur Bench are all very regular in attendance; but they have still apparently a tendency to acquit unduly. I, as last year reported, requested the Subdivisional Officer, who is on the spot, to inspect the records of the cases tried by the Bench at intervals and in an informal manner (he not being in a position to call for records under section 435, Criminal Procedure Code), to note and indicate to the Bench, also in informal fashion, any apparent error. This he has been doing, and the result of one inspection he gives below: ‘I find that out of 12 cases now examined, two only ended in convictions; all the others in acquittals. In these ten cases of acquittals, two were acquitted under section 248, Criminal Procedure Code, two under section 245, Criminal Procedure Code, and six either for want of proof or as civil disputes. Evidently the Bench Magistrates require such strict and reliable proofs that very few cases stand. Comparing the two cases in which conviction was made with the six cases in which acquittals were made, I hardly find any such difference in evidence as would warrant the difference in result. Taken from another point of view, I find the ten cases of acquittals to consist of one police case, two complaint cases in which the accused were summoned, and seven complaint cases in which the complainant was called upon to prove his case.

“In all the last seven cases the Bench Magistrates thought fit to summon the accused, and all ended in acquittals. Now, in my opinion, some of these complaints were so evidently civil disputes as to have been dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code; but the Bench Magistrates preferred summoning the accused, putting them to unnecessary expense and trouble, and ultimately passing verdict of acquittals.’

“I regret that from the Commissioner's remarks upon my last year's report, the above procedure did not seem to meet with his approval. But where, as at Jajpur, the Bench sits at a distance from head-quarters, and I cannot myself see the records, I can devise no better mode of check, and neither the High Court nor Government has found fault with the procedure.”

The recent orders of Government (*vide* Circular No. 4116J. of 29th August 1893) condemn the practice referred to.

63. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates was on the whole satisfactory, many gentlemen having attended more than 75 per cent. of the calls; they rendered material help in the disposal of criminal cases, and relieved the Stipendiary Magistrates of an amount of work which formed almost a third of the cases disposed of by them. There is only one Bench, viz. Puri Sadar, which sits daily.

64. No improvement is noticed in the matter of remands during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. Although the number of cases remanded more than six times decreased from 15 in 1892 to 12 in 1893, the ratio per cent. of A cases remanded six times and more to A cases disposed of increased from ·9 to 1·14. The number of A cases disposed of on the first hearing was smaller during the year under review than that of the year preceding, being 1,085 against 1,166 in 1892.

65. The result of sessions trials was almost the same as in the previous year, the percentage of convictions being 73·3 against 74·1 of the preceding year. Much improvement is noticed in Puri, where the percentage rose from 68 to 75.

66. The realization of criminal fines during the year was not satisfactory. The balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 21,538 against Rs. 18,473. Cuttack alone shows improvement in this respect, the outstanding balance in that district having decreased from Rs. 8,851 to Rs. 7,403. Nearly half of the divisional balance is outstanding in Puri. The Magistrate of the district submitted a remission statement for Rs. 6,520, but I hesitated to sanction such a wholesale remission, especially as fines imposed at the end of 1893 were included in the list submitted in May 1894. I have informed the Magistrate that I would remit fines up to 1892 if he thinks that all reasonable steps have been taken for their recovery.



## XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

67. Appendix XVII shows the required statistics under this head. The number of documents registered rose to 25,501 from 21,676 in the preceding year. All offices except the Bhadrak office show increase more or less. To account for the increase in his district the Registrar of Cuttack says:—"The increase in the number of registrations was chiefly in sales and mortgages, a circumstance which to some extent reflects the condition of the people at large. Survey and settlement operations in progress throughout the district accounted also in part for the increase, as people desired to have the best evidence of title; and an increasing appreciation of the advantages of registration was also to some extent responsible for this." The Collector of Balasore attributes the increase of 30 per cent. only to the provincial settlement. The Collector of Puri says the increase in his district is due partly to appreciation of the value of registration, and partly to the settlement proceedings having opened the eyes of the raiyats to the fact that their holdings are transferable.

68. It is to be noted that both the Collectors of Cuttack and Puri observe that increase is noticeable both in compulsory and optional registrations. In the district of Puri optional registration rose to 2,113 from 1,690 in the preceding year. The figures for the other two districts are not available. Making allowance for the causes assigned by the District Officer in the year under report as well as in the preceding one, I am inclined to attribute the increase in optional registration in some measure to the Full Bench Ruling of the Calcutta High Court in *Makhan Lal Pal versus Bunku Behari Ghose*, page 623, Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, Volume XIX, which in a manner makes optional registration compulsory under the Registration Act. It has, however, to be seen how far this is borne out by facts. The District Officers will be requested to consider the matter from this standpoint.

## XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

69. The prescribed statements XVIII to XXV give the required statistics under this head. The subject-matter having been dealt with in detail in the Land Revenue Administration Report, a brief review only is given here, as usual.

70. Out of the gross divisional demand, Rs. 18,86,592, the sum of Rs. 18,42,933 was collected, giving a percentage of 97·6 against 97·9 in the preceding year. The slight fall is mainly due in Cuttack to the non-adjustment of the balance due from certain estates sold against their sale proceeds, and in Puri to the fact that disturbances in the Tributary State of Ranpur caused delay in the payment of the tribute, which was not recovered till after close of the year. In Cuttack the accounts could not be adjusted pending decision of the appeals preferred towards the close of the year. This may be easily avoided by holding the sales earlier.

71. The divisional percentages of collection on gross and current demands in temporarily-settled and Government estates are compared below with that of the previous year:—

CLASS.	Percentage of gross collection on gross demand.		Percentage of gross collection on current demand.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
II ...	99·6	99·7	99·6	100·1
III ...	92·2	90·8	79·05	96·2

The slight increase in class II and the slight decrease in class III do not call for any special remark. It may, however, be noted that the percentage

of collection was 99 and 96·6 in the Government estates of Banki and Khurda respectively.

Sales of estates for arrears of revenue.

72. There were 24 sales under the Revenue Sale Law against 25 in the preceding year. There is nothing special to notice in this connection.

73. The provincial survey and settlement works were actively carried on during the year. There were no other minor operations. As the former are dealt with separately

Survey and Settlement.

as a special subject, statistics are not given here.

74. The required statistics are given in statement XXI. The number pending at the beginning of, and that filed during, the year was less than in the preceding year. The

Certificate work.

year under report, however, closed with a heavier file. The Collector of Cuttack says that the increase in his district is due to the facts that the demands of the cess certificates were realized during the last quarter, but satisfaction could not be entered, as the treasury chalangans did not reach the certificate offices before the close of the year, and that some miscellaneous certificates were filed during the last quarter.

75. Statement XXIII gives the required statistics. It will be seen that there is a decrease in the number of cases disposed

Land acquisition.

of in Cuttack. The Collector attributes this to the small plots of land involved in the cases, and to the petty sums to be disbursed, which led to the unsatisfactory attendance of parties. Acquisitions were mainly made for the distributaries of the Jajpur canal, the drainage of the Taldanda canal, and the East Coast Railway. The department made pretty fair progress.

76. Statement XX shows that ten cases were disposed of against 17 in the preceding year. Of the 61 cases pending, 30 cases have been stayed under the Board's orders

Partition.

No. 538, dated 11th December 1891, pending the completion of the provincial settlement, and the proceedings in one case was confirmed after the close of the year. As regards the balance, no special remarks seem to be called for, some of them having been almost completed.

77. The required statistics are given in statement XXIV. There is a considerable increase in the number of cases instituted, it being especially great in Balasore. This is mainly

Land Registration.

due to the settlement proceedings in progress. In Puri alone it is said to be partly due to vigorous proceedings taken under section 65 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876. It is satisfactory to note the increase in the number of cases disposed of and the decrease in those pending.

78. There were certain defects in the initial registration work of the district of Cuttack. After personally inspecting the work and discussing the matter with the Collector, I reported the matter to the Board, who were pleased to sanction a special establishment for the purpose of supplying defects. Satisfactory progress was made during the year, and the special work is expected to be soon finished.

79. Complaints were received of the inconvenience entailed on the public in having to come in to Cuttack to file applications for mutation. Some relief has been afforded by allowing such petitions to be filed at the subdivisions, but it is not found practicable to deal with the cases otherwise than at the district head-quarters.

80. This is now dealt with separately as a special subject. It may be noted here that there was considerable decrease in the

Irrigation.

area leased out. In the district of Cuttack the area leased during the year was 86,790 acres against 128,748 acres in the preceding year. The Collector of Balasore has also noticed the decrease in his district, though no figures have been given. In both the districts the decrease is due to non-renewal of the lapsed leases. The Special Deputy Collector is reported to have ascribed it to the fact that there was more or less rain throughout the kharif season. But the Collector of Cuttack gives a different reason. He says thus:—"But I have reason to believe that the raiyats' real complaint is that they are not given water when they want it, and they not unnaturally ask, why should we pay for what is not given as required, but at the sweet will and

pleasure of the canal officers? Especially do they complain that they do not get water to irrigate their lands so as to render them fit for ploughing. They say that the rule is to supply no water till the crop is growing, while in a season like the present, when there has been no rain for some months, water is urgently needed for preliminary cultivation."

The decrease is no doubt due to the change both in the system of supplying water and the collection of the dues, the present arrangement being considered less lenient than its predecessor. The present system has not been long enough in force to admit of criticism.

81. The divisional percentage of the balance on the gross demand was 11·3 against 8·7 in the preceding year. The districts of Balasore and Puri show a decrease, while Cuttack shows an increase in percentage, which is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3
Cuttack ... ..	13·1	17·8
Balasore ... ..	6·09	5·8
Puri ... ..	2·8	2·1

82. In his cess report the Collector of Cuttack thus accounts for the increase in the balance: "The percentage of collection of the current demand was 81·3 and that of arrears 83·2 as against 87·7 and 60 respectively in 1892-93. That the percentage of current collections is no higher is due chiefly to the difficulty experienced by persons paying cess direct to Government in collecting from their raiyats, another reason being the bad harvests of the year. Payment of the current demand was also affected by the calls upon the payers to make good, all at once, arrears that had been accumulating and were brought to light by the enquiry above noted." The enquiry referred to involved an adjustment of road cess collection accounts for past years. The increase in the percentage of the arrear collection may be taken as a set-off for the fall in the total collection.

#### XVIII.—WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

83. No attached estates were under the management of the revenue authorities of the Division during the year. Killa Patia in the Cuttack district remained under the management of the Civil Court as reported last year.

84. The assessed jama of this estate, including cesses and miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 9,132 for the year under report. The total expenditure on account of management and other charges, including the allowance of Rs. 2,400 per annum for the maintenance of the proprietor and his family, amounted to Rs. 5,132.

85. The decree-holders were paid Rs. 1,910, and the total amount of debt liquidated up to the end of the year under review was Rs. 52,415, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 36,868, of which Rs. 14,230 is principal and Rs. 22,638 interest. The payment of a comparatively small amount to the decree-holders during the year was, it is explained, due to non-realization of rents from most of the tenants, some of whom were unable to pay their rents in consequence of failure of crops for three successive years, while the rest being refractory had to be sued.

86. The statistics for Wards' estates are given in Appendix XXVII.

87. The following Wards' estates were managed by the revenue authorities during the year under report:—

Cuttack	...	{ 1. Kanika.
		{ 2. Kujang.
		{ 3. Madhupur.
Balasore	...	{ 4. Jamkunda.
		{ 5. Shahbanda.
Puri	...	{ 6. Rorang.
		{ 7. Malighati.

88. Taking the Division as a whole, the collections in the Wards' estates show some improvement over the results of the previous year, the percentage of total collection on the total demand being 53·4 against 41·51 in 1892-93. But this is not so high as it should be. Taking the estates individually, Kanika shows the best results, as will appear from a comparison of the following percentages as compared with 1892-93, and Kujang the worst:—

		Percentages of total collection on total demand in—	
		1892-93.	1893-94
Kanika	...	90·8	107·6
Kujang	...	21·3	33·3
Madhupur	...	74·5	62·4
Jamkunda	...	93·3	94·3
Shahbanda	...	52·3	61·5
Rorang	...	85·4	73·5
Malighati	...	69·9	69·1

89. The following events may be noted in connection with the Wards' estates of this Division:—Rani Sulakhyana Pata Mohadei, the mother and guardian of the late Raja Padmanabh Bhunj, who was a pensioner of Kanika, drawing Rs. 300 per annum, died on 1st May 1893.

On account of strong winds accompanied with heavy rain and high floods, but chiefly owing to the May cyclone, all the Wards' estates of Cuttack suffered more or less during the year, and amongst these the Kanika estate suffered the most. The houses of many tenants fell, there was a loss of cattle and property and considerable loss of paddy stored in pits, the total loss caused to raiyats being estimated at about a lakh of rupees. Besides this, the estate's embankments suffered more or less, the estimated damage under this head being Rs. 30,000. A sum of Rs. 23,718 was sanctioned by the Board for the repairs of these embankments.

In spite of these disasters, it is noteworthy that the financial results of the year's administration of this estate show no deterioration, but on the contrary an improvement.

In the Kujang estate the cutcherry houses were very much damaged by the cyclone of May 1893. No work could be done for several days, and postal communication was interrupted. Houses fell and others had their thatch blown away, while, as in Kanika, paddy stacks suffered. There were successive floods in this estate in July and August 1893; but fortunately these caused no damage to crops, but those of September 1893 injured the *sarad* crop in several villages.

Sugarcane and the ripe *beali* crop in Madhupur were very much damaged by the high winds and heavy rains of 21st to 23rd September 1893.

The chief cause of the short collections in the Shahbanda estate in Balasore is the hostile attitude of the uncle and aunt of the minor, who are instigating the raiyats to withhold their rents. They have brought a civil suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Alipore, claiming  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd share of the entire property. The case is still pending decision. The raiyats are also reported to have suffered to some extent on account of partial failure of crops owing to the flood of the river Subarnarekha.

The low percentage of collections in the wards' estates of the Puri district is attributed partly to the local kistbundis, according to which six *pans* of the current demand in Rorang and four *pans* in Malighati fell due in the last two months of the year, and hence legal coercive measures could not be concluded within the year. There was also a change in the collection agency in *hastabud* villages.

90. Survey and settlement operations are in progress in the Madhupur estate in Cuttack and in the Jamkunda and Shahbanda estates in Balasore.

91. The education of all the minors is well looked after. The Rorang minor, who has been transferred to Cuttack, is living with the Kanika minor; both are reading at the Ravenshaw Collegiate School. They are making fair

press in their studies. The Board have sanctioned the removal of the minor to Cuttack for studying in the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, and a competent private tutor has been engaged. The Jamkunda minor, who was promoted to the third class of the Balasore zila school and was getting on well with his studies, is reported to have fallen into bad company since the death of his guardian tutor. Proposals are now before the Board for engaging the services of another tutor, pending whose appointment the minor has been sent home to his mother at Jamkunda.

The Shahbanda ward is reported to have somewhat improved in his studies. He is now 20 years old, but is still in the 4th class. Both these minors receive some practical instructions from the managers of their estates, with a view to their acquiring an insight into zamindari matters. The Collector reports that he is arranging for the wards to learn something of the practical working of the Tenancy Act at the attestation camps of the Assistant Settlement Officers engaged in the settlement operations of their estates.

#### XIX.—EXCISE.

92. The statistics under this head are given in statement XXVIII according to the instructions in paragraph 2 of your No. 2737, dated the 27th November 1893. The result is an increase of the excise revenue throughout the Division, the total figures for the year under report being Rs. 6,10,535 against Rs. 5,60,977 in the previous year. It is to be noted here that the former sum includes the Rs. 19,904 credited into the treasury during the year by the Manager of Dhenkanal State, as reported in paragraph 72 of the last year's report. The result is still satisfactory.

93. Increase is noticeable under all the heads except under license fees for country spirit and tari. In Cuttack the licenses for the sale of distillery liquor were settled under the guaranteed system. They were put up to auction as regards still-head duty only, not as regards license fees, and were settled with those who offered to pay the highest amount of duty. But it has not been explained why the license fees fell to Rs. 10,124 from Rs. 13,888 in the previous year. The Collector's attention will be invited to this. The Collector of Puri has not explained the decrease in his district; the license fees for country spirit being Rs. 2,622 against Rs. 2,988 in 1892-93, though the quantity consumed rose to 3,051 gallons from 2,473 gallons.

94. All the districts show an increase in the quantity of country spirit consumed. In Cuttack it is ascribed to the partial introduction of outstills; in Balasore it is said to be due to the presence of the large number of up-country men in connection with the revenue survey of the district; and in Puri the increase is the result of the tari shops remaining unsettled for a greater portion of the year in consequence of the opposition to the tree-tax system. The decrease in the license fee of tari is confined to the district of Puri, and is due to the said opposition.

95. Ganja and bhang show a decrease in the quantity consumed. As this has been a subject of special discussion, it seems desirable to note here the views of the District Officers. With reference to the fall in the quantity consumed in his district, the Collector of Cuttack says thus:—"The only reason that can be suggested for the fall is that owing to the increase in the retail price consequent on the increase in license fees and duty simultaneously, illicit consumption of Gurjat ganja in places where it is easily procurable has increased, and that in places where it is not easily procurable the poorer consumers have reduced their consumption and taken to the use of other intoxicants perhaps more deleterious." The Collector goes on to say:—"The duty on all kinds of ganja was raised during the year, and having regard to the facility with which Gurjat ganja can be here procured, we have, I think, gone as far as we safely can in this direction." With regard to this, the Collector of Puri says thus:—"The duty is so high that the temptation to smuggle is irresistible. It is believed that the Khurda subdivision is flooded with the drug, and that it can be obtained anywhere very cheaply. In my opinion it should, as regards duty, be placed on the level of bhang or sidhi, to which it is more akin, as regards the mode of consumption, than the

Rajshahi ganja." With reference to my No. 1852P., dated 26th October 1893, from the Political side, the Government has in its No. 2486S.R., dated 19th April 1894, ordered that the matter will remain pending until receipt of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission's report. The only fact to be noticed now is the resort to more deleterious intoxicants referred to by the Collector, who does not, however, say what these are. His attention will be invited to this with a view to ascertain how far this has led to the increase in the consumption of other exciseable articles.

96. As to opium issued to the vendors in the Gurjat States, it was found selling cheaper in the Gurjats than in Mogalbandi, in consequence of lower rates of license fee in those States. It was decided by the Board that the supply should be issued to each State according to a scale fixed. The Collector of Cuttack says this arrangement has proved salutary.

97. The tree-tax system of tari is reported to have worked well in Balasore.

#### XX.—STAMPS.

98. The following table exhibits the receipts and charges under this head during the year 1893-94 as compared with the preceding year:—

YEAR.	District.	RECEIPTS.				CHARGES.			Net. revenue.
		Sale of judicial stamps.	Sale of non-judicial stamps.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Refund.	Other charges.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	Cuttack ...	1,00,952	43,837	4,032	2,08,821	1,717	3,274	4,991	2,03,810
	Balasore ...	50,607	17,576	1,979*	70,222	450	1,270	1,720	68,493
	Puri ...	57,917	32,981	1,047†	92,845	130	1,551	1,680	90,555
	Total ...	2,09,536	94,394	7,058	3,71,888	2,315	6,395	8,710	3,63,178
1893-94	Cuttack ...	1,81,350	45,757	5,013	2,32,120	631	3,515	4,146	2,27,983
	Balasore ...	60,654	19,478	2,882	83,014	112	1,478	1,590	81,424
	Puri ...	70,462	34,962	2,749	1,08,173	128	2,060	2,197	1,05,976
	Total ...	3,12,475	1,00,197	10,644	4,23,316	871	7,062	7,933	4,15,383
	Increase ...	42,039	5,903	2,686	51,428	...	667	...	52,205
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	1,444	...	777	...

\* This differs from the last year's figures by Rs. 127, duty and penalty levied by Collector not having been included under this head.

† There is a difference of Rs. 16 as compared with the entry made as per last year's report. This is due to subsequent correction of return No. XXXV by the Collector.

There has been an increase of Rs. 51,428 in the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps and in miscellaneous receipts. The increase is distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Judicial	42,939
Non-judicial	5,803
Miscellaneous	2,686

99. The sale of court-fee stamps chiefly contributed to the increase which is explained by the Collector of Cuttack to be due to the increase in the number of cases instituted during the year, and to the fact that process fees at a higher rate were levied for serving notices under sections 6, 7 and 10 of Act XI of 1859, under Board's Circular No. 11 of September 1893. In Balasore a large number of mutation cases were instituted during the year on account of settlement operations going on in that district, in consequence of

which there was an increase in the sale of court-fee stamps. The Collector of Puri attributes the increase in his district chiefly to the institution of mutation cases in the Khurda subdivision consequent on the *nilan khara* operations, and to a larger number of rent suits having been filed during the year than in the preceding year.

100. In explaining the increase under the head non-judicial stamps, the Collector of Cuttack reports that a greater number of documents (sales, mortgages, &c.) were executed during the year on account, probably, of bad times. In Balasore it is attributed to the transfer of properties of higher value during the year under report than in the preceding year. In Puri the increase under this head amounted to Rs. 1,981, for which no explanation has been furnished by the Collector.

101. It is satisfactory to note that although there was increase under receipts, the charges decreased by Rs. 777. The decrease was mainly under the head "Refund of value of stamps purchased." This is due to the refund of the price of stamps of higher values in the previous year than in the year under report. The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 52,205, which is satisfactory.

102. The table below shows the action taken by Civil Courts and Collectors on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents, and prosecutions for infringement of stamp laws:—

YEAR.	District.	ACTION TAKEN BY CIVIL COURTS ON UNSTAMPED OR INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED DOCUMENTS.		ACTION TAKEN BY COLLECTORS ON UNSTAMPED OR INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED DOCUMENTS.		PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED FOR INFRINGEMENT OF THE STAMP LAWS.				
		Number of cases.	Duty and penalty levied.	Number of cases.	Duty and penalty levied.	Number of cases.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Fine imposed.	Reward paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1892-93 ...	Cuttack ...	53	Rs. 269	19	Rs. 163	5	5	5	26	...
	Balasore ...	...	...	15	126	5	5	5	40	...
	Puri ...	7	50	13	88	1	1	1	16	...
	Total ...	60	358	47	317	11	11	11	83	...
1893-94 ...	Cuttack ...	48	330	19	228	3	4	1	5	15
	Balasore ...	2	11	9	65	5	5	2	63	...
	Puri ...	26	234	15	108	5	7	3	40	...
	Total ...	76	575	43	401	13	16	12	108	15
	Increase ...	16	217	...	84	2	6	1	26	15
	Decrease ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

All the districts except Cuttack show increase in the number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by the civil courts. The amount of duty and penalty realized by these courts also increased from Rs. 358 in 1892-93 to Rs. 575 during the year under report. This is due to the fact that almost all the cases instituted during the previous year were petty ones, and the amount of penalty realized in each amounted to Rs. 5. As regards cases in which action was taken by revenue courts, the amount of penalty and duty levied increased by Rs. 84, although there was a slight falling off in the number of cases. The increase amounted to Rs. 125 in the district of Cuttack, which the Collector attributes to the fact that in the preceding year all the cases were of a petty nature. Balasore shows a decrease of six cases with an amount of Rs. 61, which the Collector reports is probably due to greater carefulness on the part of the people in affixing proper stamps on documents. The result of prosecutions in stamp cases was not satisfactory. Only 63·1 per cent. of persons brought to trial were convicted, against 100 of the preceding year. Cuttack and Puri are responsible for the result. In the former three out of four persons brought to trial were acquitted for want of evidence. In the latter only three

out of seven persons tried were convicted. The Collector of Puri has not furnished any explanation for the large number of acquittals in his district. His attention will be drawn to this.

103. A reward of Rs. 15 was paid to a muharrir of the Banki tahsil office, in the district of Cuttack, for giving information of a case of evasion of the stamp law in respect of three documents. No reward was paid in Balasore or Puri.

#### XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

104. The required statistics are given in statement XXIX. There is an increase in the net divisional total collection, the figures being Rs. 57,134 during the year under report against Rs. 55,239 in the preceding year. This is due to an increase in Balasore and Puri and a decrease in Cuttack; the latter shows a decrease of 4·5, while the other two show an increase of 6·2 and 14·1 per cent. respectively in the net revenue.

105. There is an increase in the number of assesseees in all the districts, though Cuttack shows a decrease in the revenue. Of the 2,701 persons originally assessed, 484 assesseees preferred objections. Of these, 63 objections were fully, and 89 partially, successful. The result of objections in each district is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	Number of objections filed.	Number in which assesseees were exempted or the tax reduced.	Percentage of successful objections.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	212	85	40·0
Balasore ...	135	45	33·3
Puri ...	137	22	16·6
Total ...	484	152	.....

It will thus be seen that Balasore shows more careful work and Puri stands next. The same result is to be seen in appeals to the Commissioner, which were as follows:—

DISTRICT.	Number of appeals.	Number of cases in which reduction or exemptions were made.	Percentage of appeals against the order of the Collector.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	17	3	8·0
Balasore ...	7	2	5·2
Puri ...	13	2	9·5

106. To account for the large proportion of successful objections, the Collector of Cuttack says: "Roughly they are due to the Sadar subdivision, which is being managed by the greater facilities than are

arriving at a full estimate of the income of large traders who are up to all modes of evasion, and many of whose accounts are kept in foreign languages, as Gujarati and Marwari."



As to the alleged facility in the Sadar subdivision for filing objections, and the tendency of the people to contest everything, these may account for an increase in the number of objections preferred, but they cannot be the cause of the objections being successful. As to the difficulties of arriving at a fair estimate of the incomes of large traders, I believe it is not peculiar to those in Cuttack. The Income-tax Department labours under the same difficulties and disadvantages everywhere. The difficulty arising from the accounts being kept in foreign languages is a genuine one, and it exists, I believe, more in the town of Cuttack than elsewhere.

The assessor should, I think, provide against such difficulty by learning at least the figures of such foreign languages, and the Collector will be desired to take action in this direction.

## XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

107. The following table shows the receipts and issues of currency notes during the year of report as compared with the previous year:—

DISTRICT.	RECEIPT.								ISSUE.							
	Received in payment of Government dues.		Received from public in exchange for silver or other notes.		Received from Bank of Bengal or other treasuries.		Total.		Issued in payment of Government dues.		Issued in exchange for silver or other notes.		Remitted to other treasuries.		TOTAL.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cuttack ...	Rs. 3,41,635	Rs. 1,85,320	Rs. 1,82,500	Rs. 50,785	Rs. 1,77,000	Rs. 1,80,500	Rs. 7,01,195	Rs. 4,35,445	Rs. 3,75,810	Rs. 4,20,620	Rs. 1,84,120	Rs. 82,045	Rs. 1,20,360	Rs. 12,480	Rs. 6,91,880	Rs. 4,94,545
Balasore ...	Rs. 75,450	Rs. 54,340	Rs. 57,810	Rs. 30,075	Rs. 47,725	Rs. 48,000	Rs. 1,50,985	Rs. 1,68,315	Rs. 86,075	Rs. 1,03,445	Rs. 75,875	Rs. 70,160	Rs. 175	Rs. 4,555	Rs. 1,62,125	Rs. 1,78,180
Puri ...	Rs. 81,570	Rs. 54,700	Rs. 45,080	Rs. 61,840	Rs. 47,500	Rs. 38,000	Rs. 1,77,150	Rs. 1,54,540	Rs. 89,215	Rs. 65,905	Rs. 72,230	Rs. 82,120	Rs. 37,965	Rs. 28,105	Rs. 1,99,400	Rs. 1,46,130
Total ...	Rs. 4,98,655	Rs. 2,94,370	Rs. 2,85,450	Rs. 1,41,770	Rs. 2,72,225	Rs. 2,66,500	Rs. 10,29,330	Rs. 7,42,340	Rs. 5,51,100	Rs. 5,89,370	Rs. 3,34,225	Rs. 2,01,325	Rs. 1,68,080	Rs. 45,140	Rs. 10,53,405	Rs. 8,18,855

There was a marked decrease both in receipts and issues of currency notes during the year in the districts of Cuttack and Puri, which is ascribable to slackness of trade. The increase in Balasore is chiefly attributed to the settlement operations and to the briskness of foreign trade.

108. The following table shows the transactions in the Post Office Savings Bank during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Number of deposits.	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.	Number of deposits.	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cuttack ...	3,964	Rs. 1,29,612	Rs. 99,160	3,520	Rs. 1,11,852	Rs. 98,564
Balasore ...	2,177	Rs. 73,779	Rs. 53,117	2,034	Rs. 71,242	Rs. 53,072
Puri ...	869	Rs. 24,693	Rs. 19,244	1,074	Rs. 37,251	Rs. 24,186
Total ...	7,010	Rs. 2,28,084	Rs. 1,71,521	6,628	Rs. 2,20,345	Rs. 1,75,822

The result of the year shows a decrease in the number and amount of deposits as well as withdrawals for the Division. There was increase only in the district of Puri. The decrease in Cuttack is not very marked, and is attributed to the report that the rate of interest was to be lowered, as has been done from 1st April 1894. That in Balasore is reported to be due to the fact that the limit of deposit in each account in a year has been reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200 only.

109. The following table shows operations in connection with money-orders:—

DISTRICT.	ISSUED.											
	Revenue money-orders.				Ordinary money-orders.				Total.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	8,688	14,801	9,580	23,906	27,297	9,24,394	37,661	5,94,575	44,960	10,19,295	46,811	9,38,581
Balasore ...	3,398	53,941	3,111	42,160	26,471	5,06,372	28,722	5,85,731	20,009	5,80,312	31,833	6,27,861
Puri ...	513	2,467	375	2,343	16,934	3,66,030	17,905	3,91,096	17,947	3,86,646	18,680	4,23,296
Total ...	13,594	1,51,309	12,966	1,38,309	50,902	17,86,805	83,558	19,71,448	94,296	19,39,114	96,524	20,09,737

DISTRICT.	PAID.											
	Revenue money-orders.				Ordinary money-orders.				Total.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	8,871	23,678	7,763	61,629	49,494	13,54,778	97,404	14,85,527	58,365	14,38,454	105,167	15,47,156
Balasore ...	3,769	49,965	3,075	46,781	22,960	3,67,518	26,535	4,91,439	24,735	4,17,473	30,110	4,68,220
Puri ...	537	2,344	243	2,754	16,508	4,62,424	17,423	5,67,377	16,339	4,64,768	17,605	5,70,131
Total ...	12,977	1,36,977	11,581	1,11,164	88,962	21,84,718	141,361	24,74,343	1,01,929	23,20,695	152,882	25,85,507

There has been a considerable increase both in issues and payments, the number and value in each being 2,228 with Rs. 71,643 in the former, and 51,013 with Rs. 2,64,812 in the latter. Revenue money-orders, however, show a falling off in all the districts, the reason for which in Balasore is said to be that proprietors seem to think that less risk is incurred by paying in revenue through their agents, as there is no apprehension of mistake in credit; while in Puri the petty zamindars only, whose shares of estates and amount of Government revenue are small, and who live at a great distance from the head-quarters, avail themselves of this system to remit their dues, payments of big zamindars being made through the mukhtars and revenue agents at head-quarters. The decrease in Cuttack is explained as follows by the Collector:—

“This is attributable to the fact that many money-orders being defective or having been received after the kist day in November 1892 and April 1893, the estates concerned were brought on the defaulters’ list, and though most were afterwards removed therefrom on the petition of the proprietors, this might have tended to shake their confidence in the system. With defects in the form of land revenue money-orders I have dealt in the Land Revenue Report. Delays in the post-office also prejudice the people against remitting by money-order; but the fault is chiefly their own, as they invariably put off remitting till the last moment. There are also interested persons, revenue agents and others, who profit by an adherence to the old custom of money being paid into the treasury direct. Such lose no opportunity of setting the people against the money-order system, resort to which has affected their incomes. It will doubtless make its way into more general favour in course of time.”

#### XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

110. The East Coast Railway was still under construction during the year under report, though work has again been suspended since the close of the year for want of funds. The progress of the work was, however, much impeded by various causes, and there remains still much to be done. The route to be followed for the last 25 miles to Cuttack has yet to be determined. The earthwork and bridges of the remaining parts of the line are reported to be three-fourths completed; the large bridge over the Mahanadi is not being built.

111. Two branch lines from the East Coast Railway to Puri are under consideration. The one from Chhatipur in the Khurda subdivision was surveyed and plans and estimates were prepared. As an alternative to this, it is proposed

to run a line from Cuttack to Puri along the existing road. Nothing is reported to have been done with regard to this line. A report was submitted as to the route which the proposed line from Sambalpur to Cuttack should follow.

112. The Public Works Department was engaged in extending the distributary system of the Jajpur, Kendrapara, Gobri and Patamundai canals, and the embankments along the right bank of the Baitarni and the left bank of the Bura rivers. These with the minor drainage works are nearly completed.

#### XXIV.—ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

113. Nothing important took place under this head. The District Boards of Cuttack and Puri constructed seven and five new village roads respectively, and the latter a road from Astrang to Kakatpur. The existing roads were maintained in good condition.

With regard to Mr. Allen's proposal to make over to the District Board the two trunk roads in the district of Puri, mentioned in paragraph 94 of last year's report, the required proposal has not yet been received from the Collector of Puri, though his attention was invited to it. The proposal seems more likely to be well received now than formerly, as an Executive Engineer's division of Puri has been abolished and merged in another division.

#### XXV.—WORKING OF THE PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT, IV (B.C.) OF 1871.

114. The subjoined statement gives the necessary information under this head:—

NAME OF FUND.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Number of <i>chutties</i> .	Number of licensed houses.	Number of lodgers to be accommodated.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Puri Town Lodging-house Fund.	Rs. 5,526	Rs. 20,239	Rs. 7,208	Rs. 11,278	Rs. ...	Rs. 638	Rs. 17,050
Chandbali Town Lodging-House Fund.	725	671	546	570	1	52	2,475
Amalgamated Jagannath Road and Trunk Road Lodging-house Fund—							
In Cuttack ...	3,275	3,742	1,234	1,037	23	108	3,968
In Balasore ...	2,210	2,249	2,250	2,162	35	149	2,618
In Puri ...	2,314	4,501	3,440	4,561	14	175	4,181
Total ...	14,100	31,402	14,678	19,603	73	1,122	30,292

Except Chandbali, there was an increase in the number of lodging-houses and lodgers in the Puri town and *chutties* along the trunk road during the year under report. The total number of licensed lodging-houses was 1,122 with accommodation for 30,292 lodgers, against 704 houses for 19,833 lodgers in the previous year. The marked increase in the number of lodging-houses and lodgers, and consequent increase in receipts, was chiefly due to the unusual number of pilgrims that visited Puri on the occasion of the late Car festival, and to the great energy shown by Dr. Banks in carrying out the objects of the Act. To the same cause may be attributed the fact that in Puri the receipts under the head of fines also considerably increased, owing to a larger number of prosecutions, which numbered 138 against 27 in the previous year.

115. During the year 11 pukka and 34 kutcha houses with good ventilation were constructed, 175 pukka latrines repaired and constructed, 87 pukka drains

made and improved, 946 windows opened and 1,065 windows enlarged. It is in contemplation to erect at Puri corrugated iron shelters which, while not competing with licensed lodging-houses, will afford protection to numbers of pilgrims who cannot be accommodated in lodging-houses, even had they the means to pay for accommodation. This is a measure strongly called for by the circumstance that the Car festival takes place in the month of July in the height of the rains. Last year there must have been over a hundred thousand pilgrims, and the registered accommodation at Puri itself is for 17,050 only, which cannot suffice even in an ordinary year. The state of things on the roads is, I fear, worse than that in the town of Puri. Allowing for the fact that most pilgrims come by water as far as Cuttack, there is shown to be only accommodation for 4,181 pilgrims in the *chutties* south of the Katjuri, which, even if they suffice for the gradual influx of pilgrims, do not suffice for the rapid efflux at the termination of the festival.

Whatever the sufferings of pilgrims may be—and I conceive that they have suffered for centuries—such sufferings are nothing now compared with what they were in the past, and this is due chiefly to the enterprise of the Steamer Companies, which has made the pilgrimage more rapid and more easy.

116. The *chutties* along the Jaganath Trunk Road are under the District Health Officer, who is reported to have inspected them regularly. The Act was extended to Bhubaneswar towards the latter end of the year, and subsequently to Satyabadi.

The food sold in the *chutties* was regularly examined and, if found unfit for human consumption, was destroyed. In addition to 9 permanent mehters, 11 extra mehters were temporarily employed. The Magistrate thinks the supply of mehters altogether inadequate.

117. In Balasore the lodging-houses were frequently inspected by the Health Officer. The *chutties* and bazars were kept clean and the houses made more commodious and better ventilated. The Magistrate thinks the working of the Act was satisfactory.

118. In Cuttack out of 23 *chutties* lodging-houses, licenses were applied for by residents in 17. No applications were made from the remaining six small *chutties*. Five house-holders were sent up for keeping lodgers without licenses. None of them, though convicted, applied for licenses, as the fines imposed by the trying Magistrate were small and had no deterrent effect. The opposition of the tenants to the Act seems gradually decreasing. A muharrir and a sweeper were added to the strength of the staff during the year under report. The former was appointed to help the Inspector in collection work, and the latter to clean the three *chutties* (Kuakhia, Manipur and Khanditur). Dr. Banks again brought to my notice that the Puri Health Officer had a good deal of his time occupied with collection duties. If these are really found to interfere with his duties as a sanitary officer, it would be well that Puri should follow the example of Cuttack and allow him a muharrir. Extra sweepers were entertained during the pilgrim season at Nayabazar and Jobra near Cuttack.

119. The number of prosecutions was 36 against 32 persons, and that of convictions was 24 against 12 of last year. The Magistrate writes: "I inspected all the chief *chutties* during the year, and found all in good order: on the whole, certainly as well kept as those of Balasore and Puri districts that I have seen."

120. Though the Puri Lodging-house Act was extended to Jajpur town by Government No. 2087 of 15th September 1890, it has not yet been enforced owing to non-receipt to date of sanction to the bye-laws and model rules proposed. The numerous amendments suggested by the Magistrates in the bye-laws and model rules are under consideration, and amended editions will shortly be sent to Government for final sanction.

#### XXVI.—EDUCATION.

121. The required statistics under this head are given in statement XXX according to the instructions in paragraph 2 of your No. 2737, dated the 27th November 1893. The following is the note furnished by the Officiating Inspector of Schools of Orissa.

122. The following statement summarizes the comparative statistics of educational institutions of all classes:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1892-93.								1893-94.								Average number of pupils.		
	SCHOOLS.				PUPILS.				SCHOOLS.				PUPILS.						
	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	Total.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	Total.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	Total.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	Total.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Public Institutions.																			
Primary	High English	5	3	1	9	918	330	131	1,374	5	3	1	9	912	340	138	1,390	152.6	154.4
	Middle	22	12	5	39	1,208	771	221	2,146	23	12	6	41	1,304	735	306	2,344	55.7	57.1
	Vernacular	10	13	16	39	419	605	565	1,540	9	13	15	37	891	579	661	1,631	30.7	41.3
	Upper primary	180	86	66	272	4,540	2,117	1,341	7,507	128	85	55	268	3,638	2,000	1,327	7,302	23.9	27.4
	Lower ditto	3,802	1,865	1,082	5,740	30,926	31,214	13,758	84,017	2,790	1,816	1,063	5,669	30,008	28,533	13,409	82,210	14.8	14.5
Special schools	Special schools	12	0	8	20	180	115	35	330	17	0	7	24	227	131	31	389	11.0	11.7
	Female ditto	08	38	19	125	1,438	1,141	414	2,983	48	36	17	101	1,125	1,031	385	2,541	23.9	25.1
Total Public Institutions	3,049	2,026	1,187	6,262	49,134	36,323	16,485	1,00,824	3,020	1,974	1,104	6,158	47,800	33,745	16,216	97,707	16.1	15.8	
Private Institutions.																			
Advanced, teaching—	Arabic or Persian	36	11	3	50	601	184	44	889	29	10	1	40	518	152	8	669	17.7	16.7
	Sanskrit	19	9	40	68	154	102	405	661	22	5	35	62	178	46	340	664	9.7	9.7
	Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly.	236	90	637	1,013	1,440	631	4,047	6,127	312	77	731	1,140	1,963	507	4,632	7,122	6.7	6.2
	Teaching the Koran only.	6	...	1	7	90	...	3	93	7	...	1	6	92	...	7	99	13.2	12.3
	Other schools not conforming to the departmental standard.	5	...	...	5	103	...	...	103	7	...	...	7	78	...	...	78	20.3	11.1
Total Private Institutions	302	110	731	1,143	2,457	917	4,589	7,873	377	92	788	1,257	2,310	705	5,007	8,531	6.8	6.7	
GRAND TOTAL	3,351	2,136	1,918	7,405	51,591	37,240	20,064	1,08,697	3,397	2,066	1,892	7,415	50,110	34,450	21,223	1,06,238	14.6	14.3	

123. There has been a loss of 104 schools and 3,057 pupils under the head of public institutions, and a gain of 114 schools and 658 pupils under the head of private institutions. There was thus a net increase of 10 schools with a not decrease of 2,399 scholars. The palpable loss of schools and pupils in Balasore is ascribed to the high market prices of food-grains which ruled throughout the year in consequence of the agricultural distress caused by the high floods which swept over the northern and southern parts of the district.

124. Of the 106,298 pupils under instruction, 102,014 are Hindus, 3,060 Muhammadans, and 1,021 Christians. Of the remaining 203, 13 are Brahmos and the rest are children of the primitive communities.

125. The total expenditure on all classes of institutions was Rs. 3,66,507, and the expenditure on superintendence, scholarships, buildings, and on other miscellaneous heads amounted to Rs. 57,407. Thus the aggregate expenditure on all accounts was Rs. 4,23,914, of which Government contributed Rs. 66,850, District Boards Rs. 78,991, and Municipal Boards Rs. 4,902.

126. A further improvement is visible in the way of the enforcement of the principle regulating the distribution of the municipal expenditure on education. Of the total outlay of Rs. 4,902 from municipal funds, Rs. 3,498 or 88 per cent. were devoted to primary and female education.

127. The population of the Division amounted by the census of 1891 to 3,877,294, of whom 1,896,725 were males and 1,980,569 females. Reckoned at the usual proportion of 15 per cent., the number of male children of school-going age would be 284,507, and the number of female children 297,085. Of the scholars on our returns, 100,886 are boys and 5,412 girls. It is thus seen that out of every 100 boys that might be at school, only 35 are being educated, the corresponding percentage for girls being as low as 1.8, a figure which, though insignificant by itself, will nevertheless be found favourable in comparison with the general percentage for the whole province.

128. The great disparity between Balasore and Puri as regards the percentage of boys at school and the total number of school-going age, as referred to in paragraph 17 of the Government Resolution No. 693T G., dated 2nd November 1893, can, I think, be accounted for otherwise than by resorting to the theory that it is due to differences in the degree of interest taken in education by the local Educational and District Officers. The fact that the disparity has continued to exist, though with some slight variations, ever since the introduction of the primary education scheme, lends no countenance to the above theory.

The only rational explanation of the disparity is afforded by the circumstance that the aggregate numerical strength of the literate castes (i.e. Brahmos, Karans, Khandaits, Rajus, etc.) in Balasore is more than double that of Puri. The disparity may also be partly traced to the fact of Balasore being more populous than Puri, as also to the predominance of the Panda class, whose attitude towards education is one of complete indifference.

129. A comparison like the one instituted in the paragraph above referred to between Patna and Orissa, and which is only based on the figures representing the total population and the gross educational expenditure of the two Divisions, would be misleading, as it loses sight of many other important aspects of the question which, if duly considered, would show Orissa in a more favourable light. Patna, with a population more than four times as great as that of Orissa, returned 9,353 schools in 1892-93, the corresponding number returned from Orissa being 7,405. The percentage of pupils to population of school-going age in Patna was 11.1 against 35.9 in Orissa. The percentage of public to the total expenditure on education in Patna was 36.9 and in Orissa 35.5.

When grants were originally made from provincial revenues for purpose of primary education, their distribution was regulated by the respective capability of the several divisions or districts to utilize these grants, as evidenced by the actual number of primary schools then existing in them. Orissa, which had a well-developed primary system of its own, thus succeeded in obtaining a larger grant than it could have secured on the mere basis of population, and the outlay seems to me to be justified by the relatively higher position which it has all along maintained as regards the percentage of boys actually under instruction.

130. As regards the substitution of inspecting pandits for chief gurus, there is no room for reform as far as this Division is concerned, the latter system having long since been in full operation in all these districts. It is also satisfactory to find that the stipendiary pathsalas do not absorb an unduly large share of the primary allotment. Lower primary schools for boys in Orissa are as a rule aided under the system of payment-by-results.

131. The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March last was 68, the same as in the preceding year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 21,904, of which the grant from provincial funds amounted to Rs. 15,953. The cost to Government of each student was Rs. 177 against Rs. 180 of the preceding year.

At the B.A. examination held in 1893, 17 candidates appeared, of whom only 2 passed, and out of 40 students who appeared at the F.A. examination, only 5 passed. The one candidate who appeared at the M.A. examination failed.

Two candidates were sent up for the B.L. examination in November 1893. They both failed.

132. Out of 164 students sent up to the University Entrance examination, only 42 have passed successfully, the percentage of success being 40 against 80 of the preceding year. The unfavourable result, however, is not peculiar to Orissa, almost all the schools controlled by the Calcutta University having more or less shared in the general decline.

No marked fluctuations are noticeable in the results of the departmental examinations for the last two years, except the lower primary scholarship examination, the results of which present a marked disparity between Cuttack and Puri on the one hand, and Balasore on the other, in spite of an identical set of question papers framed by the Inspector of Schools for all the districts. The appointment by the Inspector of a Central Board of Examiners selected from all the districts, and paid as at present by District Boards in whose offices the results are tabulated, is an arrangement designed to minimize all chance of diversity in the valuation of answer papers.

133. The importance of influencing the character and manners of the scholars, as well as their intellects, appears to be kept prominently before the schools, and although the advance in this direction may not be easily gauged, it is believed that some good at least is being done. No serious breaches of discipline came to notice during the year under report.

134. Gymnastic and elementary drill are taught in most of the high English schools of this Division. In Balasore, Babu Satyendra Nath Do, a leading zamindar of the town, has placed a sum of Rs. 1,100 in the hands of Government, out of the interest of which four prizes of Rs. 5 each are awarded to school-boys who display proficiency in gymnastics. It is to be hoped that this good example will be followed by the public-spirited zamindars in the other districts.

The middle and primary schools of Orissa are too poor to do anything in this direction. It is reported that the Puri District Board intends to introduce simple physical training into the middle schools under its direct management.

The appointment of a special gymnastic master in the Cuttack Training School, which is the chief recruiting ground for vernacular teachers in Orissa, would be a step in the desired direction.

135. The most important institutions under this head are the Cuttack Training, the Medical and Survey Schools, all of which are resorted to for purposes of training by students from the four districts and the Tributary Mahals. The Cuttack Training School has 43 pupils on its rolls against an equal number in the year next preceding. The great bulk of the teachers of middle vernacular schools in Orissa are ex-students of this useful institution.

There are elementary training schools at Balasore and Puri. In order to make these schools serve any useful purpose, the period of training in them should, I think, be extended from six months to one year.

136. The Cuttack Medical School, under the management of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Zorab, M.B., registered 118 pupils, of whom 6 were females. Nineteen hospital assistants were turned out of the institution during the year under report. The school has up to date sent out 187 certificated hospital assistants, 72 of whom are in Government service and 37 in that of Native States.

The variety of operations performed in the attached hospital and the number of patients afford a good field for practical training of the students both as regards dressing and examining cases before the teachers.

Particular care and attention are also given to the teaching of Medical Jurisprudence, both theoretically and practically. A careful watch is always exercised on the morality and discipline of the students in their boarding-house, hospital and school, and breaches of discipline are rarely noticed.

The female class of this institution, though still numerically small, has taken a predominant place in the medical education in Orissa, and has amply fulfilled the favourable anticipations formed of it by its original founder.

137. The roll-number of the Cuttack Survey School, which is under the control of the Principal of the Ravenshaw College, is 42. Out of 18 candidates who appeared from the institution at the last final examination, 16 were successful.

There are two industrial schools at Balasore, in which carpentry and needle-work are taught, and which partake more of the character of bazar workshops than of regular technical institutions.

138. The District Boards of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri have created a few scholarships out of public funds at their disposal, for the purpose of enabling Uriya youths to receive training at the Jobra Workshop, the Calcutta School of Art, and the Sibpur Engineering College.

139. There are 101 special girls' schools attended by 2,541 pupils, the total number of girls under instruction, including those attending boys' schools, being 5,412.

The number of special girls' schools in Cuttack has declined considerably, and the loss is attributed to an unavoidable reduction of expenditure following close upon previous excessive outlay on this class of schools by the Local Boards concerned.

A girl belonging to the Cuttack Female Orphanage successfully passed the middle English scholarship examination during the year under notice.

Four girls passed the middle vernacular, 16 the upper primary, and 68 the lower primary scholarship examinations, against 10, 16 and 86 respectively in the preceding year.

140. The total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction is reported to be 3,060 against 3,114, showing a loss of 54 pupils.

Muhammadan education.

Forty-eight Muhammadan pupils successfully passed the University Entrance and the departmental examinations, against 34 in the previous year.

No school in Orissa has been more successful in promoting the higher education of Muhammadan boys than the high English school of Kendrapara. I agree with the Inspector of Schools in thinking that if any school deserved a grant from the Mohsin Fund, surely it is Kendrapara.

In respect of educational facilities the Muhammadans of Orissa are better off than the other sections of the population. Apart from the advantages which they enjoy in common with the latter, they have special schools, special scholarships, and special free-studentships, and the rules regarding the age of admission are also relaxed in their favour.

141. These pupils numbered 190 against 298 in the preceding year. The

Education of aboriginal and backward races.

decline under the head is attributed to the closure of a few Sonthal schools in the wood-land pargana of Fatiabad in Balasore, brought about by a sudden rise in the price of food-grains in that tract. The pupils returned from Balasore are mostly Sonthals, and those from Puri semi-Hinduized Konds.

During the year under review, six Sonthal boys from Balasore successfully passed the lower primary scholarship examination.

There are seven special primary schools for children of low castes in Cuttack and Puri.

Thirty low-caste pupils passed the lower primary scholarship examination during the year under notice, viz., 28 from Balasore and 2 from Puri. None got scholarships.

142. Under this head are shown Persian maktabas, Koran schools, Sanskrit

Indigenous education.

tols, and elementary village pathsalas that do not conform to the departmental standards of instruction.

The maktabas numbered 40 with an aggregate roll number of 668. The Bhadrak and Dhamnagar maktabas do really impart instruction of a superior character in Persian classics to the Muhammadan pupils attending them. The others are scarcely worthy of the name of maktabas.

The number of Sanskrit tols has declined from 68 to 62, with a corresponding reduction in their attendance. The defunct tols were for the most part ephemeral institutions opened under the rumoured prospect of obtaining Government aid, and their loss is immaterial from an educational point of view. The two best tols in Orissa are the Puri Sanskrit School established at Puri in 1865 by the Maharaja of Balarampur in Oude, and the Sriram Chandra tol recently established at Balasore by the Chief of Moharbhaj. The financial condition of the former is very satisfactory. It has a capitalized fund of Rs. 13,000 invested in Government four per cents., and it receives a yearly grant of Rs. 1,300 from the Maharaja of Balarampur.

The Sriram Chandra tol at Balasore is a promising institution, and it has been placed on a stable financial footing by an adequate yearly grant sanctioned by its founder out of the revenues of the Moharbhaj State. The young Chief also takes a lively interest in the welfare of this school, which appears to me to be the best outcome of the late movement on the subject of the improvement of Sanskrit learning in Orissa.

A new tol has also been sanctioned for the Kanika Ward's estate, which is expected to commence work from the current session.

143. Associations have been formed at Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, with the object of improving the efficiency of Sanskrit tols by subjecting them to periodical examinations and rewarding them according to the results shown by them. Some of the tols in Cuttack and Puri and the adjacent Tributary States were thus examined and rewarded.

144. Thirty-three tols sent up 107 candidates, of whom 61 were successful, 50 of them belonging to the Puri district alone, and the rest to Cuttack and the Tributary States of Dhenkanal, Hindole and Talchere.

145. The total receipts of the Cuttack and Puri *Samitis* amounted to Rs. 789, and the expenditure to Rs. 553. The difficulty experienced in realizing



subscriptions and donations in this the very first year of the working of these *Samitis* does not augur well for the future success of these movements.

146. The municipalities and the District Boards of Orissa have not as yet contributed anything for the encouragement of Sanskrit tols. The municipality and the District Board of Puri, the traditional seat of Sanskrit learning in Orissa, ought to have moved in the matter long ago.

147. With reference to paragraph 5 of your letter above quoted, referring to paragraph 17 of the Government Resolution, as to education in this and the Patna Divisions, the Officiating Inspector ascribes it to the existence of a larger number of primary schools in Orissa when the Government grant was made for the purpose. The matter is still under my consideration, and a report may be submitted if necessary. I think the problem put by Government can be better solved by the Director of Public Instruction than the Commissioner of either Division, as neither knows the circumstances of the other Division, while the Director of Public Instruction has the advantage of knowing both.

#### XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

148. The required statistics under this head are given in statement XXXI. It shows 23 dispensaries against 19 in the preceding year. This increase of four dispensaries is due to opening of two in the Kanika Ward's estate, one at Nayabazar on the Jaganath road, and to the inclusion of the Satpara dispensary in the district of Puri, which the Collector says was not shown last year. The one at Nayabazar is very useful to the pilgrims, being situated at a place where they land from steamers near Cuttack. It is maintained by the District Board. Anantpur dispensary is the same as the one at Tekhri shown in the last year's report, the site of the dispensary having been changed owing to the removal of the office of the Manager of Kujang Ward's estate to Anantpur. Government sanction arrived for a dispensary in the Government estate of Banki, but it could not be opened before the expiry of the year, as no native doctor was deputed to take charge. A separate set of wards for females was added to the Bhadrak dispensary. The building for Srimati's Female Hospital at Balasore was completed during the year, but it could not be opened to patients. Lastly, the management of the Chandbali hospital was transferred to the District Board of Balasore.

149. As in the previous year, there is a considerable increase for the Division in the daily average number of both in and out patients, the figures being 120·36 and 612·98 respectively, against 92·07 and 543·01 in the preceding year. The increase is noticeable in all but a few dispensaries. The slight decrease in the average number of in-patients in Jajpur and out-patients in Dharmasala calls for no remark. But the decrease in the number of out-patients at Khurda, Pipli and Baliana in the district of Puri deserves special notice with reference to paragraph 18 of the Government Resolution on the last year's report. It is to be noted that there was a large influx of pilgrims on account of the special festival at the time of the Rathjatra, and there is a decrease in the average number of daily out-patients in the abovementioned three dispensaries situated within the reach of the pilgrim road. The Collector of Puri says nothing as regards the decrease in Khurda. With regard to the other two dispensaries he says thus:—"The dispensaries at Baliana and Pipli are kept by the Jaganath Road Fund, as they are supposed to be principally intended for pilgrims, though as a matter of fact they are used by residents in the proportion of five to each pilgrim." Further on he says: "I intend to give up the Baliana hospital and only have a temporary building there, as at Jajpur, during the Car festival for the use of the pilgrims, in case the Board does not bear part of the charge of the two dispensaries."

As far as the pilgrims are concerned, temporary dispensaries are calculated better to serve the purpose, as the influx of pilgrims is large only at particular occasions, and that again varies in number from year to year. As regards Satpara dispensary, the Collector's idea is to abolish it as of little use, and to apply the funds thus saved to the dispensaries at Pipli and Baliana as noted above.

There has been a slight increase in the cost of diet in all the dispensaries. The rate of cost and the increase in it in the Jajpur and Dharmasala dispensaries deserve note, and the Collector has been requested to account for both. As regards others, no remarks seem to be called for.

150. On the whole, the dispensaries appear to have worked satisfactorily. The Cuttack General Hospital showed an increase in major and minor operations. In his last visit the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is reported to have been satisfied with the variety of major and minor result operations and the practical knowledge of the students of the medical school. The results of the school were also satisfactory. The Committee appointed to enquire as to the advisability of keeping up the institution was satisfied that it was a useful one, and recommended its retention.

151. As regards the Lady Thompson Dispensary, the Collector of Cuttack says:—"The Lady Doctor, Miss Bose, has left, probably not to return. Indeed, as far as I can learn, the finances of the institution could not much longer have permitted of her salary being paid. The appointment of a lady doctor was not the success that was expected. People here are very conservative. This dispensary would be much more practically useful were it made an ordinary dispensary to meet the wants of this end of the town, with a female hospital assistant attached, who could treat women in the cottage hospital in the compound." There is some truth and force in what the Collector says. The Collector will be requested to move the Committee of Management to take his suggestion into consideration.

#### XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

152. There is no public library in the Division. The district and sub-divisional libraries are reported to be in good order, except that some of the books in Puri require rebinding.

153. In Cuttack the catalogues were revised during the year in terms of Board's circular No. 6 of May 1889. A list of the obsolete and superfluous books was prepared and circulated in other offices at head-quarters and in subdivisions, and a copy was also sent to the District Officer of Angul. Those books that were required by other officers have been sent, and the rest will shortly be sold by public auction, of which notice has issued. The Balasore library, too, was revised during the year. The re-classification and re-cataloguing of the books of the Sadar library in Puri, referred to in the last year's report, have been completed.

154. In Puri there is a very large collection of manuscript copies of Sanskrit works in the Sankaracharya Math (the monastery founded by the disciples of the Hindu religious reformer Sankaracharya). The number of volumes is estimated at about one thousand, written in Devanagri, Telugu, Dravidian, Uriya and Bengali characters, on palm-leaf and paper. It is said that the work of cataloguing this library was once undertaken by Government at the instance of Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra, but it is not known if the task was completed. The library is said to be very valuable.

#### XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

155. There is no museum in this Division.

#### XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

156. The number of Local Self-Government institutions during the year under report was the same as in 1892-93, viz.—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Institutions.</i>
Cuttack ...	1. The District Board.
	2. The Sadar Local Board.
	3. The Kendrapara Local Board.
	4. The Jajpur ditto.
	5. The Cuttack Municipality.
	6. The Kendrapara ditto.
Balasore ...	7. The Jajpur ditto.
	8. The District Board.
	9. The Sadar Local Board.
	10. The Badrak ditto.
	11. The Balasore Municipality.
Puri ...	12. The District Board.
	13. The Sadar Local Board.
	14. The Khurda ditto.
	15. The Puri Municipality.

157. The year under report was the seventh since the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, came into operation in this Division. The third general election of the members composing the three District Boards and three municipalities took place during the year under report.

158. The three tables given below show in detail the working of the District and Local Boards and of the Municipalities in this Division :—

*District Board.*

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.			NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD IN—		Number of meetings adjourned for want of quorum.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS.		TOTAL RECEIPTS.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Appointed by Government.	Elected by Local Board.	Total.	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cuttack ... ..	11	10	21	21	15	5	6·2	8·1	Rs. 1,05,709	1,21,323	Rs. 1,00,020	1,18,051
Balasore ... ..	8	8	16	14	13	1	8·08	8·23	70,498	73,050	81,034	78,300
Puri ... ..	7	6	13	20	20	6	4·6	6·57	57,677	57,737	58,960	55,878
Total ... ..	26	24	50	55	48	12	...	...	2,33,874	2,52,716	2,48,014	2,50,828

*Local Board.*

DISTRICT.	Local Board.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		NUMBER OF MEETINGS.		AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cuttack ... {	Sadar ...	15	15	16	17	6·5	5·2
	Kendrapara ...	13	13	13	12	6·8	7·34
	Jajpur ...	13	13	11	11	5·6	8·
Balasore ... {	Sadar ...	12	12	11	11	5·8	5·63
	Bhadrak ...	11	11	10	13	5·2	5·8
Puri ... {	Sadar ...	8	8	2	3	4·5	4·25
	Khurda ...	6	6	4	4	3·2	3·5
	Total ...	78	78	67	76	...	...

*Municipalities.*

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OR COMMISSIONERS.			NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD.		Number of meetings adjourned for want of quorum.	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE OF COMMISSIONERS.		TOTAL RECEIPTS.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Appointed by Government.	Elected.	Total.	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cuttack ... ..	8	10	18	21	17	...	55	56·2	Rs. 43,138	39,056	Rs. 45,182	30,696
Kendrapara ... ..	12	...	12	12	8	...	54·1	53·7	7,783	7,501	7,795	7,045
Jajpur ... ..	12	...	12	26	17	...	48·3	54·1	6,086	5,284	5,758	5,130
Balasore ... ..	8	12	18	15	13	1	63·6	45·37	15,505	16,065	15,401	14,770
Puri ... ..	6	10	16	20	20	6	37·2	36	45,205	40,004	40,890	39,216
Total ... ..	43	32	75	103	61	8	...	...	1,17,787	1,09,160	1,15,123	1,06,436

There is a decrease in the number of meetings held by the three District Boards and several Municipalities, and an increase in the number of meetings held by the several Local Boards.

Mr. Stevenson writes as follows :—

“The attendance of members was more regular than in 1892-93, and at all meetings the Chairman presided, as desired by Government, when at head-quarters. The Vice-Chairman continued to render valuable assistance.

“The average attendance of members has improved in the Jajpur and Kendrapara Local Boards, and has fallen off in the Sadar Local Board, where, with the exception of a few, the members did not evince much interest in the conduct of business.

“The Chairman of the Local Board attributes this apathy on the part of the members ‘partly to the paucity of the work and partly to the petty nature of the charge devolved upon the Board, as very little is left for its functions since the transfer by the District Board to itself of the control of secondary education and sanitation.’ There may be something in this, but the District Board took action in terms of paragraph 11 of Government Resolution on Local Self-Government and the working of the District Boards for 1891-92.

“There was no change in the duties of the District Board, which were (1) the charge of pounds, (2) middle and primary education, (3) dispensaries, (4) ferries, (5) district and village roads, (6) water-supply.”

159. The majority of the Commissioners in the Cuttack Municipality are reported by the Chairman to have taken a lively interest in municipal affairs. The sanitary condition of the town was on the whole good, and the working of the municipality was generally satisfactory except as to office supervision.

The fourth general election of Commissioners took place during the year under report. The elections excited but little public interest, the total number of voters who attended being only 541 out of 1,643 persons entitled to vote.

160. The Municipal Commissioners held 17 meetings as against 26 in 1892-93, of which 2 were adjourned for want of a quorum, against 5 in 1892-93. Roads and conservancy were duly seen to, and two new ferries and six urinals were added. The dispensary was almost entirely maintained by the municipality.

161. The sanitary condition of the town was better than in 1892-93, when cholera appeared as an epidemic and 225 deaths occurred. An agitation was set on foot by some residents for the exclusion of certain alleged agricultural and isolated villages from the municipal area. The matter was enquired into and the result reported to Government, who directed that the matter should be kept in abeyance till the passing of the new Municipal Act.

The Magistrate reports that something was done towards clearing jungle in all the municipalities, but not nearly so much as should have been.

162. The District Board had the control and management of the following branches of administration—(1) secondary schools, viz., middle class and middle vernacular, (2) special schools, including madrassas and schools for aborigines, (3) ferries, (4) roadside drains, (5) examination of primary schools, (6) grant of scholarships and rewards.

To two Local Boards were delegated the powers of administering grants for pounds, roads (both village and district), primary schools (both for boys and girls). The Bhadrak Local Board had, in addition to these, been specially entrusted with the management of the Bhadrak and the Chandbali dispensaries, the dâk bungalow at Chandbali, and the supervision of Salundi and Acquapada ferries, as they lie within the jurisdiction and easy reach of that Board. The District Officer remarks that “the powers delegated to the Local Boards have been well exercised. On revision of the delegation of powers to these Boards in order to harmonise with the clear wishes of Government, the Sadar Local Board have been relieved as an experimental measure of the administration of the district roads from the beginning of the current financial year; the Bhadrak Local Board to retain them within its jurisdiction so long as the Sub-divisional Officer is the Chairman.”

163. There were three bye-elections held during the year to fill up vacancies caused by removal or transfer of Commissioners.

Municipality.

The fourth general election of this Municipality was also held on 15th January 1894, and 12 members were elected. The elections at each centre were attended by about little more than one-fourth the number of qualified voters. The election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman was smoothly carried out. Dr. Williams was elected Chairman and Babu Radha Charan Das Vice-Chairman. The Magistrate remarks:—"I am glad to be able to state that the so-called party feeling amongst the Commissioners did not hinder good and useful work, and I would add that under the new Chairman healthy signs of, if not unity, at least toleration, are being displayed."

164. Mr. Coxe writes:—"The average attendance of the members was 6.57 against 4.6 of the previous year, which shows

Puri District Board.

an improvement. Babu Harish Chandra Ghose, a local pleader, continues to be the Vice-Chairman, and devotes considerable time and pains to the work of his post, in which he takes much interest.

The management of the pounds, ferries, and village roads throughout the district, except Khurda sub-division, was made over to the Local Board from 1st April 1893, and from the number of meetings held and the average attendance of the members, it is evident that the Board has taken much more interest in the administration of the services it was entrusted with than before.

165. The condition of the Municipality is improving. The net income of the Municipality was Rs. 35,604, exclusive of Rs. 5,000 received from Government as loan for the Baradand drainage work.

Puri Municipality.

The main roads of the town were metalled with laterite stone and the lanes with broken pots, as last reported. Cattle straying about the streets are now impounded, and the pilgrims are not allowed to feed them with grass or straw, except at Pejnala and Sargadwar. The construction of the Baradand drainage work is approaching completion. The result of the last audit of the municipal account was on the whole satisfactory, and the irregularities pointed out are now being attended to.

166. I am able to bear testimony to a marked improvement in the District Board and Municipality of Puri over the state of things that existed last year, and I have separately reported to Government with regard to each of them. The great improvement in the Puri Municipality I attribute to the zeal and energy of the Chairman, Dr. Banks, whose devotion to his duties is conspicuous.

167. In the case of the Cuttack Municipality, I was not favourably impressed with the office work. The office appeared to be undermanned and not to have any clerk of the requisite ability to deal with the affairs of a large office. On the other hand, I can compliment the Chairman on the state of the roads and drains and on the manner in which, with the assistance of some of the Uriya Commissioners, he contrives to widen roads without recourse to the Land Acquisition Act.

In the case of the Cuttack District Board, the services rendered by Mr. Das, Vice-Chairman, are again entitled to special acknowledgment.

168. The Balasore Municipality, while maintaining its executive efficiency, has till recently been conspicuous for faction. I think the Commissioners have done wisely to elect as their Chairman an officer entirely beyond the reach of such influences.

#### XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

169. In statement XXXII are given the required statistics under this head. There is nothing to add to what I said last year. The Muhammadans appear to have a fair share of employment.

#### XXXII.—POST-OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

170. No new post-offices were opened during the year. On the contrary, one branch post-office was closed in the district of Cuttack, and the branch office at Kendrapara was made a sub-post office and the sub-post-offices at

Aul and Raghunathpur in the same district were reduced to branch offices. The reason for these changes is not known to me. No new lines of telegraph were constructed. An office was, however, opened at Jellasore in the district of Balasore. There is in the district of Puri a line of telegraph along the East Coast Railway line, which is worked only for the Department. Both the Departments are prospering well.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DĀK.

171. The following table shows the working of the zamindari dāk during the year as compared with the preceding one:—

DISTRICT.	Number of estates paying cess.		Percentage on sadar jama.		Receipts.		Expenditure.		Number of lines maintained.		Number of runners employed.		Number of overseers employed.	
	1893-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Cuttack ... ..	1,581	1,593	0 13 3-93	1 0 0	8,101	9,323	7,940	7,995	28	28	78	78	5	3
Balasore ... ..	818	818	1 4 6	1 2 0	5,251	4,846	4,794	4,982	19	19	51	51	3	4
Puri ... ..	304	402	1 13 3	2 0 0	5,210	5,414	4,776	4,955	10	10	29	29	3	3
Total ... ..	2,703	2,813			18,562	19,593	17,510	17,932	57	57	158	158	11	10

172. During the year under report, the mustajirs or farmers of Government revenue-free estates which are the property of individuals in the district of Puri were assessed with this cess under paragraph 4 of the Board's circular No. 1 of July 1880. This partly accounts for the increase in the receipts in that district. The difference in the rate of assessment partly accounts for the difference in the other districts.

173. No permanent new lines were opened. Three temporary lines were, however, maintained for eight months in the district of Balasore, at the instance of the Postmaster-General, for reasons not reported by the Collector. Nor is it clear whether this will be necessary annually. Further report will be called for and submitted. The other changes noticeable in the above statement call for no special remark.

174. In paragraph 155 of the last year's report it was stated that it might be necessary to revise the rate fixed for Cuttack to meet the charges for carrying the camp dāk of the Magistrate and subdivisional office, which it had been the practice to meet from contract contingencies. The Collector's report shows that a little more than Rs. 48 only was spent for this purpose, though additional temporary runners had to be entertained. It is reported at the same time that nothing was spent for carrying the dāks of the kanungos and outposts. The Collector's report does not state clearly whether chaukidars are still employed. Nor is it clear what is meant by "the rule not being generally known," when it is remembered that, not the public, but a limited number of Government officials only, are concerned. The Collector will be requested to altogether put a stop to the practice of employing chaukidars for carrying such dāks.

The collection work appears to have been done smoothly on the Collector's side.

175. There are said to have been 40 fairs in the district of Cuttack during the year under report, against about 40 in the preceding one. It is not clear whether new ones were started. It is desirable that the District Officers should pay particular attention to the site, water-supply, and other matters of sanitary consideration when new fairs are started. It seems also desirable from this point of view that the sites for new fairs should be reported beforehand to the District Officers, who should decide on their suitability. The attention of all the District Officers will be invited to this. No special arrangements were, however, made or necessary at any of the fairs in this district, except the Baruni

Jatra held in the town of Jajpur, when the municipality provided temporary latrines. No epidemic broke out at any of the fairs, and the police kept proper order.

176. In the district of Balasore a small sum was spent in erecting latrines and digging trenches only at Kawpur fair in the Bhadrak subdivision, and steps were taken to look after sanitary arrangements at other fairs of less importance.

177. In the district of Puri the fairs were the same as reported last year. The Ruth Jatra festival was attended by a larger number of pilgrims than usual. Cholera broke out, but fortunately the number of deaths was insignificant. Sanitary precautions were adopted by the Puri municipal authorities. At the Makar fair in the Khurda subdivision a temporary latrine was constructed and a small staff of sweepers engaged.

178. There were 121 pounds in charge of the District Boards, 56 in Pounds. Cuttack, 42 in Balasore and 23 in Puri, against 53, 43, and 22 respectively in the previous year.

179. In the district of Cuttack the receipts fell from Rs. 7,168 in 1892-93 to Rs. 6,576 in 1893-94. The Collector says no special reason can be assigned for the decrease; it is, however, alleged that the decrease was noticeable in the pounds near the canal embankments, and is attributed to the leniency of the canal authorities in impounding cattle trespassing on the embankments. This explanation does not seem to be satisfactory. The District Board has, however, farmed all its pounds with advantage for the current year, while it retained direct management of all the pounds during the year under report.

180. In the district of Balasore, 25 pounds were farmed out and 17 retained under direct management. The former show an increase in the receipts on account of competition, while the latter show a decrease which is ascribed to continuous rains and floods, on account of which the cattle could not be let out to graze. It is not clear, however, how the rains and floods affected the receipts of one class of pounds and not those of the other. The Collector will be requested to explain this.

181. There is a decrease in the receipts from pounds in the district of Puri, where the District Board farmed out 22 and retained one under direct management. The decrease is not, however, real, as it is due to a part of the demand remaining unrealized at the close of the year, for reasons not given.

182. With regard to the cows and bulls wandering in the streets of the town of Puri, noticed in paragraph 161 of last year's report, the municipal authorities are reported to have now taken steps for impounding such cattle.

#### XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

183. The following are the Societies in the Division:—

- (1) The Orissa Association at Cuttack.
- (2) The Landholders' Association at Cuttack.
- (3) The National Society at Balasore.
- (4) The Orissa Sanskrit Samiti at Cuttack.
- (5) The Graduates' and Under-graduates' Association at Cuttack.
- (6) The Kayastha Sabha, or the Association of Bengali Kayasthas at Cuttack.
- (7) The Utkal Samilani Sabha, or the Association of Uriyas at Cuttack.
- (8) The Cuttack Total Abstinence Society at Cuttack.
- (9) The Sanatan Dharmarakshini Sabha at Puri.
- (10) The Gorakshini Sabha, or the Societies for the Protection of Cows at Cuttack and Puri.
- (11) The Puri Temple Repair Committee.

The first, second, and third are political in character, but exist in name only. The fourth and fifth are literary and did something during the year. The Sanskrit Samiti did useful work in taking measures for the organization of the Sanskrit tols and for holding Sanskrit examinations. The Graduates' and Under-graduates' Association appears to have stirred once when the abolition of the Cuttack Medical School was under consideration. The sixth and seventh deal with social matters and do not appear to have done anything during the

year. The eighth and ninth are of little importance. Though the name shows that it is a religious institution, the Sanatan Dharmarakshini Sabha was formed, the Collector of Puri says, to defend some Bairagis at Puri, and the Society is about to cease to exist, as the case of the Bairagis has been judicially decided. The Gorakshini Sabha is a thing of the past, as reported last year. No signs of its vitality have been noticed.

The eleventh is a temporary committee, and did useful work in raising subscriptions and continuing the repairs to the temples at Puri. The repairs of the Bhogamundap and the temple of Bemala were completed. The former was in a dangerous state; iron joists supported by iron pillars were set to support its dome. The floor of the temple of Lakshmi was marbled. Some work was done to the principal temple also. All the works were carried out without any accident. Many works are still in progress. Since the transfer of Babu Bularam Mullick, the Joint-Secretary, Babu Hari Bullab Bose is the principal local authority.

184. The Native Press was represented by the newspapers reported last year. They are—

1. *Utkal Dipika.*
2. *Balasore Sambad-bahika.*
3. *Uriya and Navasambad.*

All the papers were conducted loyally and with moderation. The tone of the Uriya press contrasts favourably with that of the vernacular press of Bengal. The first-named paper is the most widely circulated of the three. It deals generally with questions that concern Orissa, such as the settlement, manufacture of salt, and occasionally with questions of general interest, such as opium, Sanskrit study, cooly law, service rules, and the quarrel between the Hindus and Muhammadans. It deplored the bad feeling that had arisen between Hindus and Muhammadans, without espousing the cause of either section of the community. The other two papers chiefly concerned themselves with questions of local interest.

During the year under report a new periodical was started. With regard to this new periodical the Collector of Cuttack says as follows:—"Another paper called *Indradhanu* (Rainbow), a periodical published at irregular intervals, was started during the year by some of the leading educated men of the town and interior. It was originally set on foot to criticise and bring to notice the works of Upendra Bhunja, the first and perhaps most renowned poet of Orissa, and thereby to give him prominence as a writer. There was a move in opposition by another party, which attempted to give precedence to some other and more modern writers. This latter party published a periodical called *Bijuli* (Lightning) at the press of the Raja of Bamra, a Tributary State in the Central Provinces. For some time the two factions waged a paper war in their respective organs; but of late a more pacific feeling has prevailed."

185. As I reported last year, public opinion in Orissa restricts itself to such matters as are intimately connected with the material welfare of the people, such as the settlement now in progress. The public in Orissa less, if possible, than in Bengal concerns itself with politics, and in this respect the public, with its imperfect means of ascertaining the truth, acts wisely.

186. The marked difference between Orissa and Bengal is to be met with among the educated and half-educated classes: these in Orissa maintain the same attitude of trustful reliance on the good faith of the Government that was not unknown in Bengal a quarter of a century ago. They are the upholders of the Government rather than its detractors. There is no indication at present of that ignorant and vindictive censoriousness that too often characterizes the attitude of a small section of the educated and half-educated classes in Bengal, and which, if it did not usually fall on barren soil, might lead to political danger.

#### XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

187. \* \* \* \* \*

#### XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

188. A considerable number of the zamindars of Orissa appear to be wanting in aptitude for the management of their own affairs; many are seriously



in debt, and it is a very common incident that they are not at the trouble of ascertaining what is due as revenue to Government on the dates of payment of the half-yearly instalments, and thus fall into difficulties under the Sale Law. I am inclined to think that in this respect they are more indolent than the zamindars of Bengal. I cannot attribute the embarrassments that have come to my notice either to the Land Law, under which they have enjoyed for 60 years the increased value of their properties which arises from a rise of rents in the case of all but *thani* raiyats, and to the extension of cultivation; nor can I attribute it to extravagance except, perhaps, in connection with marriages, *sradhs*, distribution of alms, and other religious observances. They certainly are not conspicuous for a display of wealth, nor can they be relied on, as a rule, to support liberally any great public objects. Their charity runs in older and I venture to think less desirable channels, namely, the gratuitous support of vagrants of the religious or pseudo-religious class. Under the above circumstances it might be anticipated that we should find them harsh and oppressive landlords, desirous of recovering their fortunes at the expense of the tenantry; whether from the survival of patriarchal relations here more than elsewhere, or from that indolence which is assumed to be characteristic of the Uriya, such does not seem to be the case. The land system of Orissa, moreover, protects a large class of the tenantry from enhancement during the currency of a settlement, which acts as a further check on the landlord. I do not, therefore, think it can be stated that the zamindars of Orissa are oppressive landlords.

189. The Collector of Cuttack says that in his district the conduct of the zamindars was good on the whole. There was a dispute between the Raja of Sukinda and his raiyats. It was, however, settled amicably. It was once reported that *killa Aul* was in confusion, but nothing has as yet come to light to show that the raiyats there are oppressed. The Collector of Balasore speaks favourably of Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur, Babu Rajnarayan Das, Bhunya Abdus Soban Khan, Kailash Chandra Rai Mahasay, and Rai Govind Bullab Roy Mahasay.

190. There appears no improvement in the relations between the zamindars and raiyats in the district of Puri. The Collector says as follows:—

“The largest zamindar in the district is the Government. The next leading zamindars, as reported last year, are—

“(1) The Raja of Puri. Matters about himself and his estates remain much the same as reported last year by Mr. Walsh. I have never seen the Raja, but the information available to me goes to show that though he may at times have a glimmering of conscientiousness, he is not all that can be desired. He is too much a slave of his attendants ever to make a real attempt to improve himself. The Rani has at last been induced to appoint a competent manager, and it is to be hoped that this appointment will do good.

“(2) The Raja of Parikud seems an excellent landlord as far as I can judge, and to be cursed with unreasonable raiyats over whom he seems to be prevailing.

“(3) The jagirdar of Malud's estate continues to be managed by me as receiver on behalf of his creditors.

“(4) The Chaudhuri of Bhinjarpur. It is understood the Chaudhuris are not at one among themselves. Their estates have fallen into arrears and have been advertised for sale.

“(5) The zamindars of Kothdesh (two brothers) have been much involved in debts of late, and have been very irregular in payment of Government dues. Their estate has at present been advertised for sale, and will, I fancy, be sold next July. It is regrettable that an old and distinguished family should be broken up, but the end is inevitable. They are hopelessly involved, and have not the necessary sense or knowledge to save themselves.

“(6) Of the principal mahants of the several maths at Puri, who hold endowment land, the mahant of Emar is the only person who manages his property well and is the wealthiest. The rest I am informed either mismanage their property or are involved in debt.

“On the whole, there is but little recognition in this district of the principle that property involves any duties beyond ostentation.” I may add that I have seen very little evidence of ostentation in Orissa.

## XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

191. The year was rather a favourable one than otherwise for crops, except in the Cuttack district, which appears to be in a normal condition of short crops, and has been so for the last three or four years. Prices have everywhere been high, which cannot, I think, be attributed to a deficient harvest, but rather to the influence of prices ruling elsewhere. So far as the agricultural tenant is concerned, I see no reason to think that his condition is otherwise than prosperous, as he must derive some advantage from high prices. The condition of the day-labourer here as elsewhere is not good; there are no local industries which divert this class from being the servants of the tenantry, nor does it appear that they readily leave such service when the opportunity offers. Relief works, when tried, do not seem to attract labour even at periods of the greatest pressure from high prices.

Yet when it is considered how great is the number of Uriyas who leave Orissa for employment in Calcutta and elsewhere, it cannot be alleged that the Uriya is wanting in the enterprise necessary to take his services to a better market than is to be found locally. This leads me to doubt whether the Uriya day-labourer can be so badly off as would at first sight appear. I have heard it stated by an officer who has good opportunities of observing, that many of this class are not free agents, that they have as a rule taken advances from a cultivator or a contractor and cannot leave such service, and that better wages will not tempt them to do so unless the temptation of an advance is added. The same officer says that this position of semi-slavery enables the employer to obtain their services much below the wage that would be paid by another person, and that the labourers are sweated down to the lowest scale that is consistent with their survival. It is possibly here that we must look for the explanation of the fact that wages do not rise in Orissa, as has been pointed out by Mr. McPherson, Subdivisional Officer of Khurda, and others. The only way that we may hope that this bondage will be broken will be by creating a larger demand for unskilled labour. Manufactories are not likely to exist in Orissa, but a railway will doubtless stimulate an increasing number to leave Orissa for places where labour is better remunerated.

The settlement progressed on the whole quietly; less is heard now of the oppression of amins, and the time has not yet come for the raiyats to learn how the settlement will affect them, and they maintain a quiet attitude.

The East Coast Railway has come to a standstill, the decision of the difficult question as to where the Mahanadi bridge is to be built being still under consideration.

The year is remarkable for the large number of pilgrims that visited the Puri temple on the occasion of the Car festival. Ever since Puri has been a place of pilgrimage, pilgrims have visited the temple at considerable personal inconvenience and risk to health and life, and it is a subject of congratulation that in 1893 the abnormally large concourse, which is estimated to have exceeded 100,000 persons, showed an exceptionally low rate of mortality.

The Steamer Companies did yeoman's service in transporting pilgrims to and from Calcutta, and the sufferings experienced were materially lessened thereby. It would be interesting to compare the statistics as to mortality in 1893 with those of a similar occasion before steamer lines existed, and when the whole distance between Calcutta and Puri, over 300 miles, was traversed by road.

The Hemp Drugs Commission visited Orissa, and witnesses were examined at Cuttack and Puri. The Uriya is not in favour of the prohibition of the use of hemp drugs. Similarly, the Uriya witnesses before the Opium Commission were opposed to the prohibition of the use of that drug.

## RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR 1893-94.

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

*Darjeeling, the 17th October 1894.*

RESOLUTION—No. 433T.-F.

READ —

The Report of the Commissioner of Excise for the year 1893-94, with the observations of the Board of Revenue thereon.

There was no administrative change in the management of this Department during the year. Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta was Commissioner of Excise throughout the year, and he had the direct assistance of three Deputy Collectors, one of whom was his Personal Assistant, and two were peripatetic Inspectors of Excise. In 18 districts the Department was in charge of Special Deputy Collectors whose whole time was, or should have been, given, and whose pay was charged, to the Excise Department, while in the remaining districts excise work was entrusted to a half-time Deputy Collector on the ordinary staff. In all but three of the former districts there are central distilleries, the working of which demands the careful supervision of the Special Deputy Collectors. The distilleries generally are in immediate charge of Sub-Deputy Collectors or of Kanungos, as Superintendents. Their number was reduced during the year by the closing of those at Hooghly and at Maniktola in Calcutta, and since the end of the year the Mymensingh distillery has also been abolished. The number of Sub-Deputy Collectors now employed is 9, and of Kanungos, inclusive of the Deputy Superintendents of certain distilleries, 27. The Commissioner has not reported how far the old excise darogas have been replaced in the subordinate establishment by men of a superior class. This subject should be noticed in the next report.

2. *Inspections.*—The amount of inspection done by the Commissioner and the Inspectors was satisfactory. With regard to Collectors, it is reported that the central distilleries were insufficiently inspected in Birbhum, Murshidabad, and Monghyr, and that excise inspection generally was neglected in Bogra, Rangpur and Tippera. The Board should draw the attention of the Collectors, of these districts to the matter, and insist on the inspection work being properly done in future. In paragraph 7 of their report, the Board mention certain districts in which the Special Deputy Collectors are stated to have been employed, more or less, on judicial work in breach of the rule that their whole time should be given to excise work. It appears, however, from the Administration Report of the Commissioners, that in 1893 no judicial work was done by those officers in Mymensingh and Champaran, and that only in Midnapore was the amount excessive. The rule should be strictly carried out in future. It is satisfactory to notice that in 16 out of the 18 districts in which Special Deputy Collectors are employed, the minimum number of days prescribed for inspections in the interior (120) was attained or exceeded. Since the close of the year orders have been issued fixing the minimum number of days for touring by these officers at 150, and directing that they are not to be employed on magisterial duties or placed in charge of treasuries. In the other districts the Deputy Collectors of the ordinary staff supervising excise are not to have charge of the treasury, and are required to spend 90 days on tour. The number of days prescribed for these officers last year was 60, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that there was a deficiency in the tours in only three districts, excluding the Sonthal Parganas and Darjeeling, the circumstances of which are exceptional. The only serious deficiency (24 days) was in Tippera;

the cause of this should have been explained. A subordinate staff of inspecting and preventive officers is maintained in all districts. The movements of these officers should be closely and constantly watched and controlled by the Deputy Collectors and Collectors.

3. *Financial results of the year.*—The revenue from exciseable articles was, as in previous years, realised from fees on licenses for wholesale and retail sale of spirits or drugs, distillery fees, and duty on the actual quantity of country rum, country spirit prepared in the central distilleries, opium, ganja and bhang passing into consumption. Duty on imported liquors forms part of the Imperial customs revenue. A further enhancement of the duty on ganja, and the substitution of a distillery fee of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas per gallon, London-proof, for the former fee of one anna per gallon irrespective of strength, were the principal changes made last year in rates. The total receipts of the year, according to the figures returned by the District Officers, amounted to Rs. 1,21,37,096, or Rs. 6,37,096 in excess of the budget estimates. The total charges having been Rs. 6,47,740 against a budget estimate of Rs. 6,96,000, the net receipts were Rs. 1,14,89,356. The Accountant-General's figures show receipts larger by Rs. 28,563, but the discrepancy has to be reconciled. An annual statement of the charges should be obtained from him for comparison with the figures supplied by the Collectors. All exciseable articles show an increase of revenue in the past year, with the exception of madak, chandu and methylated spirits, the largest increase being obtained from the license fees of outstills and the duty on ganja. The incidence of the excise revenue per head of the population amounted to two annas and eight pies, against five annas and five pies and eight annas and four pies respectively in Madras and Bombay, and one anna and nine pies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending the 30th September 1893. The expenditure, on the other hand, decreased by Rs. 6,000; the details of the sub-heads as compared with 1892-93 are given in paragraph 44 of the Commissioner's report. There is an increase of Rs. 9,230 under salaries, with a decrease of Rs. 6,666 under rents and rates, and of Rs. 4,000 under petty construction and repairs. The Commissioner of Excise should furnish details of "petty construction" in future reports, as was done in paragraph 59 of his report for 1892-93.

4. *Relation of growth of consumption to growth of revenue.*—The Board's observation in paragraph 12, that the accepted principle of raising a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption, has been carefully kept in view, receives support from the following figures showing the revenue derived from, and the consumption of, the chief articles of excise in the past two years:—

	Revenue.		Percentage of difference.	Consumption.		Percentage of difference.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		L. P. gallons.	L. P. gallons.	
Distillery liquor ...	24,03,063	24,45,174	+1·8	402,158	416,867	+3·6
Outstill shops ...	26,27,080	28,07,724	.....	.....	.....	.....
Country rum ...	4,19,717	4,35,308	+3·7	80,176	83,554	+4·2
				Mds.	Mds.	
Opium ...	20,85,635	21,34,867	+2·4	1,934	1,9·0	+1·8
Ganja ...	28,86,066	26,35,045	+6·2	5,451	5,116	-6·1

The consumption of distillery liquor increased more than the revenue derived therefrom. This occurred mainly in Bihar, and is accounted for by the reduction of the duty in that province, which was intentionally made in order to enable that liquor to compete with the cheap outstill liquor and check illicit dealing in the latter. In other Divisions, where higher rates of duty are levied, consumption fell off. In the case of outstill liquor the returns of consumption obtained from the licensee-holders' books are too untrustworthy for quotation.

The revenue from country rum would have amounted to Rs. 4,39,600 in the past year if the full duty of Rs. 5 per gallon had been paid in Bengal on 1,073 gallons imported from Shahjehanpur which passed into consumption. If this sum is taken as the true revenue, the increase over the previous year was 4·7 instead of 3·7 per cent, and exceeded the increase in consumption. The increase in revenue from opium and ganja also gives a larger ratio than the increase in consumption. The reduction in the consumption of ganja, accompanied by a large increase in the revenue, is specially remarkable.

5. The gross revenue, the charges, and the net revenue in the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue	Percentage of charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1889-90 ... ..	1,04,73,431	5,31,382	99,42,049	5·07
1890-91 ... ..	1,04,60,932	6,47,112	98,13,820	6·1
1891-92 ... ..	1,11,29,813	6,67,792	1,04,62,021	6·
1892-94 ... ..	1,16,00,621*	6,53,715*	1,09,46,906*	5·6
1893-94 ... ..	1,21,37,096†	6,47,740†	1,14,89,356†	5·3
Difference between the past two years ... ..	+ 5,36,475	—5,975	+ 5,42,450	—3

\* Revised figures.

† Figures subject to revision by Accountant-General.

Saving a slight fall in 1890-91, the revenue has steadily advanced, the net increase last year over the preceding year being Rs. 5,42,450. The charges at the same time show a gradual decrease in the past three years. Distributed according to the Divisions, the revenue compares thus for the past two years, after exclusion of the advance collections of each year:—

DIVISION.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference + or —
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ... ..	11,57,570	11,61,512	+ 3,942
Presidency ... ..	32,14,624	35,64,906	+ 3,50,282
Rajshahi ... ..	8,81,117	9,37,755	+ 56,638
Dacca ... ..	8,12,196	8,11,233	—963
Chittagong ... ..	2,68,588	2,65,973	—2,615
Patna ... ..	24,28,015	25,85,849	+ 1,57,834
Bhagalpur ... ..	12,09,774	13,08,328	+ 98,554
Orissa ... ..	5,64,242	6,18,447	+ 54,205
Chota Nagpur ... ..	8,37,868	8,75,374	+ 37,506
Total ... ..	1,13,73,994	1,21,29,377	+ 7,55,383

There was thus an increase of over 7½ lakhs last year on comparison of the revenue received in each year on account of the year itself. There were slight decreases in only two divisions, Dacca and Chittagong, while large increases were obtained in the Presidency (including Calcutta), Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions

6. *Revenue under different heads.*—Classified under the different heads, the revenue (without adjustment of advance collections) has been as follows in the past five years:—

ARTICLES OF EXCISE.	Revenue.					1893-94 compared with 1892-93.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits ... ..	47,07,139	45,28,262	48,14,643	50,30,143	52,52,898	2,22,755	...
Rum ... ..	1,00,669	98,383	2,20,972	4,19,717	4,35,308	15,591	...
Imported liquors ... ..	2,14,080	2,31,095	2,23,644	2,07,092	2,35,169	28,070	...
Beer ... ..	16	71	174	193	224	31	...
Tari ... ..	8,28,514	8,45,586	9,57,405	9,50,379	10,16,575	65,996	...
Pachwai ... ..	2,52,652	2,72,368	3,04,169	3,34,557	3,46,518	11,961	...
Charas ... ..	3,555	6,584	7,569	9,097	10,776	1,679	...
Biddhi, sabzi or bhang ... ..	43,141	44,847	46,464	53,559	55,762	2,194	...
Majum ... ..	2,067	1,910	1,962	1,984	2,069	85	...
Madak ... ..	82,825	81,467	85,343	79,089	78,979	...	1,310
Chandu ... ..	35,216	36,207	35,352	31,032	24,476	...	6,556
Spirits used for arts ... ..	143	466	772	1,060	337	...	729
Ganja ... ..	22,59,690	23,11,713	23,92,566	23,80,006	25,35,045	1,54,979	...
Opium ... ..	19,59,491	19,00,312	21,18,826	20,85,035	21,34,807	49,232	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	6,430	6,971	7,973	10,413	10,910	497	...
Total ...	1,04,73,431	1,04,69,032	1,11,39,813	1,16,00,621*	1,21,37,090	5,36,470	8,595
					Net increase	Rs. 5,36,475	

\* Revised figures, owing mainly to the inclusion of the revenue of the new district of Angul and Khondmals.

The revenue from country spirits, which fell by nearly 2 lakhs in 1890-91, has steadily advanced since, and in 1893-94 exceeded the receipts in that year by over 7 lakhs. Tari and pachwai show an unbroken advance since 1889-90, and rum, ganja and opium have also made steady progress from the same year save for a falling off in one year in each case. The settlements of licenses for the current year have again been very favourable, and the fees show up to the 31st May an increase of Rs. 4,44,099 over the amount in the past year.

7. *Country spirit.*—No article of excise contributes so largely to the revenue as country spirit. In the past year the receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 52,52,898, or 43·3 per cent. of the total excise revenue, against Rs. 50,30,143, or 43·4 per cent. in 1892-93. Country spirit is manufactured either at central distilleries or at outstills. The central distilleries are maintained by the Government; stills are worked within them by distillers, and the liquor is passed out, after the levy of the distillery fee and the duty, for sale at licensed shops. Except at a few subdivisions, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the distilleries are located at the head-quarters of the districts, the subdivisions being sometimes served by depôts supplied from them, from which the liquor is taken by the retail vendors. The central distillery system is in force throughout the following divisions and districts:—Burdwan, except certain wild tracts of Bankura and Midnapore, where outstills are allowed; the Presidency, Dacca and Orissa, except the jungle tracts of Cuttack along the frontier of the Tributary States, where outstills were re-introduced in the past year; the Giridih subdivision of the Hazaribagh district; and the Sonthal Parganas district. In the Patna Division, and the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur, a dual system of central distilleries and outstills is maintained, the areas served by the distilleries being defined, and outstills being placed at such a distance from the boundary as to minimise the risk of smuggling of outstill liquor into those areas. In the Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions, in the Chota Nagpur Division, except a small portion of Hazaribagh and Manbhum, and in the districts of Purnea and Malda of the Bhagalpur Division, the outstill system only is in force. In all districts the number of distillery or outstill shops, or of both, sanctioned is fixed with due regard to the requirements of the drinking population, as ascertained by careful enquiry renewed from time to time, and to the policy steadily maintained by the Government of affording no undue facilities for procuring liquor; the sites are selected in consultation with the magisterial and other local authorities, changes being made in deference to their views and the opinion of respectable residents; and the licenses are sold by auction, at upset prices fixed with reference to consumption, so far as it can be estimated, and the prices obtained in previous years.

8. *Changes effected or proposed in the management of Sadar Distilleries.*—The modification in the rate of the distillery fee already referred to was a change of some importance made during the year in the rules relating to central distilleries. It is yet too early to judge its effect, but a comparison of columns 19 and 24 in table V shows that the receipts under this head have fallen in the Patna Division, where it was too high before, considering the weakness of the liquor distilled, and have risen elsewhere, where the spirit distilled is stronger. So far, therefore, the object of the change has been achieved. Another change was the introduction of locked receivers for the spirit passing from the stills on distillation, in order to prevent any fraudulent abstraction. The Board (paragraph 27) were not satisfied that the advantages obtained were commensurate with the annoyance caused by the restriction, and prohibited its extension to distilleries where it had not been tried; but Mr. Westmacott is personally of opinion that the principle is sound that distillers should not have access to the receivers without the presence of an excise officer. The extension of the system must depend on the reports received of its working in the places where it is in force. On the question of issuing liquor from the distilleries at fixed strengths obtained by blending liquors distilled at different strengths, referred to in paragraph 25, the Lieutenant-Governor's remark in the Government order of the 9th June 1894, which referred only to compulsory distillation at a certain strength, not to blending, appears to have been misunderstood. In paragraph 15 of the Resolution on the Annual Report for 1891-92, as also in the Government order of the 19th March 1892, the Lieutenant-Governor desired to convey approval of the system, while expressing the opinion that it should be enforced with discretion. He agrees with the Commissioner and the Board that minute differentiation of strength in the issues from the distilleries should not be allowed, and that the fixing of a few standards of strength, conformably to the wishes of the distillers, who know the tastes of the consumers, tends to simplify the accounts and act as a check on the distillery establishments. The Board are, therefore, at liberty to maintain and, if necessary, extend the system. The plan of fixing minimum prices for the retail sale of liquor, whether at distillery shops or at outstills, which involved minute interference and was never effectual, has been abolished; but the Commissioner now advocates, in paragraph 74 of his Report, that Government should fix the prices to be charged by distillers to the retail vendors, on the ground that the former have practically a monopoly of manufacture in central distillery areas, and that a reduction in the price of distillery liquor will minimise the temptation to smuggle or deal in contraband liquor. The Board (paragraph 30) discourage the proposal as an interference with free trade, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with them. The Board observe (in paragraph 32) that it has been considered a desirable policy to encourage the distillers to issue weak instead of strong liquor, but they do not advocate a policy of interference. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the interference has been on the part of Government, which, by imposing a heavy still-head duty, has encouraged traders to distil at high strength: and the object of lowering the duty and the distillery fee is to allow things to take their course, and the tastes of the consuming classes to be consulted. In Bihar, where the demand is for a cheap, weak and comparatively innocuous liquor, the distillation of strong spirit had the tendency of encouraging drunkenness, or else of driving consumers to the use of illicit spirit.

9. *Changes in the management of outstills.*—With regard to outstills, effect was given from the beginning of the past year to the order of Government, in paragraph 14 of the Resolution on the Report for 1891-92, directing the withdrawal of the restrictions on the capacities of the stills and the fermenting vats, which were introduced some years since on the recommendation of the Excise Commission, but were found after full trial to be vexatious and ineffectual in practice. The licensees of outstills cannot, however, increase the size of the stills already sanctioned without the approval of the Collectors and the Excise Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor anticipates no evil results from the change, but the subject should be noticed in the next report. Mr. Westmacott (paragraph 25) deprecates the abandonment of the system followed by him when Excise Commissioner, of fixing the upset prices for the licenses for outstill shops on the basis of the quantity of liquor sold, a system which was condemned in paragraph 19 of the Resolution quoted above. Seeing that the information



procurable as to the quantity of liquor sold at the outstills is generally untrustworthy, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the average fees realised at the auctions in the previous three years must be the main guide for the calculation of the upset prices.

10. *Revenue from country spirit.*—Of the total revenue from country spirit, Rs. 24,45,174 were contributed by the central distilleries and the shops dependent on them, and Rs. 28,07,724 by the outstills, there being in the former case an increase of Rs. 42,111 and in the latter of Rs. 1,80,644 over the receipts in the previous year. The number of distillery shops settled increased from 1,175 to 1,255, or by 80, and of outstill shops from 2,007 to 2,034, or by 27; but the total number of shops of the two classes was still much below the annual average of the five years 1888–93. The increase in each case in the past year is explained to be partly due to the settlement of a larger number of the sanctioned shops during the past year. For the purpose of ascertaining the number of new shops it is necessary to compare, not the number of shops actually leased, which is always a little below the sanction, but the number of sanctioned shops in each year. This comparison should be made in future reports, and explanation of any increase given. From figures separately supplied by the Excise Commissioner, it appears that for the past year the number of sanctioned distillery shops was 1,292 against 1,243 in 1892–93, and of outstill shops 2,041 against 2,029. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board and the Commissioner will continue to check carefully all proposals for an addition to the number of existing shops, and to accord their sanction only in cases where the opening of a new shop is found necessary to meet a local demand which might otherwise be supplied by illicit dealing. In the Burdwan Division there was a decline in revenue from country spirit in all districts except Birbhum, but the loss was almost made up by increased receipts from pachwai and tari. It is clear from the figures furnished by the Commissioner that illicit distillation prevails largely in the Jahanabad sub-division of the Hooghly district and in Bankura, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider any proposals which the Board may desire to submit for the entertainment of special police in these tracts. The Presidency Division shows an increase of nearly Rs. 8,000 in the revenue, and a simultaneous decrease of nearly 6,000 gallons in consumption. In the Rajshahi Division, with Purnea and Malda, an increase of Rs. 40,820 was obtained. The Dacca Division shows a slight increase, a heavy falling off in Dacca, and a slight one in Backergunge, being compensated by a large rise in Mymensingh and a smaller one in Faridpur. The decrease in Backergunge is attributed partly to the use of country-made Eau-de-Cologne as a stimulant, which will be noticed further on. In the Chittagong Division the consumption of spirit is very limited. The revenue rose during the year owing chiefly to better settlements of the licenses. The Patna Division, with the addition of the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur, yields the largest revenue from country spirit, the amount received in the past year being Rs. 18,09,289 against Rs. 16,85,515 in 1892–93, showing an increase of Rs. 1,23,774, which was obtained in both the distillery and the outstill areas. Even the revenue from distillery liquor, which has long been on the downward grade, has commenced to rise as shown in paragraph 93 of the Commissioner's Report, and this may be the result of the measures lately taken to reduce its costliness. The lower classes of these districts are much addicted to drink, but the liquor consumed is ordinarily weak, and there is also a very large consumption of tari, which is still weaker. An increase of revenue was also obtained in the Sonthal Parganas and the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, Palamau contributing the largest amount in the latter division, owing to the closer attention paid to excise since its formation into a district.

11. *Reduction in the number of distilleries*—The suggestion (paragraph 30) that some of the smaller distilleries should be abolished, and their place supplied by dépôts furnished from other distilleries, should form the subject of a separate report. The substitution might perhaps be advantageously effected in the Sonthal Parganas, where five central distilleries are now kept up.

12. *Country rum.*—With the view of checking the competition of country rum with country spirit, the substitution of a strong for a weak liquor being undesirable in the interests of the people, the duty on rum was raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per gallon London-proof in certain districts from the 1st April 1892.



The effect of the change in 1892-93 was a decrease in consumption, but a recovery took place in the past year. The total quantity passing in consumption from the distillery at Sibpur and by importation from Shahjehanpur in the North-Western Provinces and Aska in the Madras Presidency was 83,554 gallons London-proof against 80,176 gallons London-proof in 1892-93, showing an increase of 3,378 gallons London-proof. These figures, however, include the exports to Assam. If these exports are excluded, the actual increase in consumption in Bengal itself was, as the Board report, 640 gross gallons. In future reports the quantity exported to Assam and consumed in the districts outside Calcutta should be shown in London-proof gallons. The duty rose during the year from Rs. 4,00,321 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,13,734. The income from license fees being insignificant, the total revenue from rum rose from Rs. 4,19,717 to Rs. 4,35,308.

13. *Imported liquor.*—The excise revenue from imported liquor is made up entirely of fees for licenses for wholesale vend, and for licenses for retail in shops, at hotels and railway refreshment rooms, and on steamers. The total receipts amounted during the year to Rs. 2,33,162 against Rs. 2,07,092 in the preceding year. The number of hotel, railway refreshment room and steamer licenses increased, but licenses for wholesale and retail shops fell off considerably in Calcutta owing to the enhancement of the fees from Rs. 50 and Rs. 600 to Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. This reduction is satisfactory, as it implies the closing of a large number of shops for the sale of cheap imported spirits. Regarding these spirits the Commissioner writes (paragraph 101):

“Most of the cheap and low class foreign spirits imported into Calcutta is made in North Germany from starch roots, and is shipped here from Hamburg and London. All the varieties of these spirits (brandy, whisky, gin, spirits of wine, and spirits, other sorts), except some consignments of gin, are imported over-proof, in order to save freight. Nearly three-fourths of the total quantity imported is Hamburg spirits of wine, the average strength of which is seldom less than 63° O. P. The greater portion of the imported liquors sold in the native shops is concocted in Calcutta from these spirits of wine. The manipulation begins after they are cleared from the Custom House. The strength is reduced according to requirements, flavouring essences and colouring matter are added, and the mixture is variously sold as whisky, brandy, gin and even as port and sherry. Gaudy and glaring labels are used, and the number of brands, specially of brandies and whiskies, is enormous, though care is apparently taken to avoid a close imitation of any recognized trade marks or an infraction of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, the Penal Code, or the Sea Customs Act, as amended by Act IV of 1889. These manipulated spirits are sold at an average strength of 40° U.P. The cost price of a dozen bottles is about Rs. 8, and the wholesale price Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 12. The retail price varies from Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-6 a bottle, which leaves a very large margin of profit. The importers of such spirits are known, and they have been warned that if they sell German spirit so labelled as to show it to be French brandy, English gin, Scotch whisky or anything other than what it really is, they will make themselves liable to prosecution.”

The Board add—

“A condition has been inserted in all the licenses issued for the current year binding the licensee not to possess or sell any spirituous or fermented liquor other than country rum, unless the bottle bears a label or capsule, or the cork is sealed with a seal showing the name and style of the firm or shop by which, and the place at which, the liquor has been bottled, and the country of manufacture. It is beyond the power of the law to prevent the bottling and concoction of imported liquors so long as the provisions of the Indian Penal Code relating to trade marks are not infringed, and so long as the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act are satisfied. The measure adopted should go some way towards diminishing the use of liquors locally manipulated, as the purchaser will know that it is not the original article which he is buying.”

14. *Tari.*—Tari, or the sap drawn from palmyra and date trees, is an important source of excise revenue, the receipts last year having amounted to Rs. 10,16,375 against Rs. 9,50,379 in 1892-93. The liquor is used as a stimulant in a fermented state: when fresh and unfermented, it is a pleasant beverage having no intoxicating effect: when fermented, it is said to be nearly the same strength as about weak country liquor, but experiments should be made with the hydrometer to support this assertion. It is not distilled in this Province. Fresh tari is largely used in some districts for the manufacture of molasses, and is in such case exempt from taxation, the exemption extending to the whole of the Dacca Division under a notification issued by

the Government in 1883. In other districts a small fee only is levied, 2,461 licenses granted in the past year having yielded a revenue of only Rs. 7,211. The tari revenue is thus practically derived entirely from the fermented juice. The districts of Bihar contribute by far the largest share, and the proper regulation of tari taxation in those districts is a matter of great importance. A commencement has been made towards the introduction of the Madras system of fixing the license fee according to the number of trees tapped, a schedule of trees being filed by every applicant for a license, and the trees being subsequently marked for identification; but for the full introduction of the system it may be necessary to amend the law. The Board have been requested to submit a report on the subject, furnishing an estimate of the initial cost of registering and marking the trees, and of the future annual cost of the establishment required for maintaining the registers and detecting breaches of the rules, and this report is awaited. If further delay is unavoidable, the Board are requested to report at once on the further question which has been referred to them, whether an officer should be deputed to Madras to study the system on the spot. It is desirable that any information required for the further development of the system should be obtained as early as possible, in order that arrangements may be made before the settlements of the licenses for the ensuing year.

15. *Pachwai*.—This liquor, prepared by the fermentation of rice or marwa (*Eucaline Corocana*) and other grains, is a favourite beverage of the aboriginal or hill tribes who are found mainly in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Murshidabad, the Sonthal Parganas and Darjeeling. In other districts licenses are granted where settlements of the aboriginal tribes exist. Besides the licenses for sale, which yielded last year a revenue of Rs. 3,27,827 against Rs. 3,17,699 in 1892-93, licenses for home consumption are granted to the headmen of villages at low fees fixed according to number of households. In certain tracts free home-brewing is permitted. These relaxations of the ordinary excise rules are necessary in the interests of the aborigines, to whom pachwai is nutritious as well as stimulating, and who, if subjected to a stricter system, might be driven to the illicit manufacture and use of stronger liquor. The system appears to have worked well in the past year, and it has the Lieutenant-Governor's full approval. An attempt is being made to compel vendors of pachwai to keep accounts of their transactions, and also to ascertain the quantity of material used and the alcoholic strength of the liquor, with the view of obtaining better information for the fixing of the license fees. The attempt should be persevered in for statistical purposes and for general information, but the Lieutenant-Governor does not desire to see any increase in the rate of taxation on this simple and useful beverage.

16. *Ganja*.—The proceedings of the Hemp Drugs Commission, whose report has not yet been received, have attracted special attention to ganja and its congeners during the year. Ganja is grown under close supervision in a compact area, with Naogaon in Rajshahi as its head quarters, and is exported thence to golahs (or bonded storehouses) in the districts, from which it is issued on payment of duty to retail vendors. With a smaller area under cultivation there was a considerable increase in the outturn last year. The total quantity consumed in Bengal during the year, however, shows a satisfactory decline from 5,451 to 5,116 maunds, while the revenue, owing mainly to the increase in the rates of duty, rose from Rs. 23,86,066 in 1892-93 to Rs. 25,35,045. Bhagalpur, Purnea, Mymensingh, Monghyr, Puri, Gaya and the Sonthal Parganas gave the largest increases in receipts. The figures of consumption in Orissa show that, while the total quantity for the province has fallen from 241½ to 236½ maunds, the quantity of Garjhat ganja consumed in the district of Puri has increased from 5 maunds 14 seers to 18 maunds. It would thus appear that the enhancement of the duty on this kind of ganja has not checked its licit use in Puri. In Cuttack and Balasore, however, the drug did not come under taxation, although its consumption on the borders of the Tributary States is suspected. The local officers must continue their efforts to check any smuggling. The exports include 145 maunds sent to London, no mention of such exports having been made before: the nature and growth of this trade should be watched.

17. *Production and distribution of ganja*.—A perusal of section XII of the Excise Commissioner's Report leads the Lieutenant-Governor to think that

care should be taken to trace and compare the consumption of ganja year by year. The figures for 1893-94 appear to stand as follows:—

Estimated produce (paragraph 123)	...	...	Mds. 9,755
Exported from Rajshahi (paragraph 125)	...	...	7,434
Quantity unaccounted for, and remaining in producers' godowns	...	...	2,321
Details of quantity exported	...	...	7,434
Consumed in Bengal (paragraph 130)	...	...	Mds. 5,116
Sent to North-Western Provinces (paragraph 133)	...	...	463
" Nepal (paragraph 134)	...	...	234
" Mauritius	...	...	59
" Sikkim	...	...	1
" Hill Tippera	...	...	2
" Orissa Tributary States	...	...	4
" Assam	...	...	731
" Kuch Bihar	...	...	76
" London	...	...	145
Total accounted for			6,831
Balance remaining (presumably) in golahs	...	...	603

A statement of this kind should be drawn up year by year, and the manner of disposal of the balance unaccounted for should be traced. The actual balance in the golahs at the close of each year should be verified.

18. *Bhang*.—Bhang is a variety of hemp found wild in many districts of Lower Bengal and Bihar. For excise purposes it is stored and retailed in the same way as ganja, but the quantity thus taxed must be a fraction only of what is actually used, and the facility with which it can be procured renders abortive any attempt to suppress its illicit use. The revenue from bhang increased during the year from Rs. 53,558 to Rs. 55,752, with a decline in consumption from 1,034 to 943 maunds. The decrease was marked in Calcutta, where the drug is chiefly consumed, owing to a rise in the retail price caused by enhanced license fees. In Gaya, which is also a large consumer, a greater influx of pilgrims is said to account for a considerable increase in consumption.

19. *Opium*.—Excise opium is supplied to the licensed vendors from the district treasuries at prices varying from Rs. 16 to Rs. 32 per seer. The minimum price is fixed for the districts of the Patna Division, where the poppy is cultivated, with the view of removing the temptation of obtaining the drug illicitly from the cultivators. An enquiry was made during the year into the question whether the low price of excise opium in those districts does not tempt vendors to export it to other districts where the price is higher, but the Government eventually accepted the Board's view that such exportation, if on a large scale, could be easily detected from any abnormal increase in the quantity of the drug taken from the treasuries, while an enhancement of the price would offer greater inducement to the cultivators to keep back a portion of their produce for illicit sale. It was found necessary during the year to regulate the supply of opium to the shops in the Tributary States of Orissa bordering on the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, so as to equalize taxation on both sides of the border, and prevent the vendors in the Tributary States from underselling those in British territory. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the retail price of opium per tola in each district may be reported in future and shown in Appendix D of the Report. The total revenue from excise opium rose last year from Rs. 20,85,635 in 1892-93 to Rs. 21,34,867, both license fees and duty contributing to the increase. The quantity of the drug sold also increased from 1,934½ to 1,970 maunds, or by 35½ maunds, but it was lower by nearly 36 maunds than the quantity sold in 1891-92. Increases took place in Calcutta and 19 districts, but were generally slight, except in Calcutta, Cuttack, Balasore, and Manbhum. In Calcutta the increase was due to large consumption by the chandu shops, but was small compared with a heavy decrease in the previous year. The increase in Cuttack was due to the inclusion in the return of the year of a quantity of the drug sold in

1892-93 to the Dhenkanal State. The increase in Manbhum is due to the opium vendors of the Gangpur State having taken their supplies from that district. An increase of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  maunds in Hooghly is attributed to the detection of some important smuggling cases in the previous year, and to a stricter watch being kept on the shops bordering on French Chandernagore, into which opium has long been smuggled from the producing districts. A considerable decrease in the quantity of opium taken from the treasury occurred in Chittagong, and is possibly due to the regulation of the supply to the vendors according to local requirements, and the consequent check on smuggling into Burma. The district of Murshidabad, in which consumption has steadily fallen in the past three years, and smuggling is suspected, appears to require the special attention of the excise authorities.

20. *Madak*.—This is a preparation of opium for smoking. A considerable reduction in the revenue occurred in Calcutta, owing to the prohibition of smoking on the premises of the licensed shops. The reduction of the limit of retail sale and of private possession to one tola, and the fixing of a fee of Rs. 50 for a special license for manufacture for domestic consumption, have also had an effect on the revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor does not regard the decrease in revenue with regret, but it would appear from the very great increase in the number of prosecutions for unlicensed manufacture, and the fact that only one license was taken during the year, that the fee of Rs. 50 for a special license is prohibitive and merely encourages illicit practices. The Board should at once submit a proposal for the reduction of the fee to a reasonable rate.

21. *Methylated spirit*.—This spirit is professedly imported for use in the arts, manufactures and chemistry, but evidence exists that much of the foreign imports, received mostly from Germany, is manipulated into Eau-de-Cologne and sold for use as spirit, and it is also suspected that methylated spirit is drunk after dilution with water or used for the adulteration of ordinary spirit. Methylation with caoutchoucine, which is the only substance used at the Custom House, Calcutta, effectually renders spirit unfit for use as liquor, but spirit methylated with wood-naptha, as in the case of most of the foreign imports, can with the admixture of essences, be manipulated into a potable liquor, and it is this kind which passes into consumption in the form of Eau-de-Cologne. The Collector of Backergunge has drawn attention in his last administration report to the large consumption of the so-called Eau-de-Cologne in his district, and the Lieutenant-Governor learns that the Commissioner of Excise will submit a separate report, with suggestions for suppressing the abuse which has grown up in connection with imports of methylated spirit. Much loss is at present caused to the excise revenue by the competition of this spirit, which pays an *ad-valorem* duty of 5 per cent., and is seldom less than 50° over-proof, with the more heavily taxed ordinary liquor, whether imported or country-made.

22. *Offences against the Opium and Excise Laws*.—While the number of prosecutions of licensees for petty and isolated infractions of the conditions of their licenses shows a satisfactory decline, prosecutions for other offences have increased; the Police, and to a less extent the Excise officers, having exhibited greater vigilance than in the preceding year. The net increase in cases is, however, due to the numerous prosecutions for unlicensed manufacture of madak. The total number of persons prosecuted was 5,138, against 4,634 in 1892-93, and the percentage of convictions also rose from 84·8 to 85·2. A marked increase in the number of prosecutions and convictions for illicit distillation of country spirit occurred in the Sonthal Parganas, and it may be hoped that a check has been given to the offence in that district. Illicit distillation seems to prevail largely also in Bankura, Midnapore, Angul, Singhbhum, and the Jehanabad sub-division of the district of Hooghly. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the excise laws and rules was Rs. 89,366, of which Rs. 57,791, or 64·6 per cent., were realised. Under both heads there was an increase as compared with the preceding year. Simultaneously with an increase in the number of cases, an advance in the amount paid as rewards is to be expected, and the total sum expended in the past year in payment to Police and Excise officers and informers accordingly rose from Rs. 68,252 in the previous year to Rs. 74,697. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the necessity

for prompt payment of rewards, especially to informers, was fully recognized during the year.

23. The thanks of the Government are due to Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta for his successful administration of the department during the year, and to the Board for their supervision and for the advice which they have given on various matters. The Commissioner expresses his obligation to the Divisional Commissioners and the Collectors generally, and to some officers in particular, and speaks favourably of the work of the Special Deputy Collectors as a body. The names of the officers specially mentioned by him will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

## RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF THE PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT IN BENGAL DURING 1893-94.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL—No. 490T.—M.

*Calcutta, the 15th October 1894.*

### RESOLUTION.

READ—

The reports from Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the Puri Lodging-house Act [IV (B.C.) of 1871 amended by Act II (B.C.) of 1879] during the year 1893-94 in the various places in their Divisions to which it has been extended.

SINCE 1888 it has been customary not to review these reports separately, but to include in the annual resolution relating to the municipalities in Bengal a short paragraph on the working of the Lodging-house Act in the Province. As, however, the Act has now been extended to several towns and areas, and its operation has assumed greater importance, a separate resolution has been considered desirable.

2. *Extension of the Act.*—The Puri Lodging-house Act IV of 1871, as amended by Acts II of 1879 and I of 1884, is in force in the towns and areas

*In the Burdwan Division.*

1. Garhbeta.
2. Dantun.
3. Ulubaria.

*In the Presidency Division.*

4. Nadia.

*In the Chittagong Division.*

5. Sitakund.

*In the Patna Division.*

6. Gaya.

*In the Bhagalpur Division.*

7. Deoghur.

*In the Orissa Division.*

8. "Chattis" on the Jagannath Road in the district of Cuttack.
9. Chandbali.
10. "Chattis" on the Jagannath Road in the district of Balasore.
11. Puri town.
12. "Chattis" on the Jagannath Road in the district of Puri, and
13. Jajpur.

named in the margin. Reports have been received on the working of the Act in the twelve places first named; but although the Act was extended to Jajpur in September 1891, no report has yet been submitted. The Commissioner states that, owing to the bye-laws not having been sanctioned, the machinery of the Act could not be put into motion. This explanation cannot, however, be regarded as adequate, for the regulation, inspection and licensing of lodging-houses, the most important functions of the Act, are provided for in the Act itself and not by bye-laws. The Commissioner should, therefore, issue orders to the Magistrate to take immediate steps to enforce the Act in the town. The bye-laws for all the places in the Orissa Division to which the Act has been extended are now with the Legal Remembrancer for an expression of his opinion, and will be confirmed shortly. The Act was also extended

in February 1894 to Bhubaneswar, a sacred place where pilgrims halt on their way to Puri, but it did not come into operation during the year under report.

3. *Income.*—The total income of the year was Rs. 47,361, against Rs. 27,380 in 1892-93; the opening balance was Rs. 16,650, and the closing balance Rs. 31,811. The fees realized for licenses for the reception of pilgrims showed a large increase, from Rs. 18,233 in 1892-93 to Rs. 34,868, and those for the certificates of the Health Officers as to the suitableness of the houses, from Rs. 1,162 to Rs. 1,576. This was mainly due to the year having been an auspicious one for pilgrimage to Jagannath, and accordingly in Puri the realizations under the former head, Rs. 18,070, were nearly four times as great as in the previous year. At Gaya, too, there was a substantial increase of more than Rs. 2,000. In Deoghur the fees produced Rs. 502 more than in the previous year 1892-93, owing to the rate having been raised from 2 to 4 annas per lodger. The rate for lodging-houses on the Jagannath Road in the Puri district was enhanced in the year 1891-92 from one pice to 2 annas, and the revenue increased in the year under report by nearly Rs. 500 without causing any reduction in the amount of licensed accommodation.

The income of the "chattis," or lodging-houses, on the Jagannath Road in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri, includes the rents received from

the roadside lands, which were acquired in excess of actual requirements when the road was made. The collection of the rents appears in each case to have been satisfactory.

4. *Expenditure*.—The largest item of expenditure (Rs. 9,295) was under the head of contributions. Of this amount Rs. 4,710 were contributed by the Lodging-house Fund of Puri to the local Municipality. Where a municipality exists it seems generally advisable to entrust to it the expenditure of the allotments from the Lodging-house Fund for conservancy and sanitation, but it is desirable that the reports should show how the contribution has been expended in each case, and this information should be furnished in future. The expenditure under the head Medical is shown to be Rs. 7,719, but besides this Rs. 2,879, which appears in the accounts as a contribution, was really spent on medical requirements. Mr. Coxe, the District Magistrate of Puri, complains of the heavy expenditure on dispensaries incurred by the lodging-house funds belonging to the Jagannath Road in his district. He argues that the permanent residents get much more benefit from the dispensaries than the pilgrims, and thinks that one-sixth of their cost is all that the Lodging-house Fund should be called upon to contribute. Mr. Coxe has since sent up proposals for the re-arrangement of the expenditure of this fund, and these are now under the consideration of Government. The expenditure on construction (Rs. 662) was inadequate, and, as the closing balances were in many cases large (notably in those of Puri and Sitakund, and the "chattis" on the Jagannath Road in Cuttack), there was no reason for any parsimony. Since the close of the year proposals have been submitted to use portions of the balances of the two last-named funds on sanitary works.

5. *Prosecutions*.—The number of persons prosecuted for lodging pilgrims without a license, for lodging more than the licensed number, and for other offences against the Act and the bye-laws, was 265 against 198 in 1892-93, and the number convicted was 215 against 144. The amount of fines realized rose from Rs. 1,378 in 1892-93 to Rs. 2,051. In the town of Puri 138 persons were prosecuted, of whom 112 were convicted, 13 acquitted, and 13 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The Magistrate of Cuttack complains of the difficulty of enforcing the provision for the taking out of licenses for lodging-houses along the roads in his district, owing partly to the abolition of many police outposts. He must do his best with the existing means at his disposal to meet the difficulty. The law was, no doubt, more frequently disregarded in the past year owing to the unusually large influx of pilgrims. The Commissioner should consider the Magistrate's suggestion that where the "chattis" stand on Government land, the taking out of licenses should be made a condition of leasing.

6. *Public health*.—No diseases in an epidemic form broke out in Garhbeta during the year. At Dantun 8 cases of cholera were treated in the hospital, in which 3 died and 5 recovered. Cholera broke out in an epidemic form at Ulubaria when pilgrims were returning from Puri after the car festival: 66 persons were attacked, of whom one-half died and one-half recovered. There was only one case of cholera at Sitakund. No epidemic outbreak of disease occurred in the lodging-houses at Gaya, but the mortality among pilgrims was greater than in the previous year owing to the visit of a larger number of pilgrims to the town. The total number of deaths was 282. Of these, 163 were from fever, 82 from cholera, and 31 from other causes. The number of cholera cases treated in the hospital maintained by the Lodging-house Fund was 107, and of these 88 were pilgrims, the rest being the people of the town. Cholera deaths among pilgrims were 74, most of the patients having been received in a moribund state, due to exhaustion from long journeys, fasting and other hardships. In the dispensaries maintained on the Jagannath Road in the district of Puri, 56 persons treated were for cholera, of whom 21 were cured and 35 died. The reports from the places named in the

Nadia.

Deoghur.

Chandbali.

Puri (town) and "chattis" along the Jagannath Road in the district of Balasore.

margin are silent on the subject of the health of the pilgrims during the year. A statement in the following form should, wherever statistics are available, be incorporated in future reports. Where figures are not available, the health of the pilgrims should be commented on generally, and it should

be always stated whether or not any disease in an epidemic form occurred among them :—

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTACKED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS CURED.		NUMBER OF DEATHS.		REMARKS.
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cholera ... ..							
Small-pox ... ..							
Fever ... ..							
Diarrhoea ... ..							
Dysentery ... ..							
Other diseases ... ..							
Total ...							

7. A perusal of the reports shows that much good work is being done under the Act in most of the places to which it has been extended. The powers which the Act gives to inspect and regulate the lodging-houses, and to compel the provision of adequate and suitable accommodation for pilgrims, are of the utmost value. Its successful working depends mainly on the interest taken by the individual Magistrate or Health Officer, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to believe that there has been any shortcoming on the part of these officers during the year. In the Puri district especially much has been, and is being, done for the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims, under the energetic management of Dr. Banks, the Health Officer, supported by the District Magistrate. Lodging-houses to the number of 638 were licensed, with space for 17,050 lodgers, 4,039 inspections were made by the Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer, 11 new pukka and 34 cutcha lodging-houses were erected, and numerous smaller improvements were carried out during the year. In the "chattis" on the Jagannath Road in the Puri district, lodging-houses were frequently inspected to prevent overcrowding, and prosecutions were in some cases instituted. The food in the bazars was examined, and, if found unfit for consumption, was destroyed. The condition of water-supply at Puri, however, is still unsatisfactory, and some of the wells were closed during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor relies on the Magistrate and the Health Officer to continue their efforts, with the help of the Municipal Commissioners, to effect such improvements in the water-supply as may be practicable. The Swetganga tank, which is situated in the heart of the town, is in a very insanitary state, and the owner has not yet given sufficient assistance for its improvement. This question will be dealt with in the Resolution on the administration of Municipalities in the past year. In Gaya the inspection of lodging-houses and the issue of orders to cleanse lodging-houses, drains, &c., appear to have been well attended to, and the lodging-houses are reported to have been in good order. In the other places to which the Act has been extended, the operations are on a smaller scale, and the work of the year needs no particular comment.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and that copies of it be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Orissa Divisions, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner and to the Sanitary Board, and that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*



Serial number.	NAME OF PLACE WHERE ACT IS IN FORCE.	LICENSED LODGING-HOUSES.						PROSECUTIONS.						INCOME.				
		Number.	Number of lodgers for whom accommodation provided.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons accused.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	AMOUNT OF FINES.		Operating balance.	Fees for licensing and registering lodging-houses.	Fees for issue of Health Officer's certificates.	Other fees (if any).	Fines.	Contribution from other funds.	Miscellaneous.		
								Imposed.	Realized.									
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1	Garbha	14	117	7	7	4	3	Rs. A. P. 10 4 0	Rs. A. P. 73 8 0	Rs. A. P. 165 5 3	Rs. A. P. 18 8 0	Rs. A. P. 14 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0	Rs. A. P. 11 4 0	Rs. A. P. 380 0 0	Rs. A. P. 380 0 0		
2	Dumtara	28	240	14	14	14	...	23 8 0	20 0 0	265 0 0	275 0 0	40 0 0	...	34 8 0	380 0 0	...		
3	Nadia	23	315	7	7	7	...	30 0 0	...	365 0 0	375 0 0	50 0 0	...	30 8 0	405 0 0	...		
4	Sitakund	85	2,100	1	1	...	1	...	...	5,553 8 10	1,385 13 0	40 0 0	...	...	...	213 3 6		
5	Gaya	(a)	6,151	23	23	18	5	114 0 0	114 0 0	5,553 8 10	1,385 13 0	107 0 0	...	114 0 0	...	7 0 0		
6	Deoghar	421	12,724	5	5	5	...	38 0 0	25 0 0	1,139 0 1	1,368 0 0	118 0 0	...	28 0 0	...	...		
7	Chauri on the Jagannath road in the district of Cutch	158	6,324	...	...	...	...	143 8 6	143 8 6	4,895 12 4	592 0 0	108 0 0	2 8 0	143 8 6	(b) 2,495 8 9	...		
8	Chauri on the Jagannath road in the district of Cutch	481	2,908	36	36	24	12	143 8 6	143 8 6	618 11 1	618 11 0	52 0 0	...	...	...	...		
9	Chauri on the Jagannath road in the district of Bhamore	53	2,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Chauri on the Jagannath road in the district of Bhamore	149	2,618	17	17	15	2	69 12 0	69 12 0	2,545 12 7	634 8 0	149 0 0	...	39 12 0	(b) 1,375 13 1	9 3 4		
11	Chauri on the Jagannath road in the district of Puri	635	17,040	135	135	113	13	1,516 0 0	1,516 0 0	225 3 7	18,070 8 0	643 0 0	...	1,516 8 0	...	14 1 3		
12	Chauri on the Jagannath road in the district of Puri	175	4,181	17	17	16	1	66 8 0	66 8 0	140 9 8	877 8 0	175 0 0	1,198 0 6	66 8 0	(c) 2,550 0 0	248 13 1		
13	Total	2,354	57,728	233	263	215	57	2,651 8 6	2,631 8 6	16,469 9 11	24,969 0 0	1,676 0 0	1,170 12 6	2,076 8 6	6,361 9 3	231 5 3		
14	Total for 1893-94	1,461	46,357	197	198	144	54	1,462 8 0	1,370 8 0	17,916 6 8	19,233 9 9	1,628 0 0	2,368 10 4	1,419 8 0	4,476 1 6	...		

Serial number.	NAME OF PLACE WHERE ACT IS IN FORCE.	INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.										Grand TOTAL.
		Total opening balance.	Total opening balance (including opening balance).	Health Officer's pay and allowances.	HEAD OFFICE EXPENDITURE.		LOCAL EXPENDITURE.						Contribution to other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Closing balance.	
					Establishment.	Contingencies.	Establishment for collection and supervision.	Dispensaries and other medical expenditure.	Conservancy.	Construction.	Repairs.					
		13	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1	Chakraborty	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2	Dumtara	658 12 0	537 5 0	14 0 0	...	2 7 6	10 13 6	63 15 9	50 4 1	110 0 0	7 6 3	...	...	425 6 1	...	
3	Uttaria	658 12 0	537 5 0	14 0 0	...	2 7 6	10 13 6	63 15 9	50 4 1	110 0 0	7 6 3	...	...	425 6 1	...	
4	Nadia	1,395 0 0	610 0 0	84 0 0	...	...	60 0 0	16 0 0	216 0 0	92 0 0	11 14 3	...	...	231 0 0	...	
5	Sitakund	1,231 0 0	1,231 0 0	180 9 0	...	22 7 0	19 8 0	47 1 6	6-3 14 3	110 0 0	11 14 3	...	...	6,834 6 4	...	
6	Chitaur	10,137 0 0	10,137 0 0	1,100 0 0	...	35 6 0	1,020 0 0	4,321 0 0	1,304 0 0	200 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	2,353 0 0	...	
7	Chitaur	1,734 0 0	2,941 0 1	230 0 0	...	...	81 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,354 11 7	...	
8	Chitaur	3,741 9 3	8,637 5 1	460 0 0	...	23 5 0	218 14 10	...	313 11 6	150 0 0	28 14 3	...	...	7,359 14 3	...	
9	Chitaur	670 12 0	1,319 7 1	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	313 3 0	...	...	...	...	7 69 13 0	...	
10	Chitaur	2,949 1 1	4,794 13 6	440 0 0	...	8 8 0	...	...	616 13 0	...	36 8 0	...	...	2,633 10 9	...	
11	Puri (town)	20,230 0 4	20,246 3 11	1,746 12 4	1,417 9 4	46 1 11	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	...	...	9,190 14 11	...	
12	Chitaur	4,900 9 9	4,641 5 5	639 6 0	351 12 4	63 4 9	...	...	169 1 11	40 7 6	114 0 0	...	...	80 10 6	...	
13	Chitaur	64,012 2 4	64,012 2 4	4,394 11 4	2,063 5 8	204 2 2	1,470 4 4	7,719 6 8	4,463 4 11	693 13 0	241 11 3	...	...	31,811 7 1	...	
Total	Total	27,390 9 10	46,267 0 6	4,079 3 2	1,923 8 5	354 4 5	1,379 10 7	5,370 10 10	6,075 13 11	1,136 8 0	539 7	...	...	14,914 5 2	...	
Total for 1892-93	Total for 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Houses are of a temporary nature, and no account of them was kept.  
 (b) Rent of road-side lands credited to the Jagannath Road Fund.  
 (c) Includes Rs. 1,150 rent of road-side lands.

**RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA  
FOR 1893-94.**

No. 2298 Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Calcutta, the 18th October 1894.*

**RESOLUTION.**

READ—

The Administration Report of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta for 1893-94.

THE consolidated debt due to Government by the Commissioners which at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 38,46,346, was reduced by Rs. 1,54,771, and a further sum of Rs. 1,36,000 was invested in their own debentures. The gross debt of the Commissioners on 31st March 1894 amounted, exclusive of advances made by Government for the construction of the Kidderpore Docks, to Rs. 1,14,56,575, and the total investments at credit of the sinking fund have increased from Rs. 10,38,500 to Rs. 11,74,500 at the close of the year.

2. Against this debt the Commissioners hold block to the value of Rs. 2,06,64,074, and reserve funds amounting to Rs. 21,54,194 in addition to the valuable Strand Bank lands extending from Chandpal Ghât to Aheereetollah, for which however an annual rent of Rs. 37,292 is payable to Government.

3. An addition to the block of Rs. 3,51,724 was made during the year, the chief items being a new lightship and a new dredger. On the other hand Rs. 2,90,345 were written off, Rs. 2,35,235 of which was the value of the dredger *Octopus* sunk on the 22nd April 1893.

4. On a representation from the residents of Howrah, objecting to the gradual erection of huts and sheds among the avenue of trees along the wharf, a Committee was appointed to consider and report on the matter, and it was decided, in view of the necessity for providing increased accommodation, to widen the foreshore road by adding a berm of 80 feet along the river side of the wharf. Thirty feet of this width is to be maintained clear of huts and sheds, and the remaining width of 50 feet is to be utilized for business purposes, but no structure is to be allowed within 45 feet of the line of trees. This work was commenced in January 1894, and at the end of the year, two-thirds of the earthwork had been completed.

5. The total amount received from Government on account of the Dock loan up to the close of 1893-94 is Rs. 2,87,70,566, of which the sum of Rs. 7,587 was advanced during the year. Against this advance the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 2,87,39,974, of which Rs. 6,53,611 were spent during the year.

Both the caissons for the lock entrances were finished, and the one adapted for the 60 feet lock entrance has been utilized for locking vessels, which are too long to be admitted between the lock gates in the usual manner. By this means the lock chamber is increased in length by 36 feet, and rendered long enough to take in all vessels visiting the port, except two of the Brocklebank line.

During the year 26 additional hydraulic cranes were imported from England and were erected on the Dock walls. With this additional supply the Dock is now fully equipped with cranes, of which 51 are placed on the Dock walls and 5 at the tidal basin.

6. In regard to the revenue account, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,70,255, and the income for 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 43,47,834. The expenditure, including sinking fund renewals and improvements and repayment of loan, amounted to Rs. 43,15,676, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,02,413. The income of the year exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 2,44,172, the increase being chiefly in the Jetties, including the Petroleum Wharf and Tea Warehouse, and the Harbour Master's Department. In the latter department the large earnings from mooring hire were due to the unusual number of vessels laid up in the port for long periods, and consequently cannot be looked on as altogether satisfactory.

7. The income under the head Jetties amounted to Rs. 13,38,391, showing an increase of Rs. 1,96,920, the chief improvement being under imports. The total

receipts from exports were Rs. 1,33,884, and are the largest since the formation of the Trust. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,96,258.

8. The income from the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge continues to improve, the total receipts of the year having amounted to Rs. 2,34,083, or an increase of Rs. 36,972. The quantity of kerosine imported was 49,203,905 gallons, against an import of 32,543,864 gallons during 1892-93.

9. Although there was an increase in the importation of Russian oil in bulk during the year, the total importation from that country, which had risen to nearly 50 per cent. of the total importations for 1892-93, dropped during the year under review to only 16 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the total imported.

10. At the end of the year the total stock of oil at Budge-Budge was 16,365,120 gallons, out of which 12,766,360 gallons had been landed, and 3,598,760 gallons remained afloat. These conditions were unprecedented, and in consequence it has been found necessary to extend the shed so as to raise the storage accommodation to 16 lakhs of cases. A further proposal has been made to increase the accommodation to 20 lakhs of cases by the expedient of raising the roofs of the sheds, and this proposal is under consideration.

11. The total quantity of tea which passed through the Tea Warehouse was 51 million lbs against 45 million lbs during the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,16,236, against Rs. 1,07,295 during the previous year.

12. During the year 217 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 515,477 were berthed at the Jetties, against 214 vessels with a tonnage 485,299 during 1892-93. The average number of days each vessel occupied the Jetties was 10.5.

13. The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 6,47,281, against Rs. 5,82,707 in 1892-93. The increase, as already explained, was due to higher receipts from mooring hire, in consequence of vessels lying back for freight occupying the moorings for longer periods, and also from the sale-proceeds of the dredger *Oclopus*, which was sunk in the early part of the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,07,417.

14. During the year there were 16 casualties to vessels, against 23 in the preceding year. This gives a percentage of 1.61, calculated on the number of vessels which arrived in the port.

15. Under orders of Government, dated the 2nd of October 1893, the Deputy Conservator of the Port was vested with powers under Act V of 1883, to hold preliminary enquiries into the cause of casualties occurring to vessels in charge of Harbour Masters. Sixteen such enquiries were held, and in no case was a further investigation under the Act, mentioned above, considered to be necessary; two Assistant Harbour Masters were, however, severely punished by the Commissioners.

16. The work of examining boats while plying was regularly attended to throughout the year by the surveyors. During the year 276 cargo and 87 passenger boats were called in for resurvey, having become unfit for service either through wear and tear or by meeting with accidents.

17. The total receipts under the head Port approaches amounted to Rs. 3,78,072, towards which the port-dues, reimposed from 1st December 1892, contributed Rs. 3,71,104. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,23,462. This large expenditure was due to the heavy cyclone of May 1893, repairs having been executed to several light and survey vessels.

18. The several channels in the river, with the exception of the Lower Saugor Roads and the Jellingham channel, have remained fairly steady. At the Lower Saugor Roads the bar has gradually extended to the south-west, necessitating the removal into deeper water of the Long Sand Light-house. The Jellingham channel has been a source of continual anxiety and trouble, the changes being so rapid and variable, entailing the services of one vessel to watch it daily. It was in this channel that the S.S. *Anglia* was lost. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the dangerous nature of this channel is realized by the Commissioners, and that special measures are being taken to give timely notice of the changes that are daily occurring.

19. This is the first complete year in which the special toll of 4 annas per ton on all imports and exports was in force. This toll was levied under section 108 of Act III of 1890, in order to enable the Trust to meet its liabilities. The toll yielded Rs. 7,95,100, or almost exactly the sum of Rs. 8,00,000, which it was originally estimated to produce.

20. The receipts of the Kidderpore Docks during the year amounted to Rs. 2,26,574 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Receipts from graving Dock ... ..	93,926
from imports	33,860
" from exports	80,462
Rent and miscellaneous	12,349
Railway earnings	1,339
Receipts from towing vessels by hopper barges	4,638
Total ...	2,26,574

21. Against this the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 15,04,288, details of which are given below :—

	Rs.
Traffic establishment ... ..	52,299
Working expenses ... ..	1,86,429
Municipal taxes ... ..	1,32,434
Interest on capital ... ..	11,33,126
Total ...	15,04,288

22. The total deficit is therefore shown to be Rs. 12,77,714, and this result though anticipated is extremely unfortunate. Apart from the interest charges and municipal taxes, it is observed that the expenditure on Traffic Establishment and Working Expenses exceeded the income by Rs. 12,154. Since the completion of the year, however, the Commissioners have been endeavouring to meet the wishes of the mercantile community by giving additional facilities to the trade, and it is hoped that these measures will induce a larger number of vessels to resort to the Docks.

23. The thanks of the Government are due to the Commissioners for their efficient management of the affairs of the Trust during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. ODLING,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

REPORT ON THE WINTER RICE CROP IN  
BENGAL, 1894.

The following is published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.*

REVENUE DEPT.,  
The 18th October 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND  
AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

*First forecast of the winter rice crop in Bengal, 1894 (to the 15th September).*

1. *Character of the season.*—The rainfall of the monsoon of 1894, month by month, has been as follows:—

In May the rainfall was generally less than the normal. In June the rainfall was deficient in North Bengal, particularly in Rajshahi, Pabna, Bogra, Rangpur, and Jalpaiguri, and somewhat below the normal in parts of Eastern Bengal; it was also deficient in Jessore and Murshidabad, and in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, elsewhere abundant rain was received in June. In July the rainfall throughout these provinces was generally above the normal, except in North Bengal and North Bihar. The effect of the short rainfall in July in North Bengal was to retard the transplanting operations, and thus to prevent the full area from being brought under cultivation, as well as to improve the prospects of the crop. In August abundant rain was received everywhere except in Orissa, and in Hooghly, 24-Parganas and Midnapore, where the rainfall was considerably short of the normal. In North Bengal and North Bihar the rainfall of August was in excess of the normal, and thus partly made up the deficiency of rain in the preceding month. The rainfall during the first half of September was generally of a light character, but it appears to have been sufficient for the needs of the crop.

On the whole, the distribution of rainfall has proved to be favourable to the cultivation and growth of the winter rice crop in most districts of Bengal. The failure of the July rainfall in North Bengal and North Bihar was the only unfavourable element in the character of the present season, but it was to a great extent compensated for by the plentiful rainfall in the following month.

Damage by floods has been reported from the Kalna sub-division of Burdwan, from Nadia, Murshidabad, Pabna, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, and Balasore; it was particularly serious in the Jajpur and Kendrapara sub-divisions of Cuttack. In the Contai sub-division of Midnapore the crop was seriously injured by the heavy rainfall of the 24th July, which also prevented a large area from being brought under cultivation.

2. *Area cultivated.*—The total area estimated to have been cultivated with winter rice in Bengal is 31,229,900 acres, against 31,021,900 acres in 1893, thus showing a small

increase over the area cropped last year. Timely rainfall is reported to have caused an increase in cultivation in many districts of Bengal, notably in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Dacca Divisions; on the other hand, the deficiency of rainfall in July prevented considerable areas from being brought under cultivation in Rangpur, Dinajpur, and Jalpaiguri. The areas sown with winter rice in these districts are estimated by the district officers to have fallen short of the areas cropped last year by 30, 6·5, and 15 per cent. respectively. In the Contai sub-division of Midnapur a large area, amounting to 25,800 acres or nearly 8 per cent. on the area sown in 1893, could not be sown with rice, owing to excessive rainfall at the end of July last.

3. *Character of the crop.*—It will be seen on reference to the district returns that out of the 44 districts from which returns have been received, 21 report a full average (16 annas) or more than a full average crop; 21 others report the crop as varying from 12 to 16 annas; and two districts, namely Jalpaiguri and Cuttack, return the crop to be 11 annas. There are only two sub-divisions where the crop is reported to be less than 8 annas, namely Contai in Midnapore, and Kendrapara in Cuttack, both of which return the crop as 7 annas.

On comparing the district estimates of outturn this year with those for 1893, it will appear that out of the 44 districts, twenty-two report the crop to be better than the crop of 1893, six report the crop to be equal to that of the last year, while 16 report it to be worse than the latter. The prospects of the standing crop appear, therefore, to be slightly better than those of the last year's crop. The outturn of the winter rice crop of 1893 was estimated by this Department at the full average or 16 annas. If the weather prove favourable to the standing crop in October, it may be expected that its outturn will amount to  $16\frac{1}{2}$  annas, and thus slightly exceed the average.

B. C. BASU,  
*Assistant Director.*

CALCUTTA,  
*The 4th October 1894.*

Countersigned.

W. C. MACPHERSON,  
*Director of the Department of Land  
Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

DARJEELING,  
*The 6th October 1894.*

Preliminary Forecast of the Winter Rice Crop for 1894 (up to the middle of September).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Bardwan...	Sadar	794,980	635,500	454,300	454,300	454,300	Annas.	Annas.	The Collector remarks that the outturn of the crop in Kalna is expected to be the same as last year, although he returns this year's outturn as 12 annas only against 16 annas last year.	In previous returns the total cultivated area in the district used to be shown as 459,000 acres, but the Collector, Mr. Growse, thinks that estimate to be too low, and has raised it to 900,000 acres. Owing to this change the estimated area under <i>amra</i> rice has been increased from 278,000 acres to 654,000 acres (vide Bhadrak Crops Report for 1894).
	Kalna	275,460	224,000	128,000	128,000	128,000	16	15		
	Kalwa	225,540	189,000	140,800	140,800	140,800	16	12		
	Raniganj	429,440	254,700	225,200	225,200	225,200	16	16		
	District Total									
Birbhum...	Sadar	1,795,080	1,233,900	928,300	918,300	918,300	16	15½	I cannot give the sub-divisional figures, but will endeavour to make some estimate hereafter for future returns.	The want of rain in April and May is said to have decreased the area of cultivation in the Viahmupur sub-division to a slight extent.
	Ranpurhat	1,124,025	900,000	654,000	654,000	654,000	18	16		
	District Total	1,124,025	900,000	654,000	654,000	654,000	18	16		
Bankura ...	Sadar	1,229,440	483,800	364,800	364,800	364,800	16	16		
	Viahmupur	448,000	214,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	16	16		
	District Total	1,677,440	643,800	550,400	549,900	549,900	16	16		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 10 annas to represent many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Midnapur	Sadar	2,120,860	1,720,100	809,040	612,100	752,000	16	16	An increased area has been brought under cultivation this year everywhere, except in Contai sub-division, and the outturn is likely to be better. This is due to the timely and sufficient rainfall at the sowing time. In Contai the heavy rainfall of July 24th proved injurious to paddy cultivation. The ryots are transplanting their fields again, but it is feared that the crop will in many cases prove a poor one. The figures in column 3 have been corrected according to the latest census figures, excluding the area occupied by river beds. Sufficient rain has done good to Sadar and part of Serampore, but want of it has caused damage in Uluberia and Jashnahat. Increase in area is owing to timely rainfall. A better outturn is expected in Howrah if nothing unforeseen happens.	The area of river beds ought not to be excluded.
	Tumuk	300,400	273,000	261,300	203,140	230,500	14	15		
	Contai	843,320	456,300	416,300	325,340	230,500	11	7		
	Ghatol	238,060	146,500	131,500	129,000	122,000	14	16		
	District Total	3,502,640	2,111,500	1,622,000	1,360,540	1,417,900	15	131		
Howrah	Sadar	282,880	176,800	141,400	141,400	141,400	20	16	This year's outturn is expected to be better than that of the last year owing to seasonable rainfall. (a) From the further enquiry now made, it appears that the approximate normal area under winter rice crop in the Basirhat sub-division is 213,600 acres, and not 213,100 acres as shown in the previous forecasts.	
	Serampore	219,520	160,000	101,500	80,400	93,000	12	14		
	Jashnahat	260,320	167,700	63,800	73,800	60,000	14	13		
	Howrah	102,440	60,800	60,800	35,400	35,100	12	15		
	Uluberia	183,920	128,000	108,800	61,200	90,000	8	12		
	District Total	1,068,680	702,300	465,300	397,900	445,500	14	141		
24 Parganas	Sadar	600,540	463,700	382,000	321,100	293,900	14	16		
	Baran	313,000	180,400	147,200	103,400	103,000	14	14		
	Basirhat	339,200	291,000	(a) 213,800	203,600	213,800	16	16		
	Diamond Harbour	328,320	259,800	285,400	246,100	247,000	12	14		
	District Total	1,671,060	1,253,000	1,028,400	784,400	857,700	14	131		



Kadia ...	Sadar ...	697,920	362,800	65,300	24,000	65,300	10	12	The increase in the area sown this year is due to the timely and normal rainfall during the ploughing and sowing season. The increase in the expected outturn is also due to the normal rainfall and to the late rise of the rivers. I should have estimated a still larger outturn had not a certain amount of damage been done by floods.
	Kushtia ...	393,080	278,400	28,000	21,000	28,000	5	12	
	Moherpur ...	634,580	492,600	24,400	15,000	24,400	8	12	
	Ranghat ...	273,280	199,200	12,800	10,000	12,800	16	16	
	District Total ...	1,788,160	1,393,000	130,400	83,000	130,400	9	124	
Murshidabad.	Sadar ...	586,240	505,100	82,000	82,200	82,200	16	14	The decrease in the outturn, as compared with that of the last year, is due to the deficiency of rainfall during the time of transplantation and incessant rains in August last, and subsequent high rise of the Bhagirathi.
	Kandi ...	495,760	470,800	180,000	150,000	180,000	18	16	
	Jangipur ...	365,160	310,600	40,300	42,300	42,300	16	12	
	District Total ...	1,372,160	985,500	312,300	314,400	312,300	17	15	
	Sadar ...	568,660	504,000	105,400	120,000	105,400	8	16	
Jessore ...	Jhenida ...	272,000	171,500	82,000	64,000	82,000	6	14	The increase in the area over last year's is attributed to more seasonable rainfall. The area falling below normal is due to some of the <i>dhades</i> not drying up.
	Narail ...	415,340	249,000	130,000	55,000	130,000	19	14	
	District Total ...	1,872,000	1,116,800	578,000	475,000	578,000	9	16	
	Sadar ...	1,006,336	293,400	229,000	210,000	215,000	18	17	
	Bagerhat ...	865,523	277,100	214,100	190,000	200,000	15	17	
Khulus ...	Area of boundary, the Sundarbans in this district.	317,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The increase in outturn and the estimated area as compared with the last year's report is chiefly due to seasonable rainfall this year and to cultivation of certain extra portions of the Sundarbans to some extent. I consider the crop above the average this year and have put down 17 annas as the out-turn per acre.
	District Total ...	3,105,942	870,000	675,100	600,000	685,000	16	17	
	Sadar ...	631,152	586,700	190,300	199,300	190,500	18	184	
	Nator ...	522,560	402,100	24,300	189,700	189,700	12	14	
	District Total ...	1,589,932	1,085,900	672,900	612,500	612,700	16	163	
Rajshahi ...	Sadar ...	631,152	586,700	190,300	199,300	190,500	18	184	Last year the progress of cultivation was stopped by heavy rainfall at the time of ploughing, but in this year the rainfall was according to requirements and hence the increase in the area sown. The <i>owes</i> paddy suffered a little from Nator; transplantation could not be timely made for want of rain in July last, but if the rain continues to fall as it is doing now, the outturn will be an average one.
	Nator ...	522,560	402,100	24,300	189,700	189,700	12	14	
	District Total ...	1,589,932	1,085,900	672,900	612,500	612,700	16	163	
	Sadar ...	631,152	586,700	190,300	199,300	190,500	18	184	
	District Total ...	1,589,932	1,085,900	672,900	612,500	612,700	16	163	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
Dinajpur...	Sadar ... Thakurgaon ...	2,080,800 344,800	1,377,800 367,400	1,000,400 218,100	1,000,400 218,100	1,000,400 218,100	Annas. 20 20	Annas. 12 12	The area sown this year is less than that of the last year owing to the insufficient rain during the time of cultivation.	
	District Total ...	2,634,860	1,745,200	1,308,500	1,308,500	1,253,500	20	12	The want of timely rain has affected this crop to a great extent, and hence the decrease in the outturn. Recent rainfall has given transplantation an impetus, but I doubt whether the crop will come to anything in more than three-fourths of the normal area.	
Jalpaiguri	Sadar ... Alipore ...	1,072,150 883,731	557,200 487,700	329,500 230,200	324,400 168,700	381,900 157,900	15 16	12 9	The increase in area in column 4 against Alipore is due to increase of cultivation in the Dooars. The decrease in area and outturn shown in columns 7 and 9 are due to want of rain in July and August 1894.	It does not appear from the meteorological return that the rainfall of August was deficient.
	District Total ...	1,955,851	985,200	579,700	518,100	439,700	15	11	The difference in area in the Sadar sub-division is due to the ordinary fluctuation in cultivation. No winter crop is cultivated in the Kurseong sub-division. Owing to late rain at sowing time, land could not be fully cultivated in the Siliguri sub-division. The untimely rainfall of the year will cause a decrease in the outturn.	
Darjeeling	Sadar including Kurseong ... Siliguri ...	464,640 118,400 161,996	61,400 12,800 115,200	10,200 ..... 57,600	11,500 ..... 57,600	11,500 ..... 57,600	14 ..... 16	14 ..... 14		
	District Total ...	744,890	186,400	67,900	69,100	69,100	15	14		

Bangpur ...	Sadar ...	730,240	489,500	365,100	305,100	920,700	18	12	The decrease in area under this year's winter rice is due to unusually dry weather during the season of sowing and transplantation. In the same cause the decrease in outturn is also to be attributed.
	Kurigram ...	629,080	423,800	235,000	236,000	117,400	18	13	
	Gaibanda ...	485,400	371,200	251,000	251,000	231,700	18	13	
	Nijbamari ...	414,720	276,500	92,500	105,000	80,000	18	13	
	District Total ...	2,231,040	1,601,700	971,000	997,700	601,700	18	13	
Bogra ...	Whole district ...	999,300	421,000	280,000	220,000	300,000	19	15	The increase in the figure entered in column 7 is due to the fact that owing to late non-sown a larger amount of area land has in addition to the <i>main</i> lands been transplanted this year.  Owing to insufficient winfall transplantation was mostly commenced this year late in the season, a better crop cannot therefore be expected.
Pabna ...	Sadar ...	561,480	423,700	293,200	408,000	400,000	16	14	The estimate of normal area (column 5) seems to require revision. It is scarcely possible that the area cropped last year and this year should so greatly exceed the normal.  Last year rainfall having commenced earlier than usual, most of the low lying lands which were fit for the cultivation of the winter rice crop were under water when the time for sowing arrived. But the season for sowing the crop this year was a more favourable one in that respect. This explains the cause of increase in the area sown this year over that of the last year.  The sudden rise of the rivers before the plants could grow enough to be able to resist the action of flood is the reason why the outturn is estimated at less than the average. The crop in the low lands of Dulai thana has specially suffered from the effects of flood.
	Sirajganj ...	612,450	419,500	183,700	216,500	210,200	18	16	
	District Total ...	1,173,930	843,200	408,900	624,500	610,200	17	15	
Dacca ...	Sadar ...	810,240	403,100	270,100	243,100	913,100	12	14	With such favourable conditions, a full crop should be obtained.  The high price of paddy last year, and the favourable weather at the time of ploughing and sowing induced the cultivators to extend the cultivation; consequently there has been increase in the area sown this year as compared with 1921. This year's outturn is expected to be better than last year's owing partly to the gradual rise of the rivers, and partly to the timely rainfall.
	Manickganj ...	312,960	234,200	202,300	176,800	180,000	12	14	
	Munshiganj ...	256,640	128,000	61,200	62,000	61,000	12	14	
	Narainganj ...	410,240	230,400	70,400	68,000	60,000	11	16	
	District Total ...	1,790,080	997,700	593,800	560,000	653,100	12	14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent this year's outturn? how many annas will represent the average outturn, low	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
Mymensingh.	Sadar ..	1,183,380	687,000	282,200	207,400	282,200	Annas. 12	Annas. 14	Owing to the insufficient rainfall in July and in the beginning of August last, the normal area could not be transplanted during the year, but the area transplanted was greater than that of last year. Outpost Badia, which was within the sub-division of Netrakona, having been transferred to Kishoreganj, the area of Netrakona decreased, and that of Kishoreganj increased. Hence revised figures for those sub-divisions have been shown in this return. The outturn in all the sub-divisions will be better than last year owing to the better distribution of rain.	
	Netrakona ..	772,740	285,500	180,000	132,000	165,000	15	16		
	Kishoreganj ..	612,400	264,000	135,200	123,000	123,000	12	14		
	Jamalpur ..	8,772	627,200	304,000	191,500	191,500	16	15		
	Tangail ..	668,248	538,000	245,000	205,000	295,000	14	16		
	District Total ..	4,052,480	2,445,700	1,106,400	861,400	967,700	13½	15		
Faridpur...	Sadar ..	561,400	388,300	229,000	216,700	250,000	11	14	The increase in area sown this year and the better outturn are due to timely rainfall both during the sowing time and the period of growth.	
	Nadarpur...	622,560	416,800	320,000	320,000	320,000	6½	20		
	Goalundo ..	273,920	205,000	137,000	137,000	137,000	10	16		
	District Total ..	1,457,880	1,007,500	746,000	673,700	707,000	9	17		
Backergunge.	Sadar ..	711,040	446,700	256,000	236,000	256,000	14	16	The outturn cannot yet exactly be estimated, as transplantation is not finished. The rainfall is favourable and prospects are decidedly good.	
	Patuakhali ..	757,840	320,200	224,000	224,000	224,000	16	16		
	Projpur ..	462,880	320,000	210,000	236,000	236,000	12	16		
	Bhola ..	388,600	256,100	161,000	161,000	161,000	12	16		
	District Total ..	2,339,360	1,343,900	876,400	876,800	876,800	13½	16		

Tippura ...	Sadar ...	739,880	547,800	353,300	353,300	(a) 374,000	12	18	(a) There is a slight difference between this and last year's forecast about the area sown and therefore no remarks are necessary.
	Brahmanbaria ...	492,160	333,940	240,000	240,000	(b) 250,000	8	(c) 18	(b) The increase in the area sown in these two sub-divisions is due to high price of rice and distress which prevailed during the last year.
	Chandpur ...	371,200	265,600	192,000	188,000	(b) 192,000	11	(c) 18	(c) The increase in the outturn is chiefly due to the timely rainfall. In the Brahmanbaria sub-division, where the flood did much damage last year, the deposit of silt left by the flood has increased the fertility of the soil.
	District Total ...	1,594,240	1,107,300	505,000	505,000	820,000	104	18	
Noakhali...	Sadar ...	530,720	640,000	425,200	400,000	400,000	12	16	Owing to proper distribution of rainfall, this year's outturn is expected to be better than last year.
	Fenny ...	219,520	178,600	137,900	137,900	137,900	14	16	
	District Total ...	1,050,240	818,600	563,100	537,900	537,000	124	16	
Chittagong	Sadar ...	1,023,300	416,000	400,700	400,700	400,700	15	16	The figures in columns 3, 4 and 5 have been furnished after a careful comparison with the papers of the Survey and Settlement Departments.
	Cox's Bazar ...	571,600	90,600	85,200	85,200	85,200	15	16	
	District Total ...	1,594,900	506,600	485,900	485,900	485,900	17	16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under late year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
Patna	Sadar	234,830	993,500	267,500	108,600	108,100	Annas. 14 1/2 16 16 16	Anraa. 15 16 16 16	Owing to timely and sufficient rain the area sown this year was larger than that of the last year or the normal area; for the same reason this year's outturn will be better than last year's.	The Collector was requested to return separate figures for each sub-division in columns 4 and 5. The estimate of normal area seems to be very low as compared with the estimates of areas sown this and last year.
	Barh	336,640								
	Rihar	807,520								
	Dinapore	91,520								
	District Total	1,330,530	993,500	267,500	442,400	443,200	15 1/2	15 1/2		
Gaya	Sadar	1,219,200	917,900	498,000	500,000	486,000	Annas. 18 18 18 18	Anraa. 16 14 18 18	The area in column 3 has been revised according to the census of 1881. An increase in area sown is due to more seasonable rain this year; for the same reason the outturn is expected to be a little above average. In Nowadah sub-division the rainfall was scanty at the time of transplantation.	The Collector was requested to return separate figures for each sub-division in columns 4 and 5. The estimate of normal area seems to be very low as compared with the estimates of areas sown this and last year.
	Navada	611,200								
	Jhamaud	387,540								
	Aurangabad	797,440								
	District Total	3,015,680	2,207,500	1,283,700	1,298,000	1,301,000	18	16		
Shahabad	Arrah	585,900	467,400	373,200	200,800	200,900	Annas. 13 12 15 15	Anraa. 14 12 15 15	The figure in column 3 has been corrected from 100,000 to 80,000. The decrease in this year's area in Sadar is due to the fact that a very large area could not be sown owing to the difficulty in obtaining water; prospects very favourable. In Kuzar and Bhabua the rainfall has been timely and favourable. In Sasaram owing to sufficient rainfall the whole area under winter rice has been brought under cultivation except in Karghar thana, where more land has been reserved for <i>robi</i> cultivation. The figure in column 6 has been corrected from 393,000 acres to 383,000 acres.	In the final report, it should be explained why more land has been reserved for <i>robi</i> cultivation in Karghar thana.
	Kuzar	419,840								
	Sasaram	945,520								
	Bhabua	682,640								
	District Total	2,783,000	1,712,400	1,054,600	850,700	798,700	14	15		

Barua	Sadar	638,730	561,500	144,000	133,000	144,000	15	16	The increase in the area in the first two sub-divisions is due to early favourable rains.
	Sivan	548,988	450,000	170,000	180,000	195,990	18	14	
	Gopalganj	465,440	571,000	117,000	115,000	117,000	16	20	
	District Total	1,673,065	1,582,500	431,000	433,000	456,990	17	16	
Champaran	Sadar	971,330	654,000	239,000	239,000	229,000	15	15	No explanation is given why the outturn should be below the average.
	Bettiah	1,238,320	799,000	448,000	448,000	448,000	16	14	
	District Total	2,209,650	1,453,000	677,000	677,000	677,000	15	14	
	Sadar	779,620	614,000	272,000	272,000	272,000	9	12	
Muzaffarpur.	Hajipur	493,440	335,000	150,000	130,000	130,000	14	11	In the Sadar and Sitamarhi sub-divisions owing to absence of rain in the early part of the season, the sowing and transplanting of the crops were retarded for some time, and hence the reduced outturn as compared with the average, but the weather was more favourable this year, and hence the estimated outturn better than in the last year. Owing to excessive rain and flood in Hajipur a greater portion of the crop has been damaged or washed away, and consequently the outturn is expected to be less than the normal and that of the last year.
	Sitamarhi	645,960	463,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	10	14	
	District Total	1,921,920	1,445,000	732,000	732,000	732,000	10	13	
	Sadar	782,080	584,000	275,000	250,000	250,000	8	16	
Darbhanga	Samastipur	498,960	301,000	165,000	134,000	125,000	8	12	Forecasts are prepared on the assumption that the season will prove favourable after the date of the first of a steady rain. The Collector's report, therefore, have been so cautious in preparing the present estimate.
	Madhubani	563,360	334,500	651,700	603,400	606,000	12	16	
	District Total	2,134,400	1,889,500	1,197,500	983,400	1,011,300	10	15	
	Sadar	897,760	698,200	279,000	279,000	279,000	16	16	
Monghyr	Jamui	1,015,520	516,300	894,300	578,300	578,300	16	16	The decrease in the area sown this year as compared with the normal area under winter rice is due to insufficient rainfall early in the season. The prospects so far seem to be generally promising, and if the rain continue favourable till the <i>har/hya</i> , a crop considerably above the average may be expected.
	Begusarai	462,160	309,300	14,700	14,700	14,000	10	14	
	District Total	2,469,440	1,982,800	688,000	671,300	671,300	15	16	
	Sadar	897,760	698,200	279,000	279,000	279,000	16	16	

Owing to want of timely rain 300 acres remained unsown in the Jamui and Begusarai sub-divisions. The season this year is very favourable, and it is expected that there will be a full average crop.

Forecasts are prepared on the assumption that the season will prove favourable after the date of the first of a steady rain. The Collector's report, therefore, have been so cautious in preparing the present estimate.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
Bhagalpur	Sadar	529,040	464,000	280,000	220,000	230,000	Annas. 18 18 16 16 18 18 15	Annas. 18 18 16 16 18 18 15	The decrease in area sown this year is due to the fact that certain portions of the <i>Adikasi</i> lands were sown with jute in the <i>Kishanganj</i> sub-division as the season was favourable to it. The insufficient rainfall at the sowing season in the Sadar sub-division retarded the growth of the paddy, and hence the decreased outturn.	
	Banka	738,400	588,000	321,400	227,000	527,100	10	10		
	Madhipura	531,160	451,000	252,000	231,000	232,000	18	18		
	Supaul	766,720	594,000	308,800	268,800	268,800	16	15		
	District Total	2,555,920	2,097,000	1,298,200	1,298,200	1,298,200	17	17		
Parsa	Sadar	1,616,080	790,000	291,000	282,000	282,000	14	14	The decrease in area sown this year is due to the fact that certain portions of the <i>Adikasi</i> lands were sown with jute in the <i>Kishanganj</i> sub-division as the season was favourable to it. The insufficient rainfall at the sowing season in the Sadar sub-division retarded the growth of the paddy, and hence the decreased outturn.	
	Kishanganj	857,000	530,000	352,000	242,900	240,900	16	16		
	Araria	683,160	410,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	18	16		
	District Total	3,176,240	1,730,000	962,000	844,900	842,900	15	15		
Malda	Whole district	1,216,640	811,200	275,200	277,000	255,000	16	16	The decrease in area as compared with the last or the normal area is due to the insufficient rainfall at the time of transplanting.	
Sonthal & Parganas	Dumka	914,560	432,200	181,800	181,800	181,800	18	18	For want of timely rainfall transplanting of winter <i>dhan</i> was backward in two sub-divisions, but on the whole the outturn is expected to be a good one.	
	Deoghar	610,560	168,100	68,100	68,100	68,100	16	16		
	Godda	616,880	432,300	74,300	73,000	74,300	18	16		
	Jamtara	446,440	124,800	64,000	64,000	64,000	20	20		
	Pakour	437,120	327,000	262,400	262,400	262,400	20	20		
	Rajmahal	473,800	335,200	241,800	243,000	243,000	16	12		
	District Total	3,506,160	1,837,200	685,400	683,300	694,600	18	17		



Cuttack ..	Sadar ..	613,860	303,100	380,400	330,500	333,700	12	14	The weather was generally favourable to the crop from the beginning till the third week of July, after which the high floods considerably injured the crops, especially in the low lands, by which the crop remained submerged under water for days together and were thus destroyed. This unexpected and abnormal cause reduced the outturn to 11 annas.
	Fajpur ..	746,640	386,700	294,000	250,400	288,000	9	11	
	Kendrapara ..	911,360	410,200	327,700	300,400	298,000	10	7	
	Banki ..	74,060	37,200	23,000	23,000	23,000	12	14	
	District Total ..	2,325,910	1,101,200	1,028,100	912,300	967,700	11	211	
Balasore ..	Sadar ..	741,120	448,000	400,000	357,200	348,500	15	14	The decrease in area and outturn in the sadar sub-division is due to floods. The increase in outturn in the Bhadrak sub-division is due to good crops on high lands compensating for considerable damage by flood to crops in low lands.
	Bhadrak ..	581,284	389,100	300,800	300,500	300,800	12	13	
	District Total ..	1,322,404	837,100	700,800	657,700	649,300	13	13	
Angul and Khond Malis.	Angul ..	585,900	128,600	50,600	59,600	60,000	10	16	The increase is due to new cultivations in Angul.
	Khondmals ..	512,000	217,900	64,000	60,000	64,000	16	16	
	District Total ..	1,097,900	346,500	123,000	119,600	124,000	13	16	
Puri ..	Sadar ..	979,200	400,500	523,400	320,000	380,000	12	16	The rainfall has been sufficient and well distributed. If the season continues favourable as it now is a 16-anna crop is expected. In some parts there have been losses from flood, but elsewhere the crops are above the average.
	Khurda ..	633,729	267,300	161,100	161,100	161,100	16	16	
	District Total ..	1,612,929	728,100	684,500	481,100	541,100	13	16	
	District Total ..	1,612,929	728,100	684,500	481,100	541,100	13	16	
Hazaribagh.	Sadar ..	2,023,000	1,672,300	693,000	693,000	678,000	14	.....	Column 6 and 7.—The increase in area as well as in the production of crops is due to the sufficient and timely rainfall during the cultivating season of the year. The area of the district shown last year was 4,38,960 acres. The difference 44,200 acres between this figure and the area shown this year is due to the change of area of 1 square mile in the Census Report of 1891.
	Girdih ..	1,565,440	619,200	448,600	418,600	448,600	14	.....	
	District Total ..	4,403,440	2,497,500	1,114,600	1,114,600	1,114,600	14	.....	
	Whole district ..	4,509,000	2,688,300	1,491,700	1,491,500	1,491,700	14	16	

Not received Last year's figures have been repeated.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officer.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
Palaman ...	Whole district ..	3,130,200	768,000	320,000	261,000	268,000	Annas 20	Annas 16	Up to now the prospects are favourable. I should have thought the full normal area had been sown.	The Deputy Commissioner is requested to consider whether the "normal area" shown in column 5 should not be corrected.
Manbham	Sader ..	2,140,140	784,800	304,200	254,200	254,200	12	16	Rainfall sufficient and evenly distributed up to this time.	
	Gobindpur ..	811,920	171,200	114,200	114,200	114,200	10	16		
	District Total ..	2,954,060	956,000	468,500	468,500	468,500	11½	16		
Singbham	Whole district ..	2,454,720	1,122,100	605,200	600,500	600,500	14	14	The outturn of this and last year is equal and calls for no remark. The increase in area sown this year is due to the area of outposts being included.	The Deputy Commissioner will kindly explain in the final report on the winter rice crop for this year why the estimate of normal area under this crop has been altered from 688,700 acres as shown in last year's returns to 686,500 acres.
										Owing to the revision of the estimate of normal area, the area sown last year has been changed in this office from 688,700 acres to 686,500 acres, that is 15,000 acres less than the normal.
	Total for all Bengal	96,643,633	66,674,600	32,800,700	31,021,000	31,229,300	(a) 16	(a) 16½		(a) Estimated by this Department

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

Statement of Rainfall from May to 15th September 1894.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	MAY 1894.		JUNE 1894.		JULY 1894.		AUGUST 1894.		UP TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1894.	
	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Burdwan.</i>										
Burdwan ... ..	4'57	4'21	8'76	8'79	11'36	13'75	12'48	13'63	4'46	1'71
Nirbhum ... ..	3'48	1'63	10'04	15'24	12'67	12'28	12'94	17'58	6'30	2'35
Bankura ... ..	3'83	1'56	10'34	13'24	13'20	15'33	13'73	12'74	4'76	2'81
Midnapore ... ..	5'04	1'46	9'46	12'47	13'32	20'80	13'87	13'52	5'04	3'80
Hooghly ... ..	5'31	1'73	9'42	8'06	12'45	12'79	13'43	8'13	4'53	2'01
Howrah ... ..	5'71	2'17	9'47	12'37	13'03	12'11	12'89	7'31	5'06	1'41
<i>Presidency.</i>										
24 Parganas ... ..	5'62	2'04	10'15	9'72	13'15	16'50	15'17	9'60	5'53	2'32
Nadia ... ..	6'37	5'82	9'72	.....	10'24	13'62	12'03	11'44	4'82	1'43
Murshidabad ... ..	5'26	2'26	9'13	7'03	10'88	.....	11'88	11'77	5'96	.....
Jessore ... ..	6'00	5'80	11'77	10'31	10'19	14'85	11'72	10'12	4'80	1'76
Khulna ... ..	6'01	4'63	13'23	12'67	12'86	12'28	12'35	11'76	5'59	2'78
<i>Rajshahi.</i>										
Rajshahi ... ..	5'87	4'53	11'20	6'38	11'59	11'46	10'99	11'27	6'32	1'82
Dinajpur ... ..	6'10	3'35	13'62	11'61	12'13	11'08	11'72	12'59	7'08	.....
Jaipalauri ... ..	11'06	7'08	28'43	19'92	25'60	23'83	24'94	37'36	12'20	.....
Darjeeling ... ..	10'85	11'34	29'11	25'64	34'85	25'43	27'15	.....	10'07	.....
Rangpur ... ..	11'23	6'17	21'30	14'35	13'99	5'37	12'07	14'28	7'50	7'29
Bogra ... ..	7'79	5'06	12'77	9'42	12'75	11'86	11'63	16'79	5'21	3'67
Pabna ... ..	7'11	8'17	11'15	7'57	10'57	18'81	12'00	10'32	5'92	1'44
<i>Dacca.</i>										
Dacca ... ..	8'86	9'10	13'25	10'79	14'12	17'78	13'11	12'78	6'03	.....
Mymensingh ... ..	9'70	10'43	17'80	16'33	13'58	16'18	13'88	13'71	6'87	.....
Faridpur ... ..	8'59	.....	12'55	13'42	11'90	13'07	12'08	15'28	5'12	2'69
Backergunge ... ..	7'66	6'54	19'20	16'77	17'98	17'73	15'61	17'10	6'43	3'67
<i>Chittagong.</i>										
Tipperra ... ..	10'12	10'21	16'45	15'58	13'82	16'57	15'97	16'35	6'35	.....
Naakhali ... ..	10'20	12'82	27'38	22'04	23'27	27'38	24'67	34'60	9'06	.....
Chittagong ... ..	10'00	16'28	29'63	22'72	31'06	42'03	23'45	.....	8'89	.....
South Lushai Hills ... ..	10'13	17'11	18'91	21'40	19'04	10'63	18'44	14'59	6'97	3'35
<i>Patna.</i>										
Patna ... ..	2'00	.....	6'24	7'39	11'93	.....	10'46	10'85	3'91	2'63
Gaya ... ..	1'77	0'42	5'63	8'41	12'23	15'84	11'73	16'29	4'04	.....
Shahabad ... ..	1'32	0'28	8'20	8'86	11'39	14'75	11'51	17'37	4'18	2'95
Naran ... ..	2'00	0'20	6'42	8'05	12'18	14'50	10'29	13'10	2'06	2'60
Oham paran ... ..	2'59	1'38	8'19	9'14	11'57	11'03	11'94	18'93	4'42	1'80
Muzaffarpur ... ..	2'46	.....	7'42	5'69	11'42	.....	10'08	12'07	4'53	.....
Darbhanga ... ..	2'63	0'40	8'03	5'83	11'59	6'17	10'75	17'67	5'37	4'00
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>										
Monghyr ... ..	2'33	0'84	6'43	9'38	12'07	14'95	11'25	12'08	4'87	1'99
Bhagalpur ... ..	3'31	0'62	8'37	7'54	11'04	.....	11'35	13'97	5'45	4'90
Purnea ... ..	5'68	2'11	13'17	15'75	15'45	.....	14'77	16'74	8'58	13'03
Malda ... ..	4'49	1'88	11'86	13'49	11'99	13'11	12'02	11'14	6'79	5'49
Southal Parganas ... ..	3'84	1'66	8'95	11'95	12'80	15'30	11'92	13'06	6'08	4'26
<i>Orissa.</i>										
Cuttack ... ..	3'59	.....	9'56	15'07	12'31	16'09	11'03	.....	5'13	.....
Balasore ... ..	4'75	.....	8'40	.....	13'01	.....	11'41	.....	5'59	.....
Angul and Khondmals ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ... ..	2'73	0'01	8'42	9'42	11'99	11'68	11'68	10'28	5'54	.....
<i>Chota Nagpur.</i>										
Hazaribagh ... ..	2'48	0'68	8'17	13'70	13'52	.....	13'52	.....	5'24	.....
Lohardaga ... ..	2'85	0'28	8'24	9'65	13'11	.....	14'76	17'62	6'05	4'87
Palamau ... ..	1'41	.....	6'04	8'08	12'50	15'85	11'56	21'19	5'05	.....
Manbhum ... ..	2'77	1'36	8'08	14'58	12'07	22'78	13'20	21'82	4'59	2'45
Singbhum ... ..	4'17	0'37	8'30	8'61	14'27	13'46	13'83	14'98	5'32	3'08

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 20th October, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
BURDWAN DIVA.	1 Burdwan Oct. 20, '94	1.60	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of sugarcane and <i>aman</i> good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Burdwan ... 10½ to 17 Kalna ... 10 to 14 Katwa ... 15½ Raniganj ... 15 } per rupee.
	Kalna ...	0.85	
	Katwa ...	1.21	
	Raniganj ...	1.04	
	2 Birbhum „ 20, '94	0.21	Weather—hot. Rice doing well everywhere and <i>aus</i> being reaped in some places. Sugarcane prospects good except in two thanas. Supply of water ample and that of fodder normal, and cattle doing well.
	Rampur Hât ...	0.82	
	3 Bankura „ 20, '94	0.11	Weather—hot and dry. Prospects of all crops very good. Coarse rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee both at head-quarters and at Vishnupur.
	Vishnupur ...	0.57	
	4 Midnapore „ 20, '94	Nil	Weather—mornings and evenings beginning to feel cool. Prospects of crops bright. Fodder and water abundant. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Sadar ... 14 Contai ... 17 Tamluk ... 14 Ghatal ... 14 to 15 } per rupee.
	Contai ...	1.97	
	Tamluk ...	0.56	
	Ghatal ...	0.14	
	5 Hooghly „ 20, '94	0.49	Weather—cloudy with showers. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute nearly complete. Prospects of winter rice good. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Sadar ... 11 Serampore ... 11 to 12 Jahanabad ... 13 to 15½ } per rupee.
	Serampore ...	0.50	
	Jahanabad ...	2.20	
PRESIDENCY DIVA.	6 Howrah „ 20, '94	2.43	Weather—bright varied with heavy showers. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane favourable. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at— Srs. Howrah ... 10 Ulubaria ... 11 to 13 } per rupee.
	Ulubaria ...	0.67	
	7 24-Parganas „ 20, '94	0.45	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>aman</i> good. Steeping of jute nearly finished. Lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at— Srs. C. Sadar ... 12 to 13 0 Basirhat ... 11 to 13 0 Diamond Harbour ... 11 11 } per rupee.
	8 Nadia „ 20, '94	0.32	Not much sign of the cold weather yet. Prospects of <i>aman</i> all that could be desired. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> has commenced. Common rice selling from 12 to 14½ seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	2.27	
	Meherpur ...	Not reported.	
	Chuadanga ...	1.61	
	Ranaghat ...	2.99	Weather—seasonable. <i>Aman</i> paddy doing well. Sowing of indigo and <i>kala</i> continues. <i>Rabi</i> being sown. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.
	9 Murshidabad „ 20, '94	1.6	
			Weather—seasonable. Prospect of <i>aman</i> good. Sowing of indigo and winter crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Gaighatta. Rivers falling. Prices of common rice as below:— Srs. C. Jessore ... 11 to 13 0 Jhenida ... 15 0 Magura ... 14 8 Narail ... 13 0 Bangaon ... 12 to 16 0 } per rupee.
	10 Jessore „ 20, '94	1.59	
	Jhenida ...	1.44	
	Magura ...	0.65	
	Narail ...	1.81	
	Bangaon ...	1.06	
	11 Khulna „ 20, '94	1.94	Weather—fine. <i>Aman</i> doing well. Cultivation of <i>rabi</i> progressing. Coarse rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Bagerhat ...	1.96	
	Satkhira ...	0.72	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>RENGAL—<i>conold.</i></b>			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.	12 Rajshahi Nator Nangaon	Oct. 20, '94 ... ...	0.65 0.08 8.12
	13 Dinajpur Thakurgaon	.. 20, '94 ...	0.61 4.31
	14 Jalpaiguri	.. 20, '94	0.10
	15 Darjeeling Siliguri	.. 20, '94 ...	1.47 2.96
	16 Rangpur Gaibanda Kurigram Nilphamari Ulipur	.. 20, '94 ... ... ... ...	1.35 0.73 3.80 1.46 3.37
	17 Bogra Sherpur Naukhila	.. 20, '94 ... ...	1.86 0.50 1.13
	18 Pabna	.. 20, '94	0.80
	19 Dacca	.. 20, '94	1.11
	20 Mymensingh	.. 20, '94	0.47
	21 Faridpur Goalundo Madaripur	.. 20, '94 ... ...	1.78 1.25 2.70
DACC DIVN.	22 Backergunge Firojpur Bhola Patuakhali	.. 20, '94 ... ... ...	Nil 0.55 Nil 1.83
	23 Tippera	.. 20, '94	0.05
	24 Noakhali	.. 20, '94	1.52
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	25 Chittagong	...	...
			Report not received.

Weather—hot. State and prospects of standing crops good. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Transplantation of ganja seedlings continues. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice varies from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Weather—hot and seasonable. *Aman* progressing. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling at 12 to 12½ seers per rupee.

Weather—hot at day, but cool at night. Tobacco sowings going on. *Haimanti* paddy doing well. Price of common rice 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported.

Weather—seasonable. *In the Hills*:—*Haimanti* rice and *bara marua* ripening. *Phaphur*, potatoes, and *kalai* progressing favourably. *In the Terai*:—Harvesting of jute finished. *Aghani* doing well. Prices of coarse rice:—

	Srs.	
Hills	...	7 to 10
Terai	...	10 to 12

per rupee.

Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Steeping of jute continues. Land being prepared for *rabi* crops, mustard, tobacco and potato. Sugarcane doing well. Price of rice 8½ to 13 seers per rupee.

Weather—hot and cloudy. State and prospects of *aman* continue to be favourable. Occasional rainfall rendering obstructions to the preparation of land for *rabi* crops. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospects favourable. Harvesting of *aus* completed. Sowing of *rabi* crops has commenced. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder plentiful. Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.

Weather—hot in the noon and cool in the morning. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 11½ seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.

Weather—seasonable. Floods going down. Prospects of crops generally very good. Rice 11½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops excellent. Price of rice stationary—highest at Kasba 11½ seers, lowest at Chowdagram 13 seers per rupee.

Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of *aman* crop good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of rice:—

	<i>Aus.</i>	<i>Aman.</i>	
	Srs.	Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	16 11
Fenny	...	...	17 12

per rupee.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BIHAR.</b>			
PATNA DIVISION.	26 Patna Oct. 20, '94	0.04	Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospects of rice excellent. Lands being prepared for spring crops, but the ploughing is somewhat delayed owing to heavy rain. Prices of food-grains normal. Common rice selling at— Srs. Sadar ... .. 16 Barh ... .. 12½ } per rupee. Bihar ... .. 15½
	Barh ...	0.86	
	Bihar ...	0.64	
	Dinapur ...	6.16	
	27 Gaya „ 20, '94	4.59	Weather—cloudy and damp. Over 4½ inches of rain fell yesterday (19th) at Gaya itself. Winter rice prospects continue good. <i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced in places. Prices about normal. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Sadar ... .. 14 Jahanabad ... .. 14½ } per rupee. Aurangabad ... .. 16 Nawada ... .. 16
	Jahanabad ...	1.96	
	Aurangabad ...	1.10	
	Nawada ...	0.72	
	28 Shahabad „ 20, '94	0.26	Weather—cloudy and close with some heavy rain. The <i>serha sathi</i> harvest is nearly over, and is a good crop. Prospect of winter rice crop good. <i>Rabi</i> land being ploughed.
	Buxar ...	0.22	
	Bhabua ...	3.05	
	Sasaram ...	4.47	
	29 Saran „ 20, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Aghani</i> paddy doing well and promises to be a bumper crop. The soil is damp owing to the late rain, and the <i>rabi</i> sowings are being retarded. If not soon sown only a 10-anna crop expected. Fodder and water abundant. Prices of common rice:— Srs. c. Chapra ... .. 15 5 } per rupee. Siwan ... .. 14 6 Gopalganj ... .. 15 6
	Siwan ...	0.2	
	Gopalganj ...	0.60	
	30 Champaran „ 20, '94	0.77	Weather—clear in the beginning of the week; occasionally cloudy for the last two days. <i>Bhadoi</i> harvest finished. State and prospects of standing crops continue generally good. Lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> sowings, which have commenced in places. Rain sufficient in Bettiah. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water plentiful for cattle.
	31 Muzaffarpur „ 20, '94	0.04	Weather—generally cloudy. Paddy crop coming into blossom. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops, which has been much retarded owing to frequent showers, is now taken in hand. Fodder and water plentiful. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling at 13 seers and new <i>gadar</i> or <i>aus</i> rice at 16 seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	4.12	
	Sitamarhi ...	2.43	
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	32 Darbhanga „ 20, '94	0.30	Weather—hot in the day, but mornings getting cool. Prospects of <i>aghani</i> rice continue very favourable. <i>Alas</i> and tobacco are being planted in places. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices remain stationary.
	33 Monghyr „ 20, '94	0.80	Weather—hot; occasionally rainy and somewhat cool in the morning. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Paddy crop doing very well. Sugarcane being harvested. Prospect of indigo satisfactory. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:— Srs. c. Sadar ... .. 10 to 14 0 } per rupee. Begusarai ... .. 12 0 Jamui ... .. 15 12
	Begusarai ...	0.40	
	Jamui ...	1.62	
	34 Bhagalpur „ 20, '94	1.85	Weather—generally hot early in the week. Heavy rain fell this morning (20th). The present rain will not much benefit any of the crops. Prospects of <i>aghani</i> paddy are, however, still very good; about 18 annas outturn is anticipated. Indigo, <i>kurthi</i> , sugarcane and <i>kalei</i> are doing well. Preparation of land for <i>rabi</i> crops is in progress. Prices normal and stationary. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers. New <i>Bhadoi</i> rice sells at 20 seers. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	1.82	
	Madhipura ...	1.32	
	Supaul ...	2.50	
	35 Purnea „ 20, '94	0.78	Weather—days hot, nights cool. Winter rice looking well. Rivers falling. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 15 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	2.40	
	Araria ...	3.37	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.	
BIHAR—continued.				
BENGALUR DIV.—continued.	36 Malda Oct. 20, '94	1.15	Weather—warm and occasionally cloudy. A few showers during the week. Prospect of winter rice continues favourable. Sowing of <i>kalsi</i> pulse completed. Lands are being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops. Price of rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.	
	Chanchal ...	0.56		
	Shibganj ...	1.16		
	Gazole ...	0.92		
	37 Sonthal Parganas „ 20, '94	0.86	Weather—cool in the morning, but hot in the day time. Paddy doing well. <i>Bhadai</i> being cut. Ground being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops. No cattle-disease.	
	Dyoghur ...	1.60		
	Godda ...	1.20		
	Jamtara ...	0.83		
	Pakour ...	2.67		
	Rajmahal ...	0.86		
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttack „ 20, '94	1.42	Weather—unsettled. Harvesting of <i>beali</i> nearly over; outturn estimated at 9 annas. <i>Laghu sarad</i> in ear and <i>guru sarad</i> doing well. <i>Mung</i> and mustard sown to the extent of 11 annas and 3 annas respectively. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown. Fodder sufficient. Prices of common rice :— <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">Srs. C. Srs. C. Sadar ... 10 8 to 15 0 Jajpur ... 10 8 to 15 12 Kendrapara ... 11 13 to 15 12 Banki ... 14 7</div> per rupee.	
	39 Balasore „ 20, '94	1.30		Weather—fine, but cloudy. <i>Sarad</i> crop reported well everywhere. More rain required, especially in Ankura and Bhera. Estimated outturn of <i>am</i> 12 annas. Prices falling. Common rice sells at— <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">Srs. Balasore (Sadar) ... 17 Bhadrak ... 18 Chandbali ... 16 Dhamagar ... 14</div> per rupee.
	40 Puri „ 18, '94	2.44		
	Khurda „	0.23		
	CHOTA NAGPUR.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.			
	41 Hazaribagh Oct. 20, '94	0.31	Weather—unsettled and unseasonable. Prospects of all crops very good, but more rain will be injurious to <i>rabi</i> sowings. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.	
	Giridi ...	2.35		
	42 Lohardaga „ 20, '94	0.12	Weather—cloudy. Mustard is being sown. Prospect of winter paddy continues good. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.	
	43 Palamu „ 18, '94	0.13		
44 Manbhum „ 20, '94	0.22	Weather—fine, but hot. Prospects of <i>aman</i> paddy continue excellent. Rice sells from 12 to 20 seers per rupee.		
Gobindpur ...	Not reported			
45 Singhbhum „ 20, '94	Nil	Weather—bright and fairly cool. Prospects of standing crops excellent. Rice selling from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.		

Published for general information.

following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of July 1894.

## IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

As imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags, †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>BENGAL.</b>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
... ..	78,880	38,683	1,02,678	623	910	313	1,04,528	381	9,460	2,803	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	1,16,076	7,115	1,23,191	...	810	...	1,21,331	...	4,480	21	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	90,967	34,789	1,12,610	145	315	...	1,12,070	...	1,907	1,380	...	...	79	106	...	436	3,867	44
... ..	84,026	35,468	98,090	4,107	2,924	1,067	1,06,788	1,360	348,323	6,469	4,728	...	...	...	...	100	14,531	11,889
... ..	1,39,462	8,147	1,44,483	1,395	...	...	1,45,788	2,450	96,000	118	119	...	764	...	3,087	23,381	8,860	1,671
... ..	28,277	1,838	29,428	9,478	48,708	734	76,432	5,076	8,800	21,500	1,521	...	682	131	...	300	...	1,474
... ..	45,626	...	45,626	2,900	3,058	589	31,041	12,056	2,503	3,305	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	1,150	1,557	...	6,594	...	7,081	1,100	1,540	1,194	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	318	1,475	1,637	...	...	...	1,037	1,361	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	6,619	...	6,619	300	2,181	...	9,100	6,006	70	5,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	6,788	...	6,788	...	180	...	6,968	1,036	15,330	1,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	114,380	...	...	...	18,462	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,370	...	...	...	23,530	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	15,855	...	15,855	...	...	...	15,855	563	735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	304	...	304	...	1,030	...	1,340	97,037	9,000	2,184	2,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	4,561	...	4,561	70,863	5,380	141	1,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	903	...	903	...	124	...	1,027	3,143	551	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	100	...	100	...	8,329	...	8,429	58,871	9,450	4,583	5,818	1,637	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	32,417	125	32,495	...	500	...	32,995	988	105	400	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	445	...	445	...	4	...	446	50	...	1,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	6,41,130	1,16,698	7,14,063	18,678	73,034	2,872	8,08,240	2,07,385	643,041	57,486	19,180	45,039	2,534	992	10,721	59,651	51,330	2,32
<b>of Bengal ...</b>																		
<b>SHAR.</b>	438	...	438	350	13,888	10,037	24,722	270	980	1,40,358	9,412	...	56	13	130	829	1,306	38
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	11,152	...	11,152	...	140	10,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	250	...	250	...	175	50,873	1,578	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	21,341	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	13	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	70	46,392	2,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	3,703	...	175	62,970	2,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	1,372	...	1,372	...	676	...	14,744	...	2,030	36,317	4,908	...	901	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	147	...	647	...	...	...	13,332	...	1,300	18,378	5,310	...	77	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	1,730	...	1,730	...	408	...	2,334	...	1,360	3,358	6,492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	4,163	...	4,163	...	845	...	5,008	...	879	2,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	2,805	...	2,805	...	2,406	...	12,063	1,745	785	3,421	2,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	11,178	...	11,178	7,483	54,417	17,308	90,383	4,240	14,180	8,90,618	35,036	...	1,161	141	159	9,000	8,690	75
<b>MISRA.</b>	3,530	4,015	6,040	...	...	...	6,040	7	2,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>NAGPUR.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	619	...	619	...	105	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	19	...	19	...	3	...	22	...	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	19	...	19	...	621	...	640	...	980	74	58	297	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total of ...</b>	6,55,875	1,30,697	7,31,311	26,361	1,27,672	19,977	9,08,321	3,01,541	562,584	4,48,157	54,274	45,330	8,085	1,133	10,869	66,739	60,010	2,34
<b>PROVINCES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	323	...	323	1,36,864	58,319	230	1,96,908	1,509	1,760	3,778	34,967	1,07,091	1,707	106	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	3	...	3	40,042	1,20,632	8,085	1,60,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	7,142	...	7,142	...	2,054	...	9,195	...	630	4,470	3,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	500	...	300	...	...	9,369	20,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	12	58,781	30,550	...	...	...	30,750	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	53,588	61,080	92,074	...	335	...	92,409	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>and Total ...</b>	7,16,942	1,41,004	8,07,807	2,08,260	3,09,362	29,101	14,09,429	3,05,060	670,307	6,61,867	1,96,808	1,54,354	54,212	1,265	31,767	98,163	90,543	3,4
<b>of imports ...</b>	6,48,410	2,40,514	7,07,430	2,60,435	4,42,644	37,238	15,46,807	3,12,945	1,360,888	6,62,381	2,76,941	1,56,778	46,076	3,470	41,904	84,566	80,368	5,1

\* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July, 1894, was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																		
to Indian ports, viz.—																		
Bombay ...	13,050	...	13,050	40	...	...	13,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	148	...	148	16,497	2,140	...	18,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ports in Madras ...	738	...	738	90	2,354	...	3,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma ...	4,208	...	4,208	18,050	13,534	3,363	38,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Indian ports ...	7,094	...	7,094	1,707	5,176	...	13,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponicherry ...	...	...	...	159	208	...	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total of Inter-portal trade ...</b>	25,267	30	25,296	18,915	27,709	5,511	87,481	...	1,291,650	...	1,677	2,909	80	122	...	1,023	26,007	...
<b>to Foreign ports—</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom ...	55,738	...	55,738	61,493	47,375	...	1,07,506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Foreign ...	3,76,192	676	3,76,868	208	31,712	...	4,18,788	...	10,334	7,790,760	4,07,963	66,811	9,685	10,096	1,030	...	...	...



The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of July, 1894.

## IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Country boats or steamers ...	Mds. 2,35,224	Mds. 75,338	Mds. 23,765	Mds. 42,018	Mds. 2,281	Mds. 31,797	Mds. 338,130	Mds. 53,981	Mds. 33,943	Mds. 5,004	Mds. 280	Mds. 3,017	Mds. 46,334	Mds. 16,813	Mds. 1,003	
R. I. Railway ...	Mds. 64,077	Mds. 8,704	Mds. 649	Mds. 8,809	Mds. 70,753	Mds. 1,610	Mds. 1,77,687	Mds. 34,468	Mds. 1,07,991	Mds. 987	Mds. 350	Mds. 837	Mds. 478	Mds. 1,392	Mds. 490	
E. B. S. Railway ...	Mds. 1,75,978	Mds. 86,798	Mds. 1,78,900	Mds. 2,20,135	Mds. 26,910	Mds. 1,90,493	Mds. 179,080	Mds. 1,06,183	Mds. 1,324	Mds. 12,312	Mds. 328	Mds. 4,397	Mds. 12,408	Mds. 33,828	Mds. 490	
Grand Total ...	Mds. 80,783	Mds. 4,748	Mds. 57	Mds. 8,809	Mds. 70,753	Mds. 1,610	Mds. 1,77,687	Mds. 34,468	Mds. 1,07,991	Mds. 987	Mds. 350	Mds. 837	Mds. 478	Mds. 1,392	Mds. 490	
Total of (1894 ...)	Mds. 7,16,043	Mds. 2,41,064	Mds. 2,03,369	Mds. 3,06,363	Mds. 29,191	Mds. 3,03,060	Mds. 576,367	Mds. 6,61,867	Mds. 1,06,800	Mds. 1,54,351	Mds. 54,218	Mds. 1,235	Mds. 31,707	Mds. 98,153	Mds. 60,843	Mds. 3,484
Total of (1893 ...)	Mds. 6,43,416	Mds. 2,46,518	Mds. 2,60,435	Mds. 4,48,644	Mds. 37,233	Mds. 3,12,945	Mds. 1,300,888	Mds. 8,03,321	Mds. 2,76,841	Mds. 1,56,778	Mds. 46,076	Mds. 3,476	Mds. 41,304	Mds. 61,856	Mds. 60,398	Mds. 5,879

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of July, 1894.

## EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

ther exported.	Cottonpiece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosene oil.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cottonpiece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosene oil.	Gunny-bags.	
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.					European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8									
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	
Hazaribagh ...	17,630	150	4,730	13					17,630	150	4,730	13			1,180	
Manbhum ...	55,332	66	563	13,438					55,332	66	563	13,438			2,006	
Singbhum ...	10,051	42	452	3,339					10,051	42	452	3,339			245	
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	83,012	158	5,235	17,181					83,012	158	5,235	17,181			4,060	
Grand total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...																
										29,37,821	16,780	13,207	18,037	6,88,608	1,56,960	702,872
OTHER PROVINCES.																
Assam ...	5,08,032	932	46	80,633	10,606	23,415			5,08,032	932	46	80,633	10,606	23,415		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	13,65,044	11,844	2,483	1,528	16,541	568	216,360		13,65,044	11,844	2,483	1,528	16,541	568	216,360	
Punjab ...	6,51,789	360	358	40	323,360	64	323,360		6,51,789	360	358	40	323,360	64	323,360	
Central Provinces ...	63,250	360	310	510	32	29,330			63,250	360	310	510	32	29,330		
Rajputana and Central India ...	81,401	91	10	7	14,700	2,375			81,401	91	10	7	14,700	2,375		
Bihar ...	1,449	9							1,449	9						
Nizam's Territory ...	374								374							
Bombay ...	600								600						980,250	
Madras ...	77,010	112	1,068		321	484,300			77,010	112	1,068		321	484,300		
Pondicherry ...															2,500	
Surat ...	1,71,096	440	368	365	106	710,000			1,71,096	440	368	365	106	710,000		
Sind ...		180				131,300				180					131,300	
Other places ...	38,552	1,057	33	13,807	10	18,291,800			38,552	1,057	33	13,807	10	18,291,800		
Grand Total of Exports in July ...	59,72,528	31,027	18,116	35,223	7,86,948	1,68,684	14,897,718		59,72,528	31,027	18,116	35,223	7,86,948	1,68,684	14,897,718	
ports in July ...	59,84,320	76,050	21,951	18,658	7,01,779	2,59,816	16,935,610		59,84,320	76,050	21,951	18,658	7,01,779	2,59,816	16,935,610	
The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July, 1894, was as follows:-																
IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA-																
	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.									
From Foreign Ports-																
United Kingdom ...	1,23,77,362	5,863	5,62,970	3,01,800	67,527	11,903			1,23,77,362	5,863	5,62,970	3,01,800	67,527	11,903		
Other Foreign ports ...	50,636	2,113							50,636	2,113						
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,24,28,008	7,976							1,24,28,008	7,976						
From Indian Ports-																
Bombay ...	24,374	2,977,174	1	15,180	51,750				24,374	2,977,174	1	15,180	51,750			
Madras ...		50,100	8	8,794						50,100	8	8,794				
Other ports in Madras ...		2,501	6,096							2,501	6,096					
Burma ...	13,041	2,642	22						13,041	2,642	22				100	
Other Indian ports ...															2,200	
Total of Interport Trade ...	37,416	3,30,110	1	15,216	64,404	2,400			37,416	3,30,110	1	15,216	64,404	2,400		
Grand Total of Imports in July ...	1,24,65,423	3,30,110	7,999	15,216	8,20,300	57,527	13,703		1,24,65,423	3,30,110	7,999	15,216	8,20,300	57,527	13,703	
ports in July ...	1,15,35,363	2,20,360	10,851	17,276	7,73,104	2,65,643	1,600		1,15,35,363	2,20,360	10,851	17,276	7,73,104	2,65,643	1,600	
* As per tariff declaration value.																

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of July, 1894.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosene oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Country boats ...	Rs. 1,18,100	Rs. 5,125	Mds. 1,001	Mds. 501	Mds. 2,46,381	Mds. 18,903	No. 77,461
River steamers ...	8,14,474	4,707	3,414	501	1,40,409	65,971	151,000
East Indian Railway ...	28,35,055	4,204	13,535	2,601	2,85,039	2,601	982,800
Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	11,95,811	7,610	2,501	1,01,939	78,610	96,355	96,355
Grand Total ...	1,37,550	2,980	61	4,101	5,091	2,846	2,846
Grand Total ...	8,74,164	1,517	1,585	18,985	18,987	18,987	18,987
Grand Total ...	18,136	36,523	7,94,948	1,08,851	2,59,816	14,897,718	16,935,610

## PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUN (Sorghum Fulgar.)					
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	16 0 14 8	13 5	...	...	...	12 6 11 4	9 6	16 14	16 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2	Birbhum	12 0 12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0 12 0	10 8	14 4	14 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3	Bankura	14 8 14 4	14 8	...	...	...	15 0 15 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4	Midnapore	14 8 14 8	11 0	...	...	...	13 2 12 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	5	Hooghly	13 0 13 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0 8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 9 8	8 14	11 8	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
PRESIDENT DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas	...	13 4	13 4	...	16 0 16 0	7 4 7 0	7 0	12 13	11 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8	Calcutta	13 12 13 5	12 0	20 10	20 0	16 6	7 12 7 11	7 1	10 2	10 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	
	9	Nadia	13 4 17 0	14 3	20 0	...	...	7 8 7 8	8 0	13 4	11 12	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10	Murshidabad	15 0 15 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0 10 0	9 8	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11	Jessore	12 4 12 4	11 8	...	...	...	9 12 9 12	8 8	14 4	14 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	10 10 10 10	8 0	12 4	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	16 0 15 0	15 12	24 0	24 0	18 12	9 12 10 8	8 4	12 0	12 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	14	Dinajpur	13 4 14 4	15 10	14 0	...	12 0	10 8 9 10	9 0	12 0	11 10	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15	Jalpaiguri	13 0 13 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	8 0 8 0	7 8	13 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	16	Darjeeling	8 0 8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	5 8 5 8	5 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	17	Rangpur	13 0 13 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 12 8 0	7 8	10 0	10 8	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	18	Bogra	15 0 15 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 8 9 12	8 4	12 12	12 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Pabna	16 2 15 12	17 4	21 0	22 8	22 8	6 6 6 2	6 0	13 14	13 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20	Dacca	13 12 13 14	13 0	...	...	...	9 8 9 8	7 0	11 8	11 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	21	Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	9 8 9 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 0 10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	22	Faridpur	16 0 16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	7 8 7 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	10 4 10 4	8 0	11 4	11 4	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 10 seers and Rangpur 10½ seers.

B At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 9 seers, Tamluk 10½ seers, and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaka.

E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore (Shadrowar) 11½ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers.

F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.

G In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 11 seers 6 chitaka, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaka, Baduria 10½ seers, Magra Hat not reported.

H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurichali) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Maherpur 10½ seers and Managhat 10 seers.

I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kandi 10½ seers and Jangipur 11 seers.



## PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR OROLUM. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL—continued																				
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	...	6 8	6 8	9 12	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	8 4	...	...	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	8 0	16 0	15 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong	..	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	13 0	12 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR																				
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	...	17 12	Red. 17 0 White. 16 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	15 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...
	28	Gaya	..	15 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	19 4	19 0	9 4	9 0	9 6	14 0	13 8	13 8	18 4	15 8	18 0	...	...
	29	Shahabad	..	14 4	15 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 8 to 15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	30	Saran	..	14 8	15 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	15 5	12 13	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	31	Champaran	..	14 0	14 4	13 8	18 8	...	18 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...
	32	Munshapur	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 8	18 0	22 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	13 0	12 15	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga	...	14 4	13 14	15 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	12 0	14 12	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	...	14 0	14 10	16 4	19 0	18 12	21 0	9 8 to 10 8	9 8	8 6	12 0 to 14 0	11 14	13 1	...	...	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	...	14 8	14 8	15 2	18 15	17 10	20 3	11 6	11 0	11 6	12 10	13 14	15 2	...	...	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...
	38	Southal Parganas.	...	12 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																				
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	...	13 2	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	17 1	16 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	14 0 to 15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	41	Puri	...	11 13	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	10 2	9 8	8 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga	...	11 8	Red. 10 8 White. 7 4 to 9 8	11 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	11 0	15 0 to 20 0	16 0	14 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	44	Palamau	...	10 8 to 12 6	9 8 to 12 15	9 0 to 13 8	15 8	18 0	25 5	10 11	10 11	12 6	11 13	12 15	16 14	...	...	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	...	11 0 to 12 0	11 0	9 0	14 8 to 17 0	14 0 to 17 0	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	46	Singbhum	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...

T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 6 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers.

U At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 84 seers per rupee.

V In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11½ seers, Bihar 10½ seers, and Dinapur not reported.

W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers, Jananabad and Aurangabad not reported.

X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Samauram 10½ seers and Bhabhua 9½ seers.

Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 16 chitaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 18 chitaks.

Z At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

a In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

b In the Madhubani and Samastipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

of Bengal on the 15th October, 1894—(concluded).

BAJRA OR CUMBU. ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)			MARUA OR RAQI. ( <i>Eleusine Coracana</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

FIREWOOD.		SALT.		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.	Number.
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.		

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	BENGAL—continued.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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The retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

## PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARKS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 14 6	3 0 0	3 4 6	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 7 0	5 2 0	5 3 0	5 10 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	4 2 6
2	Sirajganj ...	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	..	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	4 10 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 1 0
4	Narayanganj*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	5 8 0	...	3 12 0	4 0 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 12 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	3 14 0
6	Patna ...	2 3 6	Rod. 2 5 0	2 2 9	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 9 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	2 7 0	2 10 0	2 7 0
		2 7 0	White. 2 7 0	2 6 0									
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	10 0	3 10 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	3 0 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 1 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	2 7 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
9	Puri ...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	3 0 0

\* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,  
The 23rd October 1894.

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th October, 1894.

PRICES PER MAUND					
JOWAR OR CHOLU. ( <i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)			BAJRA OR CUMBU. ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 2	2 4 0	2 6 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1 12 0	1 12 0	1 10 9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

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ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> .)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 1 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	Sirajganj.
2 4 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	Dacca.
...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0	...	3 8 0	3 11 0	Narayanganj.
...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Chittagong.
1 13 0	1 12 0	1 8 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 11 6	Patna.
2 5 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
2 14 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.												
				AIR PRESSURE.						WIND.		TEMPERATURE.				
				Highest, 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M. reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant pressure, 30 in. Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	of highest month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29°727	29°543	29°643	29°080	—016	S30°E	73	91·7	70·7	89·0	78·9	84·0	—0
		... ..	Raniganj ...	29°503	29°306	29°406	29°630	—012	S22°E	32	92·2	76·8	88·3	77·4	82·9	—0
		Birbhum ...	.....													
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	29°489	29°343	29°420	29°000	—013	S49°E	72	92·1	74·0	88·3	77·2	82·8	—0
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	29°688	29°496	29°538	29°093	—008	S33°E	70+	93·3	75·1	90·1	77·7	83·9	+0
	Presidency ...	Hooghly ...	.....													
		Howrah ...	.....													
		24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island ...	29°817	29°021	29°714	29°683	—010	S10°E	287	90·2	77·0	88·2	80·1	84·2	+0
		Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	29°810	29°619	29°726	29°692	—006	S26°E	63	90·6	75·7	87·6	77·8	82·7	+0
		Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	29°795	29°598	29°703	29°698	—004	S21°E	114	92·3	76·2	89·1	78·1	83·7	+0
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi ...	Murshidabad ...	Berhampore ...	29°784	29°570	29°684	29°700	—007	S34°E	68	90·6	75·3	87·9	79·2	83·6	—0
		Jessore ...	Jessore ...	29°798	29°608	29°714	29°694	—021	S36°E	77	92·5	74·9	89·1	77·5	83·3	—0
		Khulna ...	.....													
		Rajshahi ...	Rampur Boalia ...	29°777	29°575	29°680	29°700	—006	S39°E	119+	89·6	74·0	87·4	79·0	83·2	+0
		Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	29°757	29°554	29°651	29°728	+011	S87°E	61	90·6	72·7	86·0	77·3	81·7	—1
	Dacca ...	Jaipalguri ...	Jaipalguri ...	29°614	29°381	29°407	29°741	+010	N74°E	66	90·9	71·1	85·7	74·9	80·3	—1
		Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	23°039	23°005	23°063	—	—036	S80°W	95	93·6	63·7	62·4	66·0	69·2	—0
		... ..	Gnatong ...	19°346	19°225	19°285	—	—	N79°W	94+	66·4	31·6	52·4	41·7	47·1	—
		Kuch Bihar ...	.....													
		Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	29°764	29°543	29°650	29°727	—005	N84°E	45	91·3	72·7	86·3	76·4	81·4	—1
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong ...	Hogra ...	Bogra ...	29°796	29°593	29°690	29°713	+003	S69°E	66+	91·7	74·2	87·8	77·4	82·6	0
		Patna ...	Sirajganj ...	29°814	29°609	29°717	29°716	—006	S24°E	16+	89·8	73·7	86·3	78·3	82·3	—0
		Dacca ...	Narayaniganj ...	29°851	29°632	29°747	29°721	+002	S39°E	137	90·6	76·7	87·6	79·4	83·6	—0
		Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	29°823	29°660	29°715	29°736	—008	S62°E	65	89·7	74·1	86·6	77·5	82·0	—0
		Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	29°827	29°622	29°732	29°736	—010	S25°E	96	88·3	75·9	86·1	79·2	83·7	0
	Patna ...	Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	29°810	29°642	29°751	29°709	—006	S34°E	63	93·3	74·9	87·8	78·4	83·1	+0
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	29°851	29°638	29°750	29°734	—006	S37°E	77	91·3	74·8	88·3	76·8	82·6	+0
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	29°829	29°635	29°737	29°727	—010	S60°E	117+	88·5	74·8	86·1	77·5	81·6	+0
		Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	29°803	29°615	29°715	29°749	+001	S63°E	97+	89·7	75·1	87·6	76·6	82·0	+0
		South Lushai Hills ...	.....													
BIHAR.	Bhagalpur ...	Patna ...	Bankipore ...	29°637	29°461	29°550	29°685	—010	S89°E	110+	93·5	75·2	88·2	79·0	83·6	—1
		Gaya ...	Gaya ...	29°410	29°220	29°340	29°676	—009	S68°E	136	96·6	75·8	89·9	76·3	84·1	—0
		... ..	Dehri ...	29°430	29°298	29°357	29°659	—028	S18°E	310+	93·3	76·0	88·6	78·1	83·6	+0
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	29°553	29°415	29°480	29°673	—014	N67°E	101+	93·5	75·8	89·0	78·3	83·7	+0
		Arrah ...	Arrah ...	29°503	29°454	29°525	29°696	—010	S82°E	48	93·4	76·0	89·6	78·9	84·3	+0
	Bhagalpur ...	Haran ...	Chapra ...	29°626	29°463	29°542	29°676	0	S89°E	104	93·8	74·6	88·8	78·4	83·7	—0
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	29°602	29°420	29°515	29°637	—002	N77°E	110	92·6	71·8	86·2	76·6	82·5	—0
		Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	29°650	29°468	29°550	29°687	—	S60°E	129	92·7	73·7	88·0	77·7	82·8	—
		Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	29°619	29°472	29°574	29°694	—011	S55°E	100	92·0	72·2	87·3	77·9	82·6	—0
		Monghyr ...	.....													
ORISSA.	Orissa ...	Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	29°607	29°475	29°572	29°685	—008	S54°E	84	91·7	73·1	87·9	76·7	81·8	—1
		Purnea ...	Purnea ...	29°746	29°510	29°623	29°702	—005	E	91	90·7	74·7	87·1	77·6	82·4	—0
		Malda ...	Malda ...	29°775	29°571	29°671	29°694	—002	S38°E	72	92·1	75·0	89·0	78·7	83·9	+0
		Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka ...	29°334	29°168	29°247	29°693	+001	S34°E	105+	91·6	75·3	87·0	76·0	82·3	0
		Outtock ...	Outtock ...	29°735	29°543	29°643	29°666	—017	S61°W	84	94·7	76·8	90·1	78·6	84·4	+0
	Orissa ...	... ..	False Point ...	29°804	29°596	29°710	29°670	—007	S27°W	217	93·5	76·0	87·8	78·9	83·4	+0
		Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29°764	29°574	29°678	29°678	—008	N86°W	96	92·4	75·7	88·2	77·8	83·0	+0
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29°796	29°585	29°707	29°692	—	S56°W	187+	94·7	76·1	83·7	79·9	84·3	—
		... ..	Gopalpur ...	29°798	29°605	29°709	29°670	—	N62°W	228	94·2	75·6	85·1	78·1	83·1	—
		Hasaribagh ...	Hasaribagh ...	27°802	27°671	27°736	27°671	—019	S14°E	179	89·2	71·3	84·3	72·6	78·3	+0
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga ...	Manohi ...	27°671	27°562	27°611	27°672	—010	S27°W	139+	87·0	70·4	83·1	72·1	77·6	+0
		Palamau ...	Daltonganj ...	29°048	28°980	28°968	29°073	—	S54°E	40+	94·3	75·0	89·3	76·4	82·0	—
		Manbhum ...	.....													
		Singbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	29°038	28°994	28°950	29°063	—007	S56°W	36+	92·0	73·2	89·7	76·7	82·1	+1
ASSAM.	...	Sibsagar ...	Sibsagar ...	29°610	29°353	29°478	29°702	—008	N41°E	68+	89·7	73·0	84·9	75·5	80·3	—2
		Goalpara ...	Dhubri ...	29°759	29°555	29°671	29°740	—001	N39°E	110	88·2	72·1	82·9	75·9	79·4	—2
		Cachar ...	Silchar ...	29°615	29°390	29°701	29°737	+007	0	36+	92·5	73·2	88·9	76·6	82·6	—0











### **in Bengal in September 1894—continued.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524
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91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1894 to 30th September 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th September.	Station.	District.	Division.	Mo teological Divi- zon.
...	...	...	0.61	...	0.30	0.03	0.35	0.20	...	15	10.20	11.01	10.30	3.85	46.75	44.83	Madhipura Bangam. (Sylhet).	Bhagpur.	Bhagpur—continued.	BIRAR—continued.
...	...	0.54	1.87	...	...	0.30	0.90	0.04	...	13	10.20	11.15	10.30	2.48	...	...	...	...		
0.81	...	0.19	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.08	...	15	10.37	9.01	9.77	1.20	41.58	44.54	Supul. Protobang.	...		
0.13	...	...	1.06	1.07	0.08	...	0.10	0.10	0.17	17	17	18.11	7.30	2.11	55.25	38.21	Bhagpur.	Purnea.		
...	3.00	...	0.61	...	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.26	...	12	11.40	14.07	8.23	3.56	55.70	39.48	Hauka. Ching.	...		
...	0.37	...	0.07	...	0.30	0.11	0.02	0.22	...	14	10.43	10.43	10.43	1.05	50.08	...	Kishanganj.	...		
...	...	...	0.76	...	...	...	0.23	0.73	...	17	12.42	21.36	14.08	6.65	70.03	68.07	Araria.	...		
...	...	...	0.40	...	...	...	0.13	0.23	0.05	14	11.58	17.91	14.02	3.14	50.10	50.52	Purnea.	...		
...	...	0.06	...	...	...	0.03	0.13	0.23	...	14	11.58	17.91	14.02	3.14	51.02	50.74	Gondwara (Korah).	...		
...	2.80	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.30	0.20	...	13	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	Barsoe. Forbesganj.	...		
...	...	...	2.24	...	...	...	...	1.40	0.15	17	...	21.85	...	3.65	61.46	...	Kaliaganj.	Malda.	Orissa.	ORISSA.
...	0.58	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	1.10	...	18	...	22.02	...	3.90	79.91	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	0.12	0.07	1.34	0.67	0.14	0.35	12	11.80	8.85	11.50	2.24	47.17	46.40	Malda.	...		
...	...	0.11	0.07	...	0.04	0.04	0.33	0.16	0.14	17	11.00	21.08	10.90	3.70	58.44	52.37	Chanchal.	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.42	...	0.08	10	...	12.80	...	2.80	48.97	...	Gajol. Sobani.	...		
...	...	...	1.08	0.15	...	0.08	0.42	0.40	0.35	11	10.68	16.21	12.24	3.42	48.12	48.34	Rajmahal.	Northal Par- kanas.		
0.04	...	...	1.34	0.87	0.32	1.75	0.90	0.10	...	18	11.17	10.54	9.33	1.75	43.40	41.43	Gudda.	...		
0.03	...	...	0.03	...	0.50	1.72	1.08	0.86	0.08	10	14.00	14.08	12.75	2.10	50.40	49.44	Naya Dumka.	...		
0.05	0.01	...	...	...	0.03	0.41	1.10	0.65	...	15	13.00	6.52	10.63	1.15	49.41	44.32	Deoghar.	...		
1.38	...	0.04	...	...	0.11	0.21	1.78	0.31	...	16	11.12	11.35	7.36	3.31	58.00	41.70	Jamtara.	...		
0.10	...	0.03	0.40	...	...	1.07	1.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.20	44.10	Belabadda.	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.13	1.11	0.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Namit. Assenboni.	...		
...	1.80	0.05	0.05	0.75	0.70	1.50	0.70	0.52	...	...	0.80	...	...	1.32	30.33	...	Kalikund.	...		



## SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

At the close of August the conditions in Bengal were fairly normal for the season, and the changes had been for the last few days of the month small and unimportant. In the Bay, on the other hand, the changes were more important. The monsoon current, which had been blowing rather feebly in the extreme south of the Bay, began during the last week in August to increase in strength very decidedly, as judged by the wind velocities at the Ceylon stations. This strong advance gradually passed up the Bay and probably reached the centre of the Bay on about the 30th of August.

*Barometric depression of August 30th to September 7th.*—In front of this advance of monsoon winds a barometric depression of feeble and diffused nature appeared to form in the centre of the Bay on the 30th of August. This very feeble depression moved slowly towards the North Madras Coast, and on the 1st of September it was lying almost over that coast, and it was giving strong winds and squally weather in the east and south of the Bay. By the indraught towards it the monsoon current was partially prevented from flowing over Bengal, and hence rainfall was rather lighter than usual over the province at the end of August and beginning of September. On the 2nd the feeble low pressure area had moved in a north-westerly direction, and was lying over the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. On the 3rd it had again advanced in a north-westerly direction, and had become rather more definite and somewhat deeper, while its centre was near Pachmarhi. On the 4th it had moved into South-East Rajputana, and then it advanced in a more northerly direction into South-East Panjab, where it moved towards the hills and filled up on the 7th instant.

The depression was too far from Bengal to influence the province to any extent except that while it was off the Madras Coast it partially drew away the monsoon current from Bengal, but after its inland advance a fairly heavy wave of monsoon winds swept over Upper India in connection with the depression, though as Bengal was rather outside the actual indraught towards the storm, the rainfall in Bengal for the first week in September was lighter than usual, and only equalled about 75 per cent. of the normal.

*Very feeble barometric depression from September 7th to September 9th.*—On September 7th, while the first depression was breaking up in the Panjab, a second barometric depression was forming in the Bay. This, however, never developed to any extent, but merely advanced in a west-north-westerly direction, and filled up over Berar and the southern districts of the Central Provinces on the 9th.

Again this small depression partially drew away the monsoon current from Bengal, and rainfall became much lighter than usual, while at this time also the monsoon blowing in the centre and north of the Bay was feeble, and hence for the second week of September (ending the 15th) the general rainfall over the province only equalled about 55 per cent. of the normal amount.

In the south of the Bay, however, after a period during which the monsoon current was decidedly feeble, another rather strong advance appeared to take place, and this gradually passed up the Bay until by the 13th or 14th this was probably reaching the northern part of the Bay. In front of this advance the third very feeble barometric depression of the month was formed.

*Very feeble barometric depression of September 14th to September 17th.*—On the 14th pressure had fallen briskly round the head of the Bay and over the western half of the province, and a feeble low pressure area appeared in the north-west angle of the Bay, which was accompanied by a decided circulation of winds. On the 15th it had advanced inland, and was in the south of Chota Nagpur, probably to the south-east of Chaibassa, and was still accompanied by a distinct cyclonic circulation of winds. It had not, however, increased in depth, for pressure had increased over the whole of Bengal except in the immediate neighbourhood of the depression. With the inland advance of the feeble low pressure area, the monsoon current began to advance more freely over Bengal, and from the 15th fairly general rain was reported over the province. On the 16th the very feeble low pressure area appeared to have advanced into the west of Bihar, where it gave heavy rain to the northern stations, and general moderate rain over the remainder of the province. On the 17th the very shallow depression with its feeble cyclonic circulation still seemed to exist over Bihar and part of Chota Nagpur, but there was no clear evidence of its existence on the 18th instant.

Ordinary monsoon conditions accompanied by general, and in many cases heavy, rain then continued over Bengal up to the 22nd, and for the week ending on this day the general rainfall received over the whole province equalled no less than 177 per cent. of the normal. On the 23rd, however, the area of lowest pressure had passed to the north-west angle of the Bay, where also a feeble form of wind circulation was beginning to set up. Rainfall then began to fall off in the interior of the province, and at this period the fourth barometric depression (or feeble cyclonic storm) of the month was formed. This was a more influential storm than either of the preceding three, and it gave squally weather over a large part of the Bay.

*Barometric depression or feeble cyclonic storm of September 23rd to October 2nd.*—On the 23rd pressure had fallen slowly over the whole province, and was in defect by amounts ranging up to about 0.15" in the south and south-east of the province, and the lowest pressures were in South-West Bengal. At the head of the Bay and in South Bengal winds were distinctly



cyclonic in direction, but rather light in force, and the depression was giving disturbed weather in South Bengal, though the only general rainfall which was being received was in the north of the province. On the 24th pressure had fallen in Orissa and at some of the south-western and western stations, and the barometric depression on this day was in the north-west angle of the Bay at some little distance from the Orissa coast, where it was attended by a very complete cyclonic circulation of winds. The depression on the 24th was, therefore, rather more clearly pronounced, though it was still very feeble, and it had caused rainfall to recommence over a large part of the province, and the only districts which received no rain were parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. On the 25th pressure had risen slowly over the whole province except at Gopalpur, and the feeble barometric depression in the north-west of the Bay remained practically unchanged in character and position, and though the cyclonic circulation of winds attending it was very complete, yet the winds were not strong. On the 26th pressure had fallen briskly in the north-west angle of the Bay, the fall at False Point equalling 0.05", and it had also fallen slowly elsewhere, except over parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The depression in the north-west angle of the Bay had, therefore, distinctly intensified, but it had remained almost stationary. The perfect cyclonic circulation of winds on this day had extended over the whole province, but still the winds reported at the land stations were only light to moderate in force. On the 27th pressure had again fallen in Orissa and risen elsewhere, the increase being rapid at the eastern stations, and in addition to the depression having again intensified slowly, it had commenced to move in a westerly direction and was close to the coast of Orissa. On this day it was probably a small cyclonic storm, for the cyclonic circulation continued very perfect, and strong monsoon winds were feeding into the small storm from the east and south. During the afternoon of the 27th, the centre of the small storm passed inland, crossing the coast not very far from Puri, and moving with considerably increased rapidity in a west-north-westerly direction, and on the 28th the centre was well inland in the Central Provinces, and was midway between Sambalpur and Raipur. In its advance over Orissa it gave only moderate to rather strong winds, and the rainfall also accompanying it was much lighter than usual, and much lighter than was to be expected by the very considerable depression at its centre. It, however, brought up another advance of monsoon winds over the whole of Bengal, and good general rain was again received. From the 28th to the 29th the storm commenced to recurve, and it began to move in a north-westerly or even north-north-westerly direction at the rate of about ten miles an hour, and on the 29th the centre was between Jubbulpur and Seoni. The storm was fed mainly by the monsoon current blowing from the Bay of Bengal, and this hence was flowing rather freely over Bengal, and on the 29th again fairly general rain was received in practically all districts of the province. On the 30th the storm had advanced about 100 miles in a northerly direction, and its centre was between Saugor and Sutna. It then began to move in a north-easterly direction, and from the 30th of September to the 1st of October it had advanced over 150 miles, and was midway between Sutna and Benares, while on the 2nd it had again advanced in a north-easterly direction and had broken up against the Himalayas.

Hence the storm in the later portion of its path again approached towards Bihar and the north-western and western districts of the province generally, and hence it again brought rather disturbed weather and rainfall to the western and northern parts of the province.

Practically, therefore, the whole of the province was receiving more or less general monsoon rainfall almost up to the end of the month.

*Pressure.*—For the greater part of the first week of the month pressure was above the normal, and the mean excess averaged from 0.07" to 0.09", the excess being largest at the northern stations and smallest in the south-west of the province. This excess to a great extent disappeared in the second week, when pressure was almost normal, while in the third week a decided defect had been established, and pressure was below the normal by from about 0.04" to 0.05" at the northern stations to very small amounts in the extreme south of the province.

In the last week of the month, owing to the gradual formation of the small cyclonic storm in the north-west angle of the Bay and its advance through Orissa, and then in a direction varying from north-westerly at first to north-easterly in the end, the mean pressure was considerably below the normal, and the defect was naturally largest in the south-western districts. The mean pressure for that week was in defect by from 0.05 inch at such stations as Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri to 0.126 inch at False Point, and about 0.12 inch at Cuttack and Balasore. The pressure over the whole province was also in defect by about 0.08 inch. In Assam the mean pressure for the week was 0.086 inch below the normal.

The mean pressure for the whole month has varied from about 29.67" in the extreme west of the province to 29.76" at Sibsaigar, thus giving a very slight gradient only over the province. The variations from the normal at the beginning and end of the month, it will have been seen, were of opposite nature, and hence the mean pressure for the month has been almost normal, and at most stations a defect of about a hundredth of an inch only has been registered.

*Temperature.*—At the beginning of the month the mean temperature was about half a degree above the normal. In the second week owing to the partial break in the rains, which then occurred, the mean temperature of the province became 0.7° above the normal. In the third week, as the rainfall was still light in the western and south-

western divisions, temperature continued in slight excess, but in the north and east of the Province decidedly low temperatures were recorded, the defects averaging more than a degree and-a-half. Again, in the last week of the month these conditions were almost reversed, and for the whole province there was an excess in the general mean temperature of more than half a degree.

For the whole month the mean temperature has hence not varied much from the normal. Very slight excess temperatures, usually of about half a degree, have been registered in the extreme west, south-west and south of the province, while elsewhere defects of about similar amounts have been recorded. Hence the average mean temperature of the whole of Bengal for September has been almost absolutely normal, the actual variation being only about a twentieth of a degree. In Assam, on the other hand, the average mean temperature has been  $1\cdot6^{\circ}$  in defect.

In dealing with the day and night temperatures, however, it is found that the day temperatures of Bengal averaged about a degree in defect of the normal, while the night or minimum temperatures were in excess by about similar amounts.

*Rainfall.*—The actual rainfall in the month has varied from about 40 inches in and near the hills in North Bengal, as represented by such stations as Bhagatpur (Jalpaiguri district), Buxa (Darjeeling district), Dinhatta (Kuch Bihar district), and Matabhanga (Kuch Bihar district),—all of which have received from 40 to 41 inches, to the small fall of about 2 to 4 inches in the south, &c., of Chota Nagpur, as represented by the stations Gbatsila in the Singhbhum district (2·50 inches), Monoharpur, also in the Singhbhum district (3·92 inches), Raghunathpur in the Manbhum district (3·73 inches), Hosanabad in the Palamau district (3·07 inches), Gariwa, also in the Palamau district (3·54 inches), and Gangpur in the Lohardaga district (2·65 inches). Hence the falls, it will be seen, have been heaviest in the north-eastern districts, and lightest in the south-western districts of the province. If a line is drawn from the south-east to the north-west of the province, dividing the province into about two equal sections, on the north of the line roughly the falls vary from 10 up to 40 inches, and to the south of it from about 10 down to 3 inches. In some parts of East Bengal, however, there are some areas of unusually low rainfall, and thus at Manikganj (Dacca district), Atia (Mymensingh district), and Daudkandi (Tippera district), falls of rather less than 4 inches have been received. Another area of exceptionally light rainfall is shown in South-West Bengal, and falls of four inches or less have been registered at Mohesreka (Howrah district), Saugor Island, Jessore and Magura and Bangaon in the Jessore district. Comparing the actual falls with the normal, the southern half of the province has received a largely defective fall, and the northern half generally very considerable excess falls. The areas of largest defect are in the extreme southern and south-eastern parts of Bengal, where the rainfall has been in defect by from seven to eight inches at Chittagong and Cox's Bazar, by nearly six inches at Noakhali, by nearly nine inches at Saugor Island, by nearly seven inches at Contai, by eight inches at Soro (Balasore district), and by about five inches at Tajpur (Cuttack district) and Bhadrak (Balasore district). Other largely defective falls of about four to six inches have been reported from Chuadanga and Kushtia in the Nadia district, at Jessore, Magura and Bangaon in the Jessore district, at Satkhira in the Khulna district, at Nator in the Rajshahi district, at Pabna and Sirajganj in the Pabna district, at Munshiganj and Manikganj in the Dacca district, at Mymensingh and Jamalpur in the Mymensingh district, at Chandpur in the Tippera district, at Motihari in the Champaran district, and at Naya Dumka in the Sonthal Parganas.

On the other hand, a very large area in North Bengal has received from 10 to 20 inches in excess of the normal, and some parts more than 20 inches, and again there is a centre of very heavy rainfall in Bihar, where excess falls of more than 10 inches have been received at such stations as Patna and Dinapore. A similar excess fall is reported at Chanchal in the Malda district.

Indeed, the rainfall in September has been distributed very irregularly, and in the midst of districts receiving excess falls some stations report defects, and thus, while Chanchal, as before stated, has received an excess fall of 10·48 inches, Malda, the sadar station of the district, has reported a defect of 2·65 inches. Or to take another instance of this irregularity, the general fall in Champaran has been 3·2 inches in defect, while the district of Darbhanga has received 4·43 inches in excess, and the district of Patna 7·62 inches in excess.

When, however, the average divisional rainfalls are compared with the normal, it is seen that considerable or large excess falls have been received in North Bengal and Bihar, moderately defective falls in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and largely defective falls in East Bengal and Orissa.

While, however, only two divisions show excess falls in the month, the number of rainy days, on the other hand, has been decidedly larger than usual in all divisions except East Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and hence the defective rainfall appears to be due rather to the lightness of the falls than to want of actual rainy days.

The comparison of the actual rainfall of the various large divisions of the province during the month is most accurately shown in the form of a percentage. The figures representing the rainfall for the month calculated in this way are included in the following table under the heading of September. This table really gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first nine columns giving the actual average falls in each division for each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the tenth column gives the actual rainfall of the first nine months as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.										Actual rainfall of first nine months of 1894 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
South-West Bengal ...	0	55	42	97	58	104	121	89	82	92
North Bengal ...	0	64	16	177	83	77	80	111	136	97
East Bengal ...	0	87	164	79	70	95	118	112	76	97
Bihar ...	3	163	24	98	29	121	108	126	128	112
Orissa ...	30	19	27	128	20	137	164	82	69	100
Chota Nagpur ...	3	110	4	144	31	149	138	126	86	117

For the whole year up to the end of September, it will be noticed, the falls have been almost equal to the normal in South-West, North and East Bengal and in Orissa, while over the remainder of the province the falls have been in excess.

The following table contains full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of September in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the weekly and monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or actual average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past fifteen years; the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district; the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district fall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage, and the fourth column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall for the month varied from the normal:—

Percentage Table for September 1894.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Normal district rainfall for September.	Actual district rainfall for September 1894.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage ex- cess (+), defect (-).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	7.87	6.12	78	- 22
	Birbhum	9.16	8.59	94	- 6
	Bankura	8.53	10.33	121	+ 21
	Midnapore	8.85	6.77	76	- 24
	Hooghly	8.43	7.14	85	- 15
	Howrah	8.61	5.45	63	- 37
	24 Parganas	9.60	6.39	67	- 33
	Calcutta	9.91	6.52	66	- 34
	Nadia	8.52	5.17	61	- 39
	Murshidabad	9.77			
	Jessore	8.43	5.22	62	- 36
	Khulna	9.33	7.91	85	- 15
North Bengal	Rajshahi	11.26	8.89	79	- 21
	Dinajpur	11.17	16.53	148	+ 48
	Jalpaiguri	23.93			
	Darjeeling	17.66	15.38	87	- 19
	Kuch Bihar	21.95	38.20	174	+ 74
	Rangpur	18.00	16.12	124	+ 24
	Bogra	10.70	13.10	122	+ 22
	Pabna	10.27	5.82	57	- 43
	Dacca	10.05	6.21	62	- 38
	Mymensingh	12.04	10.56	82	- 18
East Bengal	Faridpur	8.68	7.70	89	- 11
	Backergunge	11.36	10.17	89	- 11
	Tippera	11.58	11.10	96	- 4
	Noakhali	16.26	11.82	73	- 27
	Chittagong	14.07	6.37	45	- 55
	South Lushai Hills	12.72	10.84	85	- 15
	Patna	7.20	13.30	186	+ 85
	Gaya	6.90	6.34	92	- 8
	Shahabad	7.29	10.03	138	+ 38
	Saran	7.68	8.42	110	+ 10
Bihar	Champaran	9.05	6.25	69	- 31
	Muzaffarpur	8.27	10.97	133	+ 33
	Darbhanga	9.35	13.80	149	+ 49
	Monghyr	7.75	8.98	116	+ 16
	Bhagalpur	8.87	10.73	121	+ 21
	Purnea	13.53	18.96	140	+ 40
	Malda	10.52	14.97	142	+ 42
	Sonthal Parganas	8.06	10.81	134	+ 34
	Outtack	9.58	6.59	69	- 31
	Balasore	11.28	7.34	65	- 35
Orissa	Puri	9.98	7.63	76	- 24
	Hazaribagh	8.10	7.18	89	- 11
	Lohardaga	9.44	6.74	71	- 29
	Palamau	7.82	5.29	68	- 32
	Manbhum	7.68	6.71	87	- 13
Chota Nagpur	Singbhum	8.38	6.60	67	- 33

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the month of September 1894:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.		Rainy days.		Since 16th May 1894.			
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ... ..	83.3	74.6	88.6	78.2	83.4	0	7.40	9.04	-1.64	12.59	11.34	+0.03	44.62	46.53
North Bengal ... ..	81.7	71.1	86.6	77.3	82.0	-0.6	18.25	13.42	+4.83	16.48	12.37	+4.21	58.84	64.21
East Bengal ... ..	83.3	74.0	87.1	77.8	82.5	+0.1	9.18	12.08	-2.90	12.02	13.46	-0.54	69.28	67.03
Bihar ... ..	85.5	71.8	85.4	77.9	83.3	-0.3	11.28	8.84	+2.44	12.45	10.05	+2.40	49.52	49.79
Orissa ... ..	81.7	75.1	88.6	78.7	83.6	+0.5	7.10	10.25	-3.15	13.00	12.52	+0.48	48.38	45.13
Chota Nagpur ... ..	84.3*	70.4*	86.8*	74.5*	80.6*	+0.0*	7.47	8.71	-1.24	12.28	12.67	-0.39	54.69	45.03
Assam ... ..	83.5	72.1	85.0	75.9	80.7	-1.6								

\* Daltouganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,  
The 23rd October 1894.

A. PEDLER,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 14th to 20th October 1894.










MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches
October	14th	29.889	82.9	90.0	14.2	75.8	86.6	81.3	.908	79.2	79	Nil
"	15th	.896	81.1	86.4	10.6	75.8	82.6	77.5	.877	75.3	79	0.09
"	16th	.898	80.9	87.0	12.2	74.8	86.0	79.9	.940	77.4	76	1.53
"	17th	.933	81.7	88.5	13.7	74.8	86.6	81.0	.984	78.8	78	0.54
"	18th	.970	83.2	90.0	13.7	78.3	87.1	79.5	.907	78.3	71	0.08
"	19th	.967	82.3	88.4	12.2	76.2	82.6	80.0	.991	79.0	89	Nil
"	20th	.936	82.2	89.0	13.6	75.4	83.4	78.5	.911	76.4	79	1.14

										Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... ..										29.927
										°
The mean temperature of the seven days ... ..										82.0
The extreme variation of temperature ... ..										15.2
The maximum temperature ... ..										90.0
										%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... ..										79
										Inches.
The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th October 1894 ... ..										3.38
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.										

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,  
The 22nd October 1894.

A. PEDLER,  
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
14th to 20th October 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	14th	150.5	4.9	29.798	80.6	87.7	11.5	76.2	78.2	0.933	77.1	89	WSW, ESE and calm.	32	Nil	Chiefly cloudy,  .
"	15th	144.5	3.8	805	79.6	84.3	9.1	75.2	77.4	915	76.5	91	S by W, ESE and calm.	26	0.12	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t,  .
"	16th	144.9	2.8	840	79.2	84.6	9.4	75.2	77.0	901	76.1	90	SE by S and calm	20	0.01	Chiefly cloudy, o, t,  .
"	17th	144.7	6.8	890	79.9	86.0	11.1	74.9	77.2	900	76.0	88	NW by W and calm.	14	0.06	Partially cloudy, p, t,  ,  .
"	18th	152.5	7.5	909	80.9	87.2	11.1	76.1	78.0	922	76.8	88	WNW and calm	21	0.02	Partially cloudy, d,  .
"	19th	146.3	4.6	904	79.8	86.6	10.3	76.3	77.6	919	76.7	90	N and calm ...	25	0.20	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t,  ,  .
"	20th	150.4	6.6	872	80.7	86.6	11.1	75.5	77.9	921	76.7	88	W by N and calm	21	Nil	Partially cloudy,  .

The mean pressure of the seven days ...	...	...	...	Inches.	29.860
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	29.859
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...	...	...	...	Hours.	37.0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	...	...	...	...	80.9
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	...	...	...	80.1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	82.0
The extreme variation of temperature ...	...	...	...	...	12.8
The maximum temperature ...	...	...	...	...	87.7
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...	...	...	...	Miles.	6
The mean relative humidity ...	...	...	...	%	89
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	77
The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th October 1894 ...	...	...	...	Inches.	0.41
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	0.85
The total fall from 1st January to 20th October 1894 ...	...	...	...	...	45.05
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	62.80



The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; t, thunder; <, lightning; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; , dew; , fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;  
Calcutta, the 22nd October 1894.

A. PEDLER,  
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

## Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
				AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 26°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29°832	29°878	+005	Variable	25	89°7	16th Oct.	75°2	17th Oct.	86°6	76°9	81°
		Raniganj ...	Raniganj ...	29°802	29°868	0	Calm	14	89°2	14, 15 Oct. 16th & 20th.	73°9	17th "	88°6	75°0	81°
		Birbhum ...	.....												
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	29°604	29°836	+006	Calm	52	90°1	15, 19 & 20th "	73°6	17th "	89°1	75°3	82
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	29°794	29°890	+004	N	32	91°3	15, 20 "	74°1	18th "	90°4	75°2	82
	Presidency	Hooghly ...	.....												
		Howrah ...	.....												
		24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island	29°909	29°878	+016	Variable	130	88°7	18th "	75°0	18th "	86°8	77°0	81
		Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	29°912	29°879	+011	Calm	24	87°6	16th "	74°7	17th "	85°8	75°7	81
		Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	29°885	29°881	+018	Variable	63	89°3	15, 19 "	74°3	17th "	87°9	75°8	81
NORTH BENGAL.	Bajshahi ...	Murshidabad ...	Berhampore	29°863	29°879	+003	Calm	30	88°6	19th "	75°3	18th "	86°7	76°6	81
		Jessore ...	Jessore ...	29°894	29°874	0	SE	34	90°5	16th "	73°9	17 & 20 "	88°3	74°8	81
		Khulna ...	.....												
		Rajshahi ...	Rampur Boalia	29°853	29°873	-006	Calm	59	88°1	19th "	75°6	17th "	86°7	76°4	81
		Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	29°825	29°803	+014	Calm and Ely NE	37	89°6	20th "	74°7	17th "	87°0	75°8	81
	Dacca	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	29°671	29°917	+012	Calm and Ely S Ely	44	88°9	19th "	73°1	18, 19 "	86°8	73°7	81
		Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	23°071	-	+008	Calm and Ely S Ely	69	64°1	19th "	51°7	17th "	61°5	53°0	81
		Gnatong ...	Gnatong ...	10°352	-	-			63°9	19th "	34°1	18th "	50°8	36°5	81
		Kuch Bihar ...	.....												
		Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	29°816	29°894	-007	Variable	19	89°5	19, 20 "	73°7	18th "	87°6	75°1	81
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	29°860	29°885	-026	SE, Calm	7	89°2	14th "	74°7	17th "	87°4	75°7	81
		Pabna ...	Sirajganj ...	29°890	29°880	-006	Calm	18	88°3	20th "	75°2	16th "	86°5	75°8	81
		Dacca ...	Narayanganj ...	29°911	29°885	+021	SE	62	89°6	19th "	76°7	15 & 16 "	88°0	77°3	81
		Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	29°875	29°890	-003	ENE	50	87°7	18 to 20 "	74°6	17th "	86°3	75°3	81
		Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	29°900	29°894	+003	Calm	41	87°3	19 & 20 "	75°9	20th "	86°2	76°8	81
	Chittagong	Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	29°822	29°880	+016	Calm	33	88°8	19th "	74°4	17 & 20 "	87°0	75°5	81
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	29°903	29°887	+008	S	32°	89°9	19th "	73°8	14th "	88°0	75°3	81
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	29°896	29°886	+001	NEly	58	87°5	17 & 19 "	73°8	20th "	86°3	75°2	81
		Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	29°862	29°899	+023	NEly		89°2	19th "	72°1	17 & 19 "	87°8	75°7	81
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
BIHAR.	Patna ...	Patna ...	Bankipore ...	29°758	29°894	+013	E	35	88°5	19th "	74°7	20th "	87°4	77°0	81
		Gaya ...	Gaya ...	29°553	29°863	+011	Wly	131	89°4	15, 17 & 19th "	73°3	20th "	88°8	75°5	81
		Dehri ...	Dehri ...	29°872	29°879	-009	SSW & SEly	67	89°3	17 & 19 "	72°5	16th "	87°6	74°7	81
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	29°888	29°884	-006	Variable	37	88°0	16, 17 & 19 "	74°3	20th "	86°8	76°0	81
		Arrah ...	Arrah ...	29°733	29°876	-005	NE	16	89°9	16 & 19 "	73°5	16th "	88°8	75°7	81
	Bhagalpur...	Saran ...	Chapra ...	29°746	29°882	+004	Calm	37	89°3	17th "	73°1	16th "	88°1	75°2	81
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	29°699	29°882	+002	Calm and Ely ESE	49	90°0	20th "	71°3	20th "	88°7	72°9	81
		Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	29°780	29°893	-	Ely	40	89°7	20th "	73°2	20th "	88°2	75°1	81
		Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	29°768	29°880	+006		33	88°9	19th "	74°2	16th "	87°8	76°8	81
		Monghyr ...	.....												
ORISSA.	Bhagalpur...	Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	29°768	29°878	-005	SE	43	89°7	20th "	70°6	20th "	88°1	75°6	81
		Purnea ...	Purnea ...	29°809	29°899	+013	Calm	45	89°3	20th "	73°2	16th "	87°4	75°3	81
		Malda ...	Malda ...	29°851	29°875	+006	Variable	30	90°1	14 & 20 "	73°5	20th "	88°5	76°0	81
		Sonthal-Parganas	Naya Dumka	29°439	29°868	+008	Variable	45	88°6	14, 15 & 19 "	73°8	20th "	87°7	74°9	81
		Untack ...	Untack ...	29°840	29°864	+003	Calm	32	92°2	15th "	75°3	17th "	88°9	76°5	81
	Orissa ...	False Point...	False Point...	29°906	29°866	+008	Variable	129	87°9	19th "	74°4	15th "	86°5	76°5	81
		Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29°871	29°874	-005	Calm	42	90°4	16th "	73°6	15, 17 & 18th "	88°3	74°8	81
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29°890	29°864	-	Calm	77	88°7	20th "	74°6	17th "	86°3	76°5	81
	Orissa Nagpur	Gopalpur ...	Gopalpur ...	29°898	29°860	-	NNW	209	87°7	15 & 16 "	74°6	17th "	86°3	75°8	81
		Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	27°917	29°879	+010	Variable	101	84°7	19th "	67°8	16th "	85°9	69°4	81
		Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	27°795	29°870	0	Calm	77	83°5	17 & 20 "	67°4	16th "	82°8	68°5	81
		Palaman ...	Daltonganj ...												
		Masbhum ...	.....												
ARUN.	Orissa Nagpur	Singbhum ...	Chabesan ...	29°160	29°839	+005	SW	23	90°4	17 & 20 "	73°2	17 to 20 "	89°5	73°7	81
		Sibesar ...	Sibesar ...	29°628	29°834	+005	Variable		88°2	20th "	71°5	16th "	84°7	73°7	81
		Goalpara ...	Dhubri ...	29°825	29°906	+015	NE		88°7	14th "	74°1	16th "	86°8	75°0	81
		Cachar ...	Silchar ...	29°850	29°907	+006	Calm		91°0	18th "	73°8	16-18, 20 "	86°7	73°9	81

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.													DISTRICT.		
					OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.						
Normal mean.		Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Retinal of week at observing station.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean for district.	Since 1st of month.	Since 16th October 1894.	Normal mean.	Jan.	
+1.0	80.5	85	3.9	1.60	0.92	1.05	1.25	0.91	2.98	2.90	+0.02	0.47	0.61	+0.14	Burdwan.
+0.8	79.4	80	2.9	0.70											
+1.2	80.5	87	3.1	0.11	0.28	0.92	1.00	1.08	3.96	3.68	+0.30	0.09	0.89	+0.00	Birbhum.
+1.3	81.6	84	1.7	Nil	1.10	1.31	1.35	1.03	4.55	3.45	+1.13	0.76	0.46	+0.24	Bankura.
					0.80	1.08	1.00	0.97	3.24	3.23	+0.01	0.37	0.54	+0.24	Midnapore.
					1.25	0.92	1.50	0.96	3.30	2.96	+0.34	1.25	0.46	+0.70	Hooghly.
+0.3	81.0	91	5.3	2.92	1.46	1.41	2.90	1.16	4.07	3.64	+0.43	0.63	0.61	+0.23	24 Parganas.
+0.1	80.0	91	3.4	0.45	0.45	1.00	2.00	1.05	3.92	2.98	+0.94	0.41	0.50	+0.09	Calcutta.
+1.0	81.5	84	4.6	0.32	1.22	1.17	2.20	0.98	5.24	3.24	+2.00	1.13	0.54	+0.50	Nadia.
+0.5	80.7	80	5.4	1.80	1.86	1.86	1.87	1.07	3.53	3.77	+0.24	1.37	0.87	+0.70	Murshidabad.
-0.3	80.4	92	4.9	1.20	0.73	1.04	1.50	1.04	1.99	2.98	+0.99	0.28	0.51	+0.33	Jessore.
					1.38	1.42	1.67	1.14	3.10	3.57	+0.27	0.14	0.62	+0.46	Khulna.
+1.3	82.5	85	2.0	0.90	1.39	1.07	1.67	0.86	2.27	3.04	+0.77	0.76	0.45	+0.30	Rajshahi.
+2.3	79.3	91	7.1	0.65	2.30	0.94	2.20	0.78	4.19	3.10	+1.09	0.30	0.44	+0.05	Dinajpur.
+2.3	77.6	88	6.9	0.12	0.10	1.01	0.90	0.70	—	3.63		0.08	0.75	+0.67	Jaipur.
+2.5	50.2	97	9.1	1.47		0.95		1.08		4.45			0.68		Darjeeling.
—	48.8	87	5.0	1.08											
					2.38	1.21	2.25	0.94	8.53	4.40	+4.04	1.30	0.63	+0.46	Kuch Bihar.
+2.3	80.7	89	5.1	1.35	0.76	1.27	1.00	0.73	2.04	4.03	+1.30	0.10	0.77	+0.67	Rangpur.
+2.4	80.3	87	4.6	0.90	1.34	1.34	1.25	1.04	2.86	3.80	+1.08	0.37	1.04	+0.67	Bogra.
+1.4	79.6	88	4.6	0.06	0.43	1.51	1.20	1.06	2.28	3.00	+1.32	0.33	0.51	+0.46	Fabna.
+1.0	81.7	86	5.0	0.75	0.63	1.23	2.00	1.13	2.17	3.33	+1.16	0.35	0.50	+0.31	Dacca.
+0.9	80.2	88	2.7	0.47	0.84	1.45	1.00	1.28	2.90	4.22	+1.32	0.33	0.70	+0.37	Mymensingh.
+1.3	81.6	89	3.6	1.78	1.56	1.30	2.00	1.15	3.25	3.56	+0.31	0.55	0.73	+0.30	Faridpur.
+0.1	81.8	85	5.6	Nil	0.61	1.20	0.75	1.36	3.92	4.07	+0.16	0.16	0.38	+0.22	Backergunge.
+1.4	80.7	90	3.3	0.40	1.33	1.22	1.20	1.24	2.87	4.10	+1.23	0.24	0.87	+0.33	Tippera.
+0.6	80.1	90	2.4	1.22	0.51	1.40	1.20	1.40	4.19	5.19	+1.00	0.36	0.61	+0.25	Monkhali.
+0.2	76.3	91	5.3	0.40	0.31	0.80	0.90	1.28	2.38	4.50	+2.21	0.28	0.		









**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-  
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATUR-  
DAY, THE 20TH OF OCTOBER 1894.**

At the close of the previous week a diffused low pressure area covered the central and southern districts of Bengal. This probably represented the area of minimum pressure which was making its retreat southwards. The low pressure area was giving disturbed rainy weather over a large part of the province, and it was accompanied by light irregular winds, rather heavily clouded skies, and high humidity. On the 14th instant the general pressure distribution was changing, the area of lowest pressure was retreating southwards and comparatively high pressure was establishing itself in the north of the province. Hence more or less northerly winds were setting in at the north-western and western stations in the province, and these were driving back the more or less easterly and moist winds which had been previously blowing. Weather therefore became fine and almost rainless in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, though local showers were rather numerous in the remaining districts. On the 15th the pressure changes were small, and the lowest pressures were reported in the extreme south of the province, and fine settled weather prevailed over the north-western and western districts, though it remained showery elsewhere. On the 16th pressure had risen slowly over the whole province, the rise being largest in Assam and North-East Bengal, and the highest pressures were reported in the north-east and north of the province, and the lowest in the south of Orissa. Weather was usually fine except at the south-western and western stations, where showers were reported, and in Assam where rainfall was general. A slight increase in the easterly element in the wind directions, however, had taken place on this day, so that conditions had become slightly more favourable for rainfall. On the 17th pressure had risen briskly over practically the whole province, and it had become for the first time for a considerable period in excess of the normal, though the excess amounts were usually small. The area of lowest pressure had again retreated southwards over the Bay. The easterly winds partially retreated from Bengal, and weather became decidedly more settled over the province, though still rather numerous showers were reported in South-West and North Bengal and Orissa. In the centre and south of the Bay, however, conditions had become suspicious, and were favourable for the development of a storm. On the 18th pressure had again risen slowly over the whole province, and hence became moderately above the normal, and weather became fine with passing clouds over all divisions except Orissa, where light general rain had fallen. Light northerly winds also prevailed at most stations. In the south of the Bay, however, the disturbed conditions appeared to have concentrated into a diffused cyclonic storm at a long distance from the Madras coast, and the centre of which was probably a little to the south of the latitude of Madras. On the 19th pressure was usually falling slowly over Bengal, though it still continued above the normal. Light irregular winds generally prevailed, but weather was fine at practically all stations. In the south of the Bay the diffused cyclonic storm appeared to have moved slowly in a west-north-westerly direction, but the centre was still at a considerable distance from the coast. On the 20th pressure had again fallen slowly to moderately over the whole province, and pressure had become almost normal. Winds were rather variable in direction and light in force, and small local storms with rain had become more numerous, so that showers were reported over a large part of the province. In the south of the Bay the diffused cyclonic storm had again advanced slowly towards the Coromandel coast in a west-north-westerly direction. The disturbance was a large one, and it was giving strong winds and squally weather as far north as Coconada, and in connection with these disturbed conditions in the Bay weather in Bengal was becoming a little less settled on the 20th.

*Pressure.*—The variation of the mean pressure from the normal for the week has been exceedingly small. At the great majority of stations pressure has been above the normal, but the excess has not averaged more than about a hundredth of an inch. The largest excess pressures have been registered in South-East Bengal and Cachar, while on the other hand very slightly defective pressures have been recorded in the extreme west of the province.

In Assam the mean pressure has shown an excess of 0.016 inch.

*Temperature* has been above the normal almost throughout the week, and the excess in the average mean temperature has equalled 1.4°. In North Bengal and Bihar, indeed, the excess has averaged from two to two and-a-half degrees. In Assam, on the other hand, the average excess in the mean temperature has only equalled 0.9°.

*Rainfall.*—An average fall of about one inch and-a-half has been recorded in North Bengal and Orissa, and of about an inch in South-West and East Bengal, while in Bihar and Chota Nagpur the falls have only averaged about half an inch. The falls have hence been in moderate excess in North Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and a little below the normal in Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal, but in East Bengal the defect has been large. In the present week again, however, the number of rainy days has far exceeded the normal number even in the districts which have received defective falls except in Chota Nagpur, and in such divisions as North Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, the number of rainy days has been about twice as large as usual.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following:—South-West Bengal 89 per cent., North Bengal 138 per cent., East Bengal 71 per cent., Bihar 145 per cent., Orissa 115 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 82 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 107 per cent. of the normal.

In Assam during the week Silchar has received 0.81 inch of rain, Dhubri 0.22 inch, and Sibsagar 0.85 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 20th of October 1894:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.		Of week.		Rainy days.		Since 1st of month.		Since 1st of October 1894.			
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.			Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	91.3	73.6	88.0	75.7	81.9	+0.7	1.09	1.22	-0.13	1.87	1.03	+0.84	3.58	3.34	0.78	0.59	
North Bengal	88.6	73.1	87.0	75.4	81.3	+2.2	1.60	1.16	+0.44	1.78	0.87	+0.83	4.16	3.87	0.28	0.71	
East Bengal	88.9	73.1	87.2	75.6	81.4	+0.8	0.89	1.25	-0.36	1.38	1.29	+0.07	3.08	4.10	0.34	0.87	
Bihar	90.1	70.6	88.0	75.2	81.7	+2.8	0.71	0.40	+0.32	1.08	0.67	+0.51	4.28	2.88	0.68	0.24	
Orissa	89.3	73.8	87.3	75.8	81.6	+0.6	1.30	1.13	+0.17	2.47	1.83	+1.14	4.10	4.11	0.74	0.46	
Chota Nagpur	90.4	67.4	85.4	70.3	78.0	+1.8	0.41	0.30	-0.09	0.50	0.84	-0.34	4.02	2.30	0.41	0.15	
Assam	91.0	71.5	80.9	73.9	80.4	+0.9											

\* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,  
The 23rd October 1894.

A. PEDLER,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of August 1894.

DATE.	RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRATHI.		RIVER JALANGI.		RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.	
	Mirzapur.	Banaras.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Sahibganj.	Rampur Boalia.	Goalundo.			Bhagirathi.		Bhagirathi.		Brahmaputra.	
	From Allahabad ... 66	From Allahabad ... 134	From Allahabad ... 48	From Allahabad ... 90	From Allahabad ... 177	From Allahabad ... 87	From Allahabad ... 287	From Allahabad ... 110	From Allahabad ... 381	From Allahabad ... 94	From Allahabad ... 471	From Allahabad ... 90	From Allahabad ... 691	From Allahabad ... 120		
1st	28.75	23.97	24.22	24.00	28.80	163.03	22.90	128.35	20.00	84.50	18.00	60.00	16.33	25.77	21.00	167.46
2nd	28.25	23.47	23.72	23.50	28.30	162.53	22.40	127.85	19.50	84.00	17.50	59.50	15.83	25.27	20.50	166.96
3rd	27.75	22.97	23.22	23.00	27.80	162.03	21.90	127.35	19.00	83.50	17.00	59.00	15.33	24.77	20.00	166.46
4th	27.25	22.47	22.72	22.50	27.30	161.53	21.40	126.85	18.50	83.00	16.50	58.50	14.83	24.27	19.50	165.96
5th	26.75	21.97	22.22	22.00	26.80	161.03	20.90	126.35	18.00	82.50	16.00	58.00	14.33	23.77	19.00	165.46
6th	26.25	21.47	21.72	21.50	26.30	160.53	20.40	125.85	17.50	82.00	15.50	57.50	13.83	23.27	18.50	164.96
7th	25.75	20.97	21.22	21.00	25.80	160.03	19.90	125.35	17.00	81.50	15.00	57.00	13.33	22.77	18.00	164.46
8th	25.25	20.47	20.72	20.50	25.30	159.53	19.40	124.85	16.50	81.00	14.50	56.50	12.83	22.27	17.50	163.96
9th	24.75	19.97	20.22	20.00	24.80	159.03	18.90	124.35	16.00	80.50	14.00	56.00	12.33	21.77	17.00	163.46
10th	24.25	19.47	19.72	19.50	24.30	158.53	18.40	123.85	15.50	80.00	13.50	55.50	11.83	21.27	16.50	162.96
11th	23.75	18.97	19.22	19.00	23.80	158.03	17.90	123.35	15.00	79.50	13.00	55.00	11.33	20.77	16.00	162.46
12th	23.25	18.47	18.72	18.50	23.30	157.53	17.40	122.85	14.50	79.00	12.50	54.50	10.83	20.27	15.50	161.96
13th	22.75	17.97	18.22	18.00	22.80	157.03	16.90	122.35	14.00	78.50	12.00	54.00	10.33	19.77	15.00	161.46
14th	22.25	17.47	17.72	17.50	22.30	156.53	16.40	121.85	13.50	78.00	11.50	53.50	9.83	19.27	14.50	160.96
15th	21.75	16.97	17.22	17.00	21.80	156.03	15.90	121.35	13.00	77.50	11.00	53.00	9.33	18.77	14.00	160.46
16th	21.25	16.47	16.72	16.50	21.30	155.53	15.40	120.85	12.50	77.00	10.50	52.50	8.83	18.27	13.50	159.96
17th	20.75	15.97	16.22	16.00	20.80	155.03	14.90	120.35	12.00	76.50	10.00	52.00	8.33	17.77	13.00	159.46
18th	20.25	15.47	15.72	15.50	20.30	154.53	14.40	119.85	11.50	76.00	9.50	51.50	7.83	17.27	12.50	158.96
19th	19.75	14.97	15.22	15.00	19.80	154.03	13.90	119.35	11.00	75.50	9.00	51.00	7.33	16.77	12.00	158.46
20th	19.25	14.47	14.72	14.50	19.30	153.53	13.40	118.85	10.50	75.00	8.50	50.50	6.83	16.27	11.50	157.96
21st	18.75	13.97	14.22	14.00	18.80	153.03	12.90	118.35	10.00	74.50	8.00	50.00	6.33	15.77	11.00	157.46
22nd	18.25	13.47	13.72	13.50	18.30	152.53	12.40	117.85	9.50	74.00	7.50	49.50	5.83	15.27	10.50	156.96
23rd	17.75	12.97	13.22	13.00	17.80	152.03	11.90	117.35	9.00	73.50	7.00	49.00	5.33	14.77	10.00	156.46
24th	17.25	12.47	12.72	12.50	17.30	151.53	11.40	116.85	8.50	73.00	6.50	48.50	4.83	14.27	9.50	155.96
25th	16.75	11.97	12.22	12.00	16.80	151.03	10.90	116.35	8.00	72.50	6.00	48.00	4.33	13.77	9.00	155.46
26th	16.25	11.47	11.72	11.50	16.30	150.53	10.40	115.85	7.50	72.00	5.50	47.50	3.83	13.27	8.50	154.96
27th	15.75	10.97	11.22	11.00	15.80	150.03	9.90	115.35	7.00	71.50	5.00	47.00	3.33	12.77	8.00	154.46
28th	15.25	10.47	10.72	10.50	15.30	149.53	9.40	114.85	6.50	71.00	4.50	46.50	2.83	12.27	7.50	153.96
29th	14.75	9.97	10.22	10.00	14.80	149.03	8.90	114.35	6.00	70.50	4.00	46.00	2.33	11.77	7.00	153.46
30th	14.25	9.47	9.72	9.50	14.30	148.53	8.40	113.85	5.50	70.00	3.50	45.50	1.83	11.27	6.50	152.96
31st	13.75	8.97	9.22	9.00	13.80	148.03	7.90	113.35	5.00	69.50	3.00	45.00	1.33	10.77	6.00	152.46

K. H. STEPHEN,  
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,  
The 20th October 1894.

## IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

*Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of August 1894, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.*

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1894-95.			TOLLAGE, 1893-94.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>						
Taldanda Canal System	986	0	8	7,954	4	1
Kendrapara ditto	5,679	12	5	19,568	0	10
High Level, Range I	1,157	4	9	2,400	8	6
Ditto, " II	267	12	9	606	5	5
Ditto, " III	167	4	0	363	12	3
Jajpur Canal ...	66	7	6	132	15	3
Total Orissa Circle ...	8,324	10	1	31,025	14	4
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal ...	9,643	2	3	49,951	10	6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,893	2	3	32,591	13	3
Total South-Western Circle ...	14,536	4	6	82,543	7	9
<i>Sone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System ...	1,640	2	6	9,385	11	3
Arrah ditto ...	1,338	11	6	10,548	10	9
Buxar ditto ...	577	7	3	3,598	8	6
Total Sone Circle ...	3,556	5	3	23,505	14	6
GRAND TOTAL ...	26,417	3	10	1,37,075	4	7

## Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1894-95.						TOLLAGE, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>												
High Level ...	1,435	2,843	1,390 10 2	4,444	5,390	4,618 0 7	1,600	297	1,770 8 0	12,305	2,794	12,293 8 8
Total Orissa Circle ...	1,435	2,843	1,390 10 2	4,444	5,390	4,618 0 7	1,600	297	1,770 8 0	12,305	2,794	12,293 8 8

## Total Navigation Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1894-95.			EARNINGS, 1893-94.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	9,715	4	3	35,643	14	11
Midnapore Canal ...	9,643	2	3	49,951	10	6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,893	2	3	32,591	13	3
Sone Canals ...	3,556	5	3	23,505	14	6
Total ...	27,807	14	0	1,41,693	5	2

CALCUTTA,  
The 22nd October 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,  
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

*Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of August 1894, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.*

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1894-95.		TOLLAGE, 1893-94.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
	Rs.    A.    P.	Rs.    A.    P.	Rs.    A.    P.	Rs.    A.    P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	19,531 15 6	83,357 7 9	22,279 12 0	96,053 15 0
Tolly's Nala ...	6,579 13 3	28,683 6 9	6,482 9 0	29,292 4 6
Total ...	26,111 12 9	1,12,040 14 6	28,762 5 0	1,25,346 3 6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	3, 93 9 9	23,946 12 6	11,103 4 9	48,040 5 0
Nadia Rivers ...	21,838 6 0	58,227 14 0	31,442 15 6	81,501 15 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	51,843 12 6	1,94,215 9 0	71,308 9 3	2,54,888 8 4

CALCUTTA,  
The 22nd October 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,  
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

## CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 6th October 1894,  
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 6TH OCTOBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 7TH OCTOBER 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	409	58,157	916	816	85,280	960
Jute ...	191	78,225	1,426	234	94,615	1,600
Firewood ...	85	47,075	680	165	1,03,326	1,569
Other articles ...	753	2,20,713	2,821	1,001	2,12,887	3,177
Total ...	1,438	4,04,170	5,843	2,216	4,96,107	7,306

## CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 13th October 1894, as  
compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 13TH OCTOBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 14TH OCTOBER 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	420	46,470	739	733	56,180	682
Jute ...	244	84,420	1,329	310	1,07,125	2,718
Firewood ...	125	66,360	1,028	124	62,800	954
Other articles ...	511	1,11,830	1,716	1,155	2,24,595	3,509
Total ...	1,300	3,09,070	4,812	2,322	5,40,700	7,843

## CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 20th October 1894,  
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 20TH OCTOBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 21ST OCTOBER 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	449	53,135	757	416	60,452	717
Jute ...	301	1,14,000	1,982	265	1,35,712	2,377
Firewood ...	81	56,750	869	119	68,625	1,031
Other articles ...	303	1,55,600	2,372	616	1,35,665	2,146
Total ...	1,634	3,79,485	5,980	1,416	4,00,454	6,271



## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 25th August 1894,  
as compared with the same period of 1893.

STAPLES.	1893.		1894.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways ... ..	35,73,907	5,37,037	35,01,864	5,10,077	...	...	72,043	20,410
Cotton, raw ... ..	5,021	2,973	17,215	12,863	12,194	9,880	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European ... ..	9,024	9,065	6,408	6,385	...	...	2,556	2,740
2.—Ditto Indian ... ..	22,939	12,789	24,325	13,502	1,386	803	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European ... ..	88,950	97,512	60,445	55,483	...	...	33,465	42,029
4.—Ditto —Indian ... ..	11,121	6,639	10,379	5,911	...	...	742	728
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium ... ..	215	108	515	419	300	311	...	...
3.—Non-intoxicating ... ..	6,120	5,697	5,770	4,395	...	...	350	1,612
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo ... ..	8,185	2,070	1,305	407	...	...	6,880	1,663
2.—Myrabolams ... ..	2,752	824	4,368	780	1,650	...	...	45
3.—Cutch ... ..	1,902	964	2,746	1,350	844	396	...	...
4.—Turmeric ... ..	11,122	8,107	10,140	9,438	...	1,271	982	...
5.—Aniline dyes ... ..	154	173	101	73	...	...	53	97
6.—Others ... ..	251	107	364	450	113	253	...	...
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat ... ..	1,90,000	78,329	3,76,160	1,45,686	1,77,079	67,357	...	...
2.—Rice in the husk ... ..	58,440	5,944	69,342	7,534	4,902	1,590	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk ... ..	4,12,083	72,694	4,21,801	62,543	9,710	...	...	10,061
4.—Jawar and bajra ... ..	1,066	6,716	80,361	24,915	73,685	33,840	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse ... ..	2,37,755	90,043	5,06,758	1,98,571	2,79,003	1,09,028	...	...
6.—Others ... ..	1,55,351	47,415	1,30,508	42,550	...	...	25,743	4,885
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle ... ..	15,517	9,586	17,838	9,770	1,821	100	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c. ... ..	11,640	4,553	14,725	5,705	3,070	1,262	...	...
Horns ... ..	1,261	560	1,700	908	445	138	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw ... ..	16,163	2,607	24,345	5,121	8,182	2,514	...	...
2.—Gunny bags and cloth ... ..	47,500	24,418	61,016	30,611	13,516	11,163	...	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick ... ..	23,752	6,793	17,545	5,505	...	...	6,207	1,258
2.—Shell ... ..	12,133	5,963	14,964	10,131	1,811	1,108	...	...
Leather, Manufactured ... ..	5,320	3,415	3,733	4,330	607	944	...	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer ... ..	6,438	2,052	8,890	4,543	2,461	1,891	...	...
2.—Spirits ... ..	1,301	1,482	2,461	8,008	1,160	1,421	...	...
3.—Wines ... ..	1,872	3,064	1,901	3,132	...	08	181	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought ... ..	9,301	7,071	2,702	3,061	...	...	3,699	3,410
2.—Brass, unwrought ... ..	4,889	3,703	2,030	1,301	...	...	2,838	2,462
3.—Copper, wrought ... ..	3,251	2,080	1,378	1,317	...	...	1,873	1,672
4.—Brass, wrought ... ..	10,250	3,407	9,938	5,071	...	1,064	...	...
5.—Iron ... ..	1,76,780	70,425	84,820	43,914	...	...	91,964	26,511
6.—Others ... ..	5,822	3,775	5,840	4,201	14	616	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter ... ..	2,755	1,084	3,117	2,414	362	430	...	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine ... ..	78,993	36,011	74,345	32,053	...	...	4,748	3,958
2.—Castor ... ..	2,519	679	3,859	1,212	1,337	533	...	...
3.—Coconut ... ..	4,712	2,021	3,392	1,388	...	180	1,410	633
4.—Others ... ..	6,010	2,089	6,018	2,808	...	...	1,492	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed ... ..	1,97,523	92,126	2,37,718	71,429	40,193	9,303	...	...
2.—Rape and mustard ... ..	1,21,090	30,216	1,02,405	24,491	...	...	18,435	...
3.—Til or jinjili ... ..	3,308	728	3,912	910	544	104	...	...
4.—Poppy ... ..	97,253	18,437	15,880	4,187	...	...	41,873	14,250
5.—Karthuuts ... ..	769	447	94	12	...	...	675	435
6.—Castor ... ..	38,924	9,038	31,402	11,205	...	2,107	7,322	...
7.—Others ... ..	56,404	17,900	61,111	14,359	...	75	15,333	3,631
Opium ... ..	401	369	1,087	444	506	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... ..	10,484	5,346	12,991	6,446	2,507	1,102	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee ... ..	27,843	21,233	27,932	26,378	89	5,113	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts ... ..	6,918	4,016	6,767	3,627	...	...	151	...
3.—Others ... ..	38,044	19,069	29,409	12,806	...	...	8,575	6,803
4.—Potatoes ... ..	28,972	12,790	25,422	10,882	...	...	3,550	1,958
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof ... ..	65,402	23,927	1,224	778	7,386	1,740	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof ... ..			11,414	4,800				
3.—Steel rails & fish plates ... ..			35,134	14,379				
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron ... ..			23,016	6,019				
5.—Other sorts ... ..			3,640	543				
Salt ... ..	3,30,894	61,861	3,50,028	54,638	...	2,792	4,896	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre ... ..	19,421	7,921	33,402	14,302	14,071	6,441	...	...
2.—Other saline substances ... ..	56,788	15,700	28,843	8,936	...	...	31,941	4,824
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign ... ..	11	13	12	10	1	6	...	...
2.—Indian ... ..	1,031	608	1,731	891	710	265	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign ... ..	17	44	10	28	...	...	7	18
2.—Indian ... ..	383	250	103	112	...	...	177	147

STAPLES.	1893.		1894.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
<b>Spices—</b>								
1.—Betelnuts ... ..	11,107	10,039	11,953	10,350	846	...	...	599
2.—Pepper ... ..	2,718	2,680	1,358	1,227	...	...	1,360	1,453
3.—Ginger ... ..	337	180	807	437	470	277	...	...
4.—Chillies ... ..	3,827	1,526	4,038	4,193	811	2,607	...	...
5.—Cardamoms ... ..	987	190	508	514	...	...	484	476
6.—Others ... ..	624	351	620	334	...	...	4	17
<b>Stone and lime ... ..</b>	<b>3,12,049</b>	<b>45,133</b>	<b>2,52,505</b>	<b>41,587</b>	...	...	<b>60,143</b>	<b>3,546</b>
<b>Sugar—</b>								
1.—Refined ... ..	12,772	6,105	5,073	1,872	...	...	7,699	4,233
2.—Unrefined ... ..	1,30,956	23,445	1,31,309	20,241	...	...	6,747	3,204
<b>Tea—</b>								
1.—Foreign ... ..	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
2.—Indian ... ..	3,970	3,272	3,690	2,766	...	...	310	506
Timber ... ..	67,673	18,122	78,029	11,687	10,357	...	...	3,435
Tobacco ... ..	38,021	15,698	60,070	24,143	22,049	8,449	...	...
Wool, Raw ... ..	1,604	1,101	1,150	768	...	...	454	533
<b>Wool manufactured—</b>								
1.—Piece-goods, European ... ..	34	47	264	369	230	322	...	...
2.—" " Indian ... ..	2,134	1,646	2,368	3,250	134	613	...	...
3.—Shawls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>All other articles of merchandise—</b>								
1.—Firewood ... ..	12,261	1,033	9,776	591	...	...	2,485	442
2.—Indigo seed ... ..	14,287	6,326	5,163	2,639	...	...	7,124	3,687
3.—Mowah flower ... ..	13,902	2,129	22,280	4,055	8,288	1,926	...	...
4.—Oil-cake ... ..	52,158	7,069	31,482	6,295	...	...	20,676	1,074
5.—Paints & colours ... ..	4,265	1,908	4,119	2,244	...	336	860	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds ... ..	25,907	9,942	23,161	8,430	...	...	2,746	1,512
7.—Wooden articles ... ..	11,807	7,122	14,457	6,184	2,650	...	...	939
8.—Others ... ..	2,55,975	82,116	4,22,792	1,11,012	1,36,817	28,806	...	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>73,14,780</b>	<b>17,31,801</b>	<b>70,80,854</b>	<b>18,74,439</b>	<b>3,60,074</b>	<b>1,42,636</b>	...	...
<b>Military stores ... ..</b>	<b>16,411</b>	<b>23,168</b>	<b>16,737</b>	<b>31,386</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>3,224</b>	...	...
<b>Coal for Railway ... ..</b>	<b>6,93,373</b>	<b>81,989</b>	<b>3,56,814</b>	<b>44,071</b>	...	...	<b>1,36,559</b>	<b>37,598</b>
<b>Railway materials ... ..</b>	<b>13,79,225</b>	<b>44,647</b>	<b>21,77,512</b>	<b>55,649</b>	<b>7,98,286</b>	<b>11,002</b>	...	...
<b>Live-stock ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8,966</b>	...	<b>5,006</b>	...	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>94,03,789</b>	<b>18,92,237</b>	<b>1,04,31,916</b>	<b>20,14,511</b>	<b>10,98,127</b>	<b>1,22,274</b>	...	...

T. SIMPSON, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 16th October 1894.

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th September 1894, on 1,663.90 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	200,883	Rs. A. P. 3,05,385 0 0	Mds. S. 30,57,933 10	Rs. A. P. 6,40,402 5 0	Rs. A. P. 15,079 8 0	Rs. A. P. 9,90,874 13 0	75,268	121,068	196,336
Or per mile of railway ...	...	183 8 8	...	394 14 1	9 1 0	577 7 9	...	...	...
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	3,361,916	32,36,111 13 0	33,24,31,038 20	100,74,103 2 0	22,02,897 9 0	1,01,13,113 8 0	908,902½	1,322,330½	2,230,932
Total for 13 weeks ...	3,672,801	35,41,504 18 0	3,54,88,991 30	73,14,503 7 0	2,17,977 1 0	1,10,78,967 5 0	981,258½	1,444,027½	2,425,286
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	283,701	2,95,150 11 6	30,00,985 30	5,87,638 8 11	10,106 4 3	5,96,897 3 8	78,832	102,503	181,435
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	183 8 10	...	394 13 3	10 0 0	558 1 0	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 13½ weeks of previous year ...	3,789,732	39,40,696 16 7	3,05,29,222 0	64,95,706 6 4	1,95,827 7 7	1,06,38,200 13 6	1,009,057	1,254,028	2,263,085

\* Deducted No. of passengers 3,428 and Rs. 8,798

† Added Mds. 4,87,170 and Rs. 6,629

‡ Deducted Rs. 2,500

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th August 1894.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1894, on 1,663.90 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	309,005	Rs. A. P. 3,24,245 7 0	Mds. S. 32,92,825 20	Rs. A. P. 6,73,279 5 0	Rs. A. P. 15,079 8 0	Rs. A. P. 10,12,604 4 0	75,269	117,633	192,902
Or per mile of railway ...	...	191 13 11	...	404 10 3	9 1 0	608 9 2	...	...	...
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	3,672,801	35,41,504 13 0	3,54,88,991 30	73,14,506 7 0	2,17,977 1 0	1,10,78,967 5 0	981,258½	1,444,027½	2,425,286
Total for 14 weeks ...	3,981,806	38,65,750 4 0	3,87,51,517 10	79,87,784 12 0	2,33,056 9 0	1,20,89,591 0 0	1,050,577½	1,561,650½	2,612,208
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	286,619½	3,07,997 12 1	28,42,703 0	6,55,638 6 7	16,477 12 10	9,80,013 15 6	74,631	100,278	183,909
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	191 8 5	...	406 15 9	10 3 8	608 6 10	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 14½ weeks of previous year ...	4,055,351½	42,54,664 11 8	3,33,71,925 0	71,51,241 12 11	2,12,305 4 6	1,16,18,214 13 0	1,083,688	1,363,304	2,446,992

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1894, on 1,663.90 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	385,746	Rs. A. P. 3,05,039 9 0	Mds. S. 22,02,659 30	Rs. A. P. 4,93,091 5 0	Rs. A. P. 15,079 8 0	Rs. A. P. 8,13,263 6 0	74,105	90,400	173,505
Or per mile of railway ...	...	183 5 2	...	296 5 7	9 1 0	493 11 9	...	...	...
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	3,981,808	38,65,750 4 0	3,87,51,517 10	79,87,784 12 0	2,33,056 9 0	1,20,89,591 0 0	1,050,577½	1,561,650½	2,612,208
Total for 15 weeks ...	4,267,552	41,70,779 13 0	4,10,44,177 0	84,80,879 1 0	2,48,136 1 0	1,28,19,794 15 0	1,130,662½	1,680,850½	2,791,513
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	309,515	3,55,919 9 3	30,00,290 20	6,34,099 8 3	16,715 5 10	10,00,074 7 4	77,327	110,923	188,250
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	220 15 8	...	393 10 2	10 6 0	624 15 8	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 15½ weeks of previous year ...	4,354,808½	40,10,584 4 11	3,03,72,185 20	77,85,286 5 2	2,23,020 10 3	1,26,34,589 4 4	1,161,015	1,474,227	2,635,242

\* The decrease is chiefly in pilgrim traffic from Gya.

## TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th September 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,000	4,080 10 0	7,875 0	332 5 0	12 0 0	4,404 15 0	1,117	71	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	182 10 7	.....	14 15 2	0 8 8	198 2 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	*232,827	*52,274 3 0	*92,860 10	*3,748 13 0	† 116 0 0	56,189 0 0	13,568	841	14,399
Total for 13 weeks ...	239,827	52,354 13 0	1,00,515 10	4,081 2 0	128 0 0	60,543 15 0	14,669	912	15,581
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,943	3,776 14 5	11,376 0	368 8 0	25 12 3	4,171 2 8	873	96	969
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	169 14 5	.....	16 9 3	1 2 6	187 10 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 13 weeks of previous year ...	232,621	52,488 2 3	1,17,560 20	3,805 0 0	248 4 1	57,401 6 4	11,933	963	12,896

\* Deducted No. of passengers 1,776 and  
† Added Mds. 582 and  
‡ Ditto

Rs. 607 }  
.. 72 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th August 1894.  
.. 1 }

## TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,374	5,238 13 0	11,913 10	565 15 0	12 0 0	5,610 13 0	1,111	127	1,239
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	235 10 7	.....	16 7 5	0 8 8	252 10 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	239,827	52,354 13 0	1,00,515 10	4,081 2 0	128 0 0	60,543 15 0	14,669	912	15,581
Total for 14 weeks ...	260,201	61,673 10 0	1,12,428 20	4,447 1 0	140 0 0	62,160 11 0	15,780	1,030	16,810
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	19,025	4,744 7 7	14,677 20	458 3 0	4 1 6	5,206 12 1	896	73	969
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	213 6 10	.....	20 9 10	0 2 11	234 3 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year ...	241,498	58,292 9 10	1,32,238 0	4,133 3 0	252 5 7	62,908 2 5	12,718	1,056	13,774

## TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,477	4,538 14 0	4,057 0	169 6 0	12 0 0	4,720 4 0	847	77	924
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	204 2 10	.....	7 9 11	0 8 8	212 5 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	260,201	61,673 10 0	1,12,428 20	4,447 1 0	140 0 0	62,160 11 0	15,780	1,030	16,810
Total for 15 weeks ...	278,678	66,112 8 0	1,16,485 20	4,616 7 0	152 0 0	70,880 15 0	16,627	1,110	17,737
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,767	4,672 16 0	11,012 20	386 4 0	4 2 0	4,903 5 9	900	87	986
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	205 11 5	.....	17 6 0	0 2 11	223 4 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 15 weeks of previous year ...	260,246	62,006 9 7	1,48,250 20	4,709 7 0	256 7 7	67,571 8 2	18,627	1,143	19,770

## DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th September 1894, on 161.40 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,284	12,501 8 0	55,080 0	13,576 12 0	60 0 0	26,238 4 0	5,439	4,250	9,689
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	78 0 8	.....	84 1 11	0 5 11	162 8 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	*230,305	*1,63,400 18 0	*6,55,861 30	*49,163 9 0	*784 0 0	*2,56,288 6 0	66,816½	86,718½	153,535½
Total for 13 weeks ...	231,589	1,75,908 5 0	7,10,941 30	1,05,740 5 0	784 0 0	2,63,516 10 0	71,255½	40,968½	112,224½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,934½	13,623 12 0	41,044 0	8,710 7 0	48 4 9	22,391 7 9	6,251	3,373	9,124
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	84 6 6	.....	53 15 6	0 4 9	138 10 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year ...	261,829½	1,79,730 11 2	8,10,863 30	96,084 1 0	496 5 0	2,78,361 1 2	83,502	36,456	119,958

\* Added number of passengers 230 and Rs. 148½ on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th August 1894.  
† Ditto mounds 31,970 and Rs. 507½  
‡ Ditto .. 10½

## DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1894, on 161.40 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*17,908	*13,796 7 0	53,438 20	10,126 15 0	60 0 0	23,953 6 0	5,461	3,307	8,768
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	85 4 9	.....	62 11 11	0 5 11	148 6 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	235,589	1,75,902 5 0	7,10,941 30	1,05,740 5 0	784 0 0	2,56,516 10 0	71,255½	40,968½	112,224½
Total for 14 weeks ...	253,497	1,80,738 12 0	7,64,378 10	1,15,867 4 0	844 0 0	3,06,470 0 0	76,716½	44,375½	120,992½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	26,555½	17,739 7 7	55,325 10	8,727 13 0	41 11 9	26,509 0 4	6,020	2,690	8,510
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	100 14 7	.....	54 1 2	0 4 2	164 3 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year ...	285,085	1,97,320 2 0	8,06,189 0	1,06,811 14 0	538 0 9	3,04,870 1 6	80,131	30,346	120,477

\* Decrease is due to figures for the corresponding period of 1893 having included traffic on account of fairs at Thanagar and Hurdwar.

## DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1894, on 161.40 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*17,851	*13,657 5 0	40,244 0	8,839 14 0	60 0 0	22,557 3 0	5,705	3,230	8,935
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	84 9 11	.....	54 12 4	0 5 11	139 12 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	263,497	1,80,738 12 0	7,64,378 10	1,15,867 4 0	844 0 0	3,06,470 0 0	76,716½	44,375½	120,992½
Total for 15 weeks ...	271,348	2,03,416 1 0	8,15,622 10	1,24,707 2 0	904 0 0	3,29,027 3 0	82,421½	47,505½	129,927½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,670	20,002 12 1	64,113 20	8,548 13 0	78 10 8	28,625 3 7	6,044	3,308	10,252
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	126 14 11	.....	52 15 5	0 7 4	177 5 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year ...	317,684	2,17,532 14 10	9,60,302 20	1,15,360 11 0	611 11 3	3,33,406 5 1	97,075	48,684	125,759

\* The figures for the corresponding period of 1893 included traffic on account of the mela at Thanagar; hence the decrease.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th October 1894, on 818 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	233,290	1,19,170 0 0	11,92,040 0	2,45,560 0 0	21,390 0 0	3,83,070 0 0	31,100	41,582	72,682
Or per mile of railway ...	276	138 0 0	1,455 0	300 0 0	*3 0 0	*446 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year†	2,335,408	9,04,400 0 0	1,13,50,637 0	22,43,596 0 0	2,10,808 0 0	34,45,803 0 0	381,488	435,935	817,423
Total for 14 weeks ...	2,438,738	11,06,570 0 0	1,25,53,577 0	24,92,196 0 0	2,31,898 0 0	38,31,673 0 0	412,588	477,517	890,105
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	233,272	94,503 9 9	12,41,983 0	2,30,902 1 9	20,767 13 9	3,44,633 8 3	27,035	48,079	75,334
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	287	122 0 0	1,596 0	208 0 0	*2 0 0	*419 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,336,324	9,80,513 5 0	1,15,01,516 0	22,28,075 13 3	2,34,804 10 2	34,53,368 12 5	308,534	443,375	841,909

\* Excluding steamer earnings.  
† Audited up to 11th August 1894.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th October 1894, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	175,390	79,400 0 0	8,26,190 0	2,13,810 0 0	19,410 0 0	3,05,620 0 0	39,000	44,680	78,030
Or per mile of railway ...	216	98 0 0	1,010 0	263 0 0	*1 0 0	*368 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year†	2,443,501	11,01,833 0 0	1,25,36,747 0	25,00,481 0 0	2,30,801 0 0	38,28,435 0 0	412,527	479,344	891,771
Total for 15 weeks ...	2,618,921	11,80,753 0 0	1,33,52,877 0	27,14,291 0 0	2,39,011 0 0	41,34,055 0 0	441,527	523,874	965,401
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	169,692	1,01,021 1 7	11,00,915 0	2,27,344 14 6	24,279 2 3	3,52,645 2 4	28,072	46,430	73,492
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	240	130 0 0	1,423 0	202 0 0	*2 0 0	*424 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,530,019	10,90,634 6 7	1,36,08,431 0	24,56,020 11 9	2,50,173 12 5	38,06,028 14 9	436,008	488,801	915,407

\* Excluding steamer earnings.  
† Audited up to 25th August 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3th October 1894, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	42,580	12,860 0 0	78,080 0	7,510 0 0	80 0 0	20,480 0 0	3,982	1,790	5,672
Or per mile of railway ...	338	103 0 0	635 0	60 0 0	.....	168 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year†	305,573	1,23,744 0 0	714,960 0	69,674 0 0	2,772 0 0	1,98,100 0 0	46,668	29,248	75,816
Total for 14 weeks ...	438,063	1,36,604 0 0	793,060 0	77,184 0 0	2,822 0 0	2,16,610 0 0	50,480	31,038	81,468
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	40,279	12,230 12 5	73,244 0	5,785 8 0	87 7 0	18,303 11 5	3,988	1,790	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	322	98 0 0	586 0	46 0 0	1 0 0	145 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	432,638	1,36,175 0 11	844,517 0	68,515 11 0	1,968 15 0	2,06,06 11 5	52,087	29,428	80,405

\* Audited up to 11th August 1894.

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY,

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th October 1894, on 125 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	38,990	10,000 0 0	45,580 0	4,850 0 5	80 0 0	14,930 0 0	3,705	2,888	6,593
Or per mile of railway ...	245	80 0 0	369 0	39 0 0	.....	119 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year* ...	451,881	1,54,980 0 0	3,98,711 0	77,306 0 0	3,397 0 0	2,14,775 0 0	50,343	51,346	1,01,689
Total for 15 weeks ...	490,871	1,64,980 0 0	4,44,621 0	88,060 0 0	3,327 0 0	2,39,703 0 0	53,947	53,692	1,07,639
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	31,750	12,154 14 5	60,968 0	4,392 8 8	204 10 0	17,732 1 2	3,785	1,927	5,712
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	254	105 0 0	489 0	35 0 0	2 0 0	142 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	464,598	1,49,339 15 4	3,95,788 8	75,878 4 3	2,173 9 0	2,34,381 12 7	55,742	50,386	1,06,128

\* Audited up to 26th August 1894.

## DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th October 1894, on 86 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,990	8,640 0 0	23,930 0	3,030 0 0	120 0 0	11,790 0 0	2,487	1,079	3,566
Or per mile of railway ...	277	101 0 0	278 0	35 0 0	1 0 0	137 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year*	246,594	80,286 0 0	39,465 0	24,321 0 0	1,760 0 0	1,06,367 0 0	31,815	10,489	42,304
Total for 14 weeks ...	270,584	88,926 0 0	418,379 0	27,351 0 0	1,880 0 0	1,18,157 0 0	34,302	11,518	45,820
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	23,338	7,297 0 0	55,435 0	5,173 0 0	114 0 0	12,584 0 0	1,671	2,303	3,974
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	260	85 0 0	645 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	146 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	242,345	78,344 0 0	3,94,978 0	27,572 0 0	2,480 0 0	1,08,608 0 0	23,763	24,300	48,063

\* Audited up to 11th August 1894.

## DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th October 1894, on 86 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,830	5,000 0 0	21,080 0	1,870 0 0	50 0 0	6,920 0 0	2,211	1,413	3,624
Or per mile of railway ...	161	58 0 0	246 0	22 0 0	.....	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year*	300,630	86,880 0 0	4,00,013 0	27,467 0 0	2,314 0 0	1,19,800 0 0	34,302	11,518	45,820
Total for 15 weeks ...	314,460	91,880 0 0	4,21,092 0	29,337 0 0	2,364 0 0	1,22,120 0 0	36,513	12,931	49,444
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,846	3,218 0 0	43,616 0	4,308 0 0	94 0 0	12,630 0 0	1,685	2,359	3,944
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	244	36 0 0	507 0	50 0 0	1 0 0	147 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	223,192	86,468 0 0	4,38,592 0	27,180 0 0	2,680 0 0	1,21,229 0 0	24,368	26,719	51,087

\* Audited up to 23th August 1894.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 18th October 1894, on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ... ..	83,370	Rs. 36,360	Mds. 2,30,840	Rs. 31,280	Rs. 7,430	(b) 75,070	14,181	14,300	28,481
Or per mile of railway ... ..	108'37	48'09	304'68	41'38	9'85	98'30	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year (a) ... ..	1,336,063	4,97,601	41,95,472	5,20,975	1,28,254	11,52,520	220,129	222,967	443,096
Total for 14 weeks ... ..	1,429,333	5,33,961	44,25,812	5,56,255	1,35,084	12,37,500	214,250	227,127	441,377
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open ... ..	91,286	37,999	3,00,820	31,404	9,396	68,891	14,316	15,735	30,051
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ... ..	120'75	50'26	397'91	46'95	12'43	109'64	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	1,351,496	5,24,727	33,07,536	4,43,198	1,31,927	10,99,892	234,579	201,167	435,746

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 18th August 1894.  
(b) Decrease compared with the corresponding period is due to slack traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 6th October 1894 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	13,256	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	11,510	0	0
Increase ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,746	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 6th October 1894 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	259	14	9
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	225	11	0
Increase ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	34	3	9
Receipts from 1st July to 6th October 1894 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,062	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,60,062	0	0
Increase ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,010	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 13th October 1894 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	12,582	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	12,417	0	0
Increase ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	165	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 13th October 1894 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	245	11	4
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	243	7	6
Increase ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	10
Receipts from 1st July to 13th October 1894 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,544	0	9
Corresponding period of 1893 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,72,469	0	0
Increase ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	0	0





APPENDIX TO

# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1894.

## NOTICES TO MARINERS.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 193.

[First Publication.]

#### CAUTION.

*Intended publication of a Weekly Summary of Notices to Mariners, by the Board of Trade.*

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 375 of 1894), issued by the Board of Trade, is republished for general information :—

A Weekly Summary of Notices to Mariners, containing all the Notices received at the Board of Trade subsequently to the date of publication of the latest Monthly Summary respecting any alterations in Lights, Buoys or Beacons, any newly discovered danger, or any alterations in or additions to the Admiralty charts, will be published by the Board of Trade, on or about the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th, of each month.

A Monthly Summary containing all the Notices received at the Board of Trade during the preceding eight months is also published on the first of each month.

Copies of these Summaries are supplied at all the Mercantile Marine Offices in the United Kingdom to Masters of "Foreign-going ships," and at all the Custom Houses, to Masters of "Home Trade" and Coasting Vessels, free of charge.

Copies of the Monthly Summary are also sent to the Government Shipping Offices at each Colonial and Indian Port, and to the British Consulate at each Foreign Port, for the inspection of Mariners who may not be in possession of the latest Summary.

In addition to the above, all the "Notices to Mariners," immediately they are published, are posted at all the Mercantile Marine Offices and Custom Houses in the United Kingdom for the inspection of Mariners and others interested.

If the information contained in these Notices is not made use of by Masters, Owners and Agents of ships, the responsibility rests with the parties who neglect to make use of the information gratuitously offered and abundantly circulated.

By direction of the Government of Bengal.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 16th October 1894.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 194.

[First Publication.]

CHINA SEA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

(1) *Flashing light on Guimaras island.*

THE British Admiralty has given Notice (No. 505 of 1894) that on 1st October 1894 a light will be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on the south-west extreme of Guimaras island, southern approach to Ilo Ilo :—

Guimaras light is a *group flashing* light, elevated 111 feet above the sea, showing *three white flashes* in quick succession, followed by a *red flash* every fifteen seconds, between the

bearings S. 9° W. through south, east, and north and N. 26° W., visible in clear weather from a distance of 16 miles.

The apparatus is catadioptric of the fourth order.

The light-house, 58 feet high, is of iron, cylindrical in shape and painted white and grey.

Approximate position on Admiralty Chart, No. 2578, lat. 10° 28' 20" N., long. 122° 28' W.

(2) *Cabezas shoal off the south point of Luzon.*

Also, that a rocky shoal upon which a least depth of 6 feet was found, lies off the south extreme of Luzon, one-third of a mile N. 20° W. from Kalantes bank. The shoal is circular in shape, and about one-third of a mile in diameter.

Approximate position on Admiralty Chart No. 2577, lat. 12° 30' 45" N., long. 124° 8' 50" E.

(Variation 1° Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 20th October 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 195.

[First Publication]

NEW ZEALAND—HAURAKI GULF.

*Beacon on reef in approach to Mahurangi harbour.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 507 of 1894) that a beacon has been placed on the reef off the mouth of Puhoi river, approach to Mahurangi harbour.

This beacon (named Brasier beacon) consists of an iron perch 12 feet high, surmounted by a black cage, and stands on the eastern part of the reef, with the south extreme of Horora island bearing N. 28° E., distant 1½ miles.

Approximate position : lat. 36° 32' 25" S., long. 174° 44' 55" E.

(Variation 14° Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 20th October 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 196.

[First Publication.]

KOREA, WEST COAST—YELLOW SEA.

*Wreck in the approach to Seoul.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 510 of 1894) that information has been received from Commander F. R. Pelly, H. M. S. *Porpoise*, dated 5th August 1894, that the wreck of the steamship *Kowshing* lies in the approach to Seoul, in a position dangerous to navigation.

The wreck shows two masts 30 feet above high water and lies with the following bearings :—South-east extreme of Shopaul island, N. 71° E., and the western extreme of the same island North.

Approximate position : lat. 37° 0' 45" N., long. 125° 58' 45" E.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 20th October 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 197.

[First Publication.]

CHINA SEA—FORMOSA—PESCADEROS ISLANDS.

*Lights at South Cape (Nan sha) and Fisher island (Litsitah) temporarily discontinued.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 170, dated 10th September 1894, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 514 of 1894) regarding the discontinuance of the lights at South Cape and Fisher island :—

(1) The light on South Cape (Nan sha), Formosa island, has been temporarily discontinued,

- Approximate position : lat.  $21^{\circ} 55' 0''$  N., long.  $120^{\circ} 50' 40''$  E.  
 2. The light on Litsitah point, the south-west extreme of Fisher island, Pescadores group, has been temporarily discontinued.  
 Approximate position : lat.  $23^{\circ} 32' 50''$  N., long.  $119^{\circ} 28' 5''$  E.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 20th October 1894

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 198.

[First Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—BORNEO, SOUTH AND EAST COAST.

*Regarding the buoys at the entrance to Barito river and strait of Laoet.*

THE following Notice to Mariners, issued by the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in Netherlands—India, No. 24, dated Batavia, the 17th September 1894, is republished for general information.

Notice is hereby given that—

1. The white buoy at the entrance to Barito river will be painted black.
2. A small conical black buoy will be moored in the fairway between Soewangi and Tampakan islands (Strait of Laoet) in 18 feet at low water spring tides on the following bearings:—

N. E. extreme of Soewangi island	...	...	South.
S. extreme of Boeroeng island	...	...	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

This notice affects the charts—

No. 66. Java Zee en aangr. vaarwaters, blad II	...	1894.
No. 67. Ingang van de Barito rivier	...	1892.
No. 121. Straat Mangkasar, blad II	...	1883.
No. 122. Zuidoostkust Borneo	...	1894.
No. 129. Borneo Zuidoostkust. Straat Laoet	...	1898.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 20th October 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 199.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

*A two-masted vessel placed as the Spit light-vessel—Rangoon river.*

IN continuation of Notice to Mariners No. 192, dated the 16th instant, issued by this office, a further telegraphic communication has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, stating that a two-masted vessel will be placed temporarily as the Spit light-vessel.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

CALCUTTA, the 22nd October 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 199.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—SIMONOSEKI STRAIT.

*Shoals found near Kanabuse.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 493 of 1894) that on a Japanese chart recently received the undermentioned shoals are shown and have been inserted in the Admiralty charts:—

1. A shoal of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms lies 3 cables W. by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. ( $S. 70^{\circ} W.$ ) from Kanabuse beacon, or approximately in lat.  $33^{\circ} 58' 20''$  N., long.  $130^{\circ} 58' 20''$  E.

2. A shoal of 4 fathoms, rock, lies 4 cables S.W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. (S.  $62^{\circ}$  W.) from Kanabuse beacon, or approximately in lat.  $33^{\circ} 58' 15''$  N., long.  $130^{\circ} 58' 15''$  E.

(Variation,  $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Westely in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 15th October 1894.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 190.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—PORT JACKSON.

*Amended sounding in East channel.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 501 of 1894) that attention has been drawn to the fact, that on certain Admiralty charts of Port Jackson, a sounding of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms is shown in the position,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cables S.  $88^{\circ}$  W. from the Obelisk on Green point, East channel.

The sounding in the above position should read  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, and not  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, as charted.

Approximate position, lat.  $33^{\circ} 50' 35''$  S., long.  $151^{\circ} 16' 30''$  E.

Variation  $9^{\circ}$  Easterly i 1894.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 15th October 1894.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 191.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

*Balasore Anchoring buoy relaid.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 87, dated 5th May last, issued by this office, the Port Officer, Chandbally, has given further notice, that the Balasore Anchoring buoy has been relaid in 22 feet reduced; Chandipore flagstaff bearing N.  $50^{\circ}$  W. magnetic.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 15th October 1894.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 192.

[Second Pulication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

*Rangoon river—Removal of the Elephant Spit Light Vessel.*

THE Port Officer, Rangoon, has given notice that the Spit Light Vessel below Elephant Point in the Rangoon river will be removed on the 25th October 1894.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 16th October 1894.



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1894.

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## PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,  
the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

## ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

1894.

## PROGRAMME OF THE TOUR OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN NOVEMBER.

					H. M.	
ov. 1st ...	Thursday ...	Darjeeling ...	Dep. ...	Noon ...		Departure private.
" 2nd ...	Friday ...	Motihari ...	Arr. ...	16 30		
" 3rd ...	Saturday ...	" ...	Halt ...	.....		Visit settlement camp at Haraj.
" 4th ...	Sunday ...	" ...	" ...	.....		Visit settlement camp at Madhuban.
" 5th ...	Monday ...	Bettiah ...	Arr. ...	6 19		Drive out to Lauriya and back.
" 6th ...	Tuesday ...	" ...	Halt.			
" 7th ...	Wednesday ...	" ...	Dep. ...	7 5		
" 7th ...	" ...	Segowlie ...	Arr. ...	8 2		Visit settlement camp at Bhakuria.
" 7th ...	" ...	" ...	Dep. ...	Afternoon ...		By road.
" 9th ...	Friday ...	Khatmandu ...	Arr. ...	" ...		" "
" 15th ...	Thursday ...	" ...	Dep. ...	Morning ...		" "
" 17th ...	Saturday ...	Segowlie ...	Arr. ...	" ...		
" 17th ...	" ...	Camp (Dholi) ...	" ...	14 10		By rail.
" 18th ...	Sunday ...	Camp.				
" 19th ...	Monday ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Arr. ...	Forenoon ...		By road.
" 20th ...	Tuesday ...	Siwan ...	" ...	11 10		By rail.
" 21st ...	Wednesday ...	Gopalganj ...	" ...	Forenoon ...		Drive out to settlement camp.

Nov. 22nd	...	Thursday	...	Hutwa	...	Arr.	...	H. M. Afternoon	...	Drive in from settlement camp.
"	23rd	...	Friday	...	"	...	Dep.	...	Early morning.	By road.
"	23rd	...	"	...	Siwan	...	"	...	9 30	By rail.
"	23rd	...	"	...	Gaya	...	Arr.	...	Afternoon.	
"	24th	...	Saturday	...	"	...	Halt	...		
"	25th	...	Sunday	...	"	...	"	...		
"	26th	...	Monday	...	"	...	"	...		
"	27th	...	Tuesday	...	"	...	"	...		
"	28th	...	Wednesday	...	"	...	"	...		} Visit different settlement camps in the Tikari Estate.
"	29th	...	Thursday	...	Nawadah	...	Arr.	...	Afternoon	
"	30th	...	Friday	...	Rajgriha	...	"	...	Forenoon	By road.
Dec. 1st	...	Saturday	...	"	"	...	Halt	...		"
"	2nd	...	Sunday	...	Bihar	...	Arr.	...	Afternoon	
"	3rd	...	Monday	...	Bakhtiarpur	...	Dep.	...	18 0	By rail. Join the mail train at Mokameh.
"	4th	...	Tuesday	...	Calcutta (Howrah)	...	Arr.	...	5 45	By rail. Arrival private.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be accompanied throughout the tour by Lady Elliott and Captain J. W. Currie, Private Secretary, and by Captain C. L. Gausson, Aide-de-Camp, from 1st to 7th November.

The Hon'ble C. E. Buckland, Revenue Secretary, will accompany His Honour from the 17th to 28th November, and Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, from 1st to 7th and 17th to 28th November.

All letters, parcels, &c., should be addressed "His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp," without the addition of any post town.

By order.

DARJEELING,

The 20th October 1894.

J. W. CURRIE, Captain,

Private Secretary.

#### No. 5035A.

GENERAL.—No. 1889A.D.—The 22nd October 1894.—Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E., Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is allowed leave for eight days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 1st October 1894.

No. 1934A.D.—The 24th October 1894.—Mr. B. G. Geidt, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Hooghly, is allowed leave for twenty-five days, under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st October 1894.

No. 1930A.D.—The 25th October 1894.—Maulvi Syed Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1932A.D.—The 25th October 1894.—Babu Kali Prosonno Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhali, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1939A.D.—The 25th October 1894.—Mr. W. H. M. Gun, District and Sessions Judge, Noakhali, is allowed leave for two months, under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 5034.—The 25th October 1894.—The following officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. F. F. Handley, I.C.S.	...	Furlough to 7th January 1895.
" F. N. Wright, I.C.S.	...	One week's furlough.
" S. O. Roberts, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector	...	Three months' furlough.
" F. C. Barnes, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery	...	Three months' furlough.

No. 2001A.D.—The 27th October 1894.—Mr. H. Luttmann-Johnson, Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Division, is allowed leave for one week, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th November 1894.

No. 1989A.D.—The 29th October 1894.—In modification of the order of the 16th June 1894, it is hereby notified that Mr. J. Pratt, District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, was on leave, under article 308 and note to article 307 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 10th July to the 3rd October 1894, both days inclusive.

*No. 1996 A.D.—The 29th October 1894.*—Mr. A. Earle, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to the third grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 2nd August 1894, *vice* Mr. Nanda Krishna Bose, confirmed.

Mr. Earle will continue to act in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors until further orders.

*POLICE.—No. 1991 A.D.—The 22nd October 1894.*—Mr. F. O. Daly, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Faridpur, is appointed to be in charge of the police of the district of Angul.

*No. 1994 A.D.—The 22nd October 1894*—Mr. C. E. Ezechiel, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Faridpur, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the District Police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. W. S. Cox, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

*No. 2005 A.D.—The 27th October 1894.*—Babu Girindra Chunder Mookerji, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, is transferred to Tippera, and is appointed temporarily, until further orders, to have charge of the district police of that district.

*No. 1983 A.D.—The 29th October 1894.*—Mr. R. F. G. Faussett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Gaya, on being relieved of the charge of the Muzaffarpur district police.

*No. 1985 A.D.—The 29th October 1894*—Mr. A. A. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on leave, is posted to Darbhanga, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. E. C. Paget, or until further orders.

*No. 1987 A.D.—The 29th October 1894.*—Mr. A. R. G. Hampton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Patna City Police, on being relieved of the charge of the Darbhanga district police.

*EDUCATION.—No. 1952 A.D.—The 27th October 1894.*—Babu Bepinvihari Gupta, Assistant Professor, Presidency College, was on leave, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 6th August to the 5th September 1894, both days inclusive.

*No. 1954 A.D.—The 27th October 1894.*—Babu Asutosh Pal, M.A., acted as Assistant Professor, Presidency College, on the 6th and 7th August 1894, *vice* Babu Bepinvihari Gupta, on leave.

*No. 1957 A.D.—The 27th October 1894.*—Mr. R. W. F. Shaw, Head Master and Superintendent, Christian Mission, Sibpur Civil Engineering College, acted as Assistant Professor, Presidency College, in addition to his own duties, from the 8th August to the 5th September 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Bepinvihari Gupta, on leave.

*ECCLIASTICAL.—No. 2007 A.D.—The 29th October 1894.*—The services of the Rev. J. G. S. Syme, Chaplain of Dum-Dum, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Panjab, with effect from the 8th November 1894, or from the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

*No. 2010 A.D.—The 29th October 1894.*—The Rev. A. B. Cogan, Officiating Chaplain of Howrah, is appointed to be Chaplain of Dum-Dum, with effect from the 1st November 1894, or from the subsequent date on which he may take over charge.

The following orders are republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

*No. 7053 G.—The 18th October 1894.*—Privilege leave of absence for twenty days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. W. Y. Reily, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kamrup, with effect from the 14th July 1894.

*No. 7064 G.—The 18th October 1894.*—Mr. J. A. Ezechiel, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Karimganj, on being relieved by Mr. A. G. Hallifax, I.C.S., is retransferred to Silchar as Assistant Commissioner.

*No. 7076 G.—The 19th October 1894.*—Mr. B. V. Nicholl, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, on being relieved by Mr. J. C. Arbuthnott, I.C.S., is retransferred to Dibrugarh as Assistant Commissioner.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(LAND REVENUE).

### NOTIFICATION—No. 940 T.R.

*The 27th October 1894.*—The following officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the district of Muzaffarpur, with effect from the dates on which they may join their appointments:—

- (1) Babu Jogendra Chandra Bhanja, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (2) Babu Chintaharan Chatterji, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.

O. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## NOTIFICATION—No. 948T.R.

*The 27th October 1894.*—The following officers are authorised, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer in the district of Muzaffarpur, under the provisions of that Act, so far as they relate to Revenue Officers:—

- (1) Babu Jogendra Chandra Bhanja, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (2) „ Chintaharan Chatterji, ditto ditto.

These officers are also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 1, Chapter VI of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 945T.R.

*The 27th October 1894.*—The following officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts of Champaran and Saran with effect from the dates on which they may join their appointments:—

- (1) Maulvi Abdul Hakam, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (2) Babu Himangshu Nath Chakravarti, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 948T.R.

*The 27th October 1894.*—The following officers are authorised, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer in the districts of Champaran and Saran, under the provisions of that Act, so far as they relate to Revenue Officers:—

- (1) Maulvi Abdul Hakam, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.
- (2) Babu Himangshu Nath Chakravarti, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector.

These officers are also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule I, Chapter VI of the rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 966T.R.

*The 29th October 1894.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101(2)(d) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record of rights prepared in respect of all lands included within the boundaries of Estate No. 6359, island chur Romesh, in the district of Backergunge.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat; and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity and boundaries of the lands held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The rent payable.
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION—No. 966T.R.

*The 29th October 1894.*—Under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, Babu Pyari Mohan Basu, Deputy Collector, is appointed to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer under the provisions of that Act so far as they relate to Revenue Officers, and is vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule I, Chapter VI of the rules under the said Act, for the purpose of making a survey and preparing a record of rights within the boundaries of estate No. 6359, island chur Romesh, in the district of Backergunge.

C. E. BUCKLAND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 5128Med.*—*The 26th October 1894.*—With effect from the forenoon of the 6th August 1894, Assistant Surgeon Norendra Nath Gupta is appointed temporarily to have medical charge of the civil station of Nonkhali, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. Peary Mohan Gupta, or until further orders.

*No. 5130Med.*—*The 26th October 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain F. O'Kinealy, Officiating Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 11th August 1893.

*No. 5132Med.*—*The 26th October 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain C. E. Sunder, Officiating Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 19th May 1894.

*No. 505T.*—*M.*—*The 27th October 1894.*—Assistant Surgeon Raj Mohan Banerji, temporarily in medical charge of the district of Palaman, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

*No. 5171Med.*—*The 30th October 1894.*—Under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Dr. S. J. Manook, Civil Medical Officer of Singhbhum, is allowed three days' privilege leave in extension of the leave granted to him in Government Notification No. 3667Med., dated the 4th September 1894.

*No. 5174Med.*—*The 30th October 1894.*—Surgeon-Captain J. G. Jordan, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Backergunge, is allowed privilege leave for sixty days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th November 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. This notification supersedes No. 3215Med., dated the 14th August 1894.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 5036A.

*No. 1919A.D.*—*The 24th October 1894.*—Babu Jaya Prosad Pande, Munsif of Muzaffarpur, is appointed to be an additional Munsif of the district of Tirhut.

*No. 1921A.D.*—*The 24th October 1894.*—Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed, additional Munsif of the district of Tirhut, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Muzaffarpur.

*No. 1908A.D.*—*The 24th October 1894.*—Babu Srinath Pal, Munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Khulna, in the district of Jessore, during the absence, on furlough, of Babu Bulloram Mullick, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

Babu Srinath Pal is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the sub-division of Khulna.

*No. 1910A.D.*—*The 24th October 1894.*—Babu Kali Kumar Sarkar, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Contai, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Srinath Pal, or until further orders.

*No. 2003J.D.*—*The 23rd October 1894.*—Babu Chet Narayan Saha is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Shaikhpura, in the district of Monghyr, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

*No. 2016J.D.*—*The 24th October 1894.*—Babu Chandi Persad Misra is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Monghyr Sadar Independent Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

*No. 2018J.D.*—*The 24th October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Janokee Nath Neogee of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Malda Sadar Independent Bench.

*No. 2021J.D.*—*The 24th October 1894.*—Rai Shib Chunder Banerjee Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate of the Bhagalpur Sadar Independent Bench, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*No. 2034J.D.*—*The 25th October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. Kenneth Cameron Williamson of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Rampur Hat, in the district of Birbhum.

*No. 2036J.D.*—*The 25th October 1894.*—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Rampur Hat, in the district of Birbhum, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Krishna Nath Mukerjee | Maulvi Mahomed Abdur Rauf.

*No. 2038J.D.*—*The 25th October 1894.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignations tendered by the undermentioned gentlemen of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Ghatal, in the district of Midnapore:—

Pandit Shumbhu Chandra Vidyaratna. | Babu Chandra Kumar Gui.

*No. 2040J.D.—The 25th October 1894.*—Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*No. 2059J.D.—The 25th October 1894.*—Mr. H. S. Johnstone, Superintendent of the Calcutta Police, in charge of the Detective Department, is appointed to act as Senior Superintendent, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Babu Srinath Pal, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st September 1894. Mr. Johnstone will, however, continue to remain in charge of the Detective Department.

*No. 2061J.D.—The 25th October 1894.*—Mr. R. Davies, Superintendent of the Detective Department, in charge of the 3rd Division, Town Police, Calcutta, is appointed to act for Mr. H. S. Johnstone, during the period the latter officiates as Senior Superintendent. Mr. Davies will, however, continue to remain in charge of the 3rd Division, Town Police.

*No. 2063J.D.—The 25th October 1894.*—Babu Brojendro Nath Chatterjee, 1st class Inspector, Calcutta Police, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. R. Davies, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st September 1894, and is placed in charge of the Northern Division, Suburban Police.

*No. 2099J.D.—The 27th October 1894.*—Babu Srinath Pal, Senior Superintendent, Calcutta Police, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of this Government dated the 1st September 1894.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION—2049J.D.

*The 25th October 1894.*—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulvi Hamidullah, authorizing him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar, within thana Keshabpur, in the district of Jessore.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.—No. 2050J.D.

*The 25th October 1894.*—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulvi Hamidullah, appointing him Kazi of thana Keshabpur, in the district of Jessore, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 2093J.D.

*The 27th October 1894.*—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Maulvi Rafiuddin, authorizing him to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Registrar, within thanas Amta, Bagnan, Ulubaria and Syampur, with head-quarters at Ulubaria, in the district of Howrah.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION—No. 2094J.D.

*The 27th October 1894.*—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulvi Rafiuddin, appointing him Kazi of thanas Amta, Bagnan, Ulubaria, and Syampur, with head-quarters at Ulubaria, in the district of Howrah, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

#### RAILWAY.

*The 26th October 1894.*

*No. 318.—Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for construction of a catch-water tank near Chandil station of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the villages of Sekli and Lengdih, pargana Patkoon, zilla Manbhum, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 27 acres 2 roods and 1 pole

corresponding to 88 bighas 4 cottahs and 2 chitaks of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid villages of Sekli and Lengdih.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

#### ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 30th October 1894.*

**No. 319.—Notification.**—The following extract from a Notification issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information :—

**No. 411, dated the 26th October 1894.**—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the 14th September 1894 :—

NAMES.	From	To
1	2	3
Odling, C. W.    *    ...    *    ...    *    ...    *	Chief Engineer, 3rd class    ...    *    *    *	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.    *    *    *

#### RAILWAY.

*The 30th October 1894.*

**No. 32C.—Declaration.**—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a goods platform and a goods approach road in the village of Chukle Waini, pargana Saraisa, zilla Darbhanga, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 acres, equivalent to 7 bighas 12 cottahs 9 chitaks of the standard measurement, bounded on the North by the Railway road; on the South by the patti of Jugdeo Narain Sing, jote Moti Sahu, mango garden of Sundar Jha, and patti of Budhi Rai, jote Asgar Ali, and patti of Ram Gulam Sing, indigo field of Hursingpur Factory; on the East by indigo zerat of Hursingpur Factory and parti patti of Ram Golam Sing and Budhi Rai; on the West by patti of Jugdeo Narain Sing, jote Moti Sahu, is required within the aforesaid village of Chukle Waini.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

**No. 323.—Notification.**—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required for a railway from Hili to Kaligunge and for a line of railway to connect the Northern Bengal with the Assam-Bengal Railway, notice is hereby given, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, that a survey party is about to take the field for the purpose of making a survey from Hili to Kaligunge and from Huldibari, through Bograbari, to a point on the Brahmaputra, opposite Goalpara, and thence on the right bank of the Brahmaputra to a point opposite Gowhati, and also for reconnaissance from a point on the Gitaldaha-Duubri road to a point near Bograbari, and in exercise of the powers conferred by the above-noted section 4 of Act I of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has authorized the Engineers for the time being engaged in this undertaking to enter upon and survey lands and to do all other acts required for the proper execution of their work as provided or specified in the said section.

F. J. JOHNSTONE,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 24th October 1894.*

**No. 316.—Notification.**—Mr. G. J. St. C. Sedgley, Assistant Engineer, Mahanadi Division, is granted privilege leave, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, for 17 days, with effect from the 9th November 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

*The 25th October 1894.*

**Notification No. 317.**—Mr. C. A. White, Executive Engineer, Balasore Division, having returned, on the forenoon of the 12th October 1894, from the furlough granted to him in this Government Notification No. 55, dated the 3rd March 1893, the unexpired portion of that leave, viz., from the 12th October to the 8th November 1894, is hereby cancelled.

*The 30th October 1894.*

**No. 321.—Notification.**—Babu Jagdam Sahai, Deputy Collector in charge of the Revenue Division, Orissa Canals, is granted privilege leave for 35 days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th November 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

**No. 322.—Notification.**—Babu Gopal Bullab Mittra, Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to hold charge of the Revenue Division, Orissa Canals, during the absence of Babu Jagdam Sahai, Deputy Collector, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

C. W. ODLING,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*The 26th October 1894.*

No. 101 Marine.—In continuation of this Department Notifications Nos. 63, 64 Marine, dated the 1st August, and 65, 66 Marine, dated 13th idem, it is hereby notified that Mr. E. G. Venn, Acting Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to this Government, held the appointment, *sub. pro tem.*, of First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to this Government, from the 17th August to the 21th October 1894, both dates inclusive.

2. This Department's Notifications Nos. 79 and 80 Marine, dated 4th September last, are hereby cancelled.

C. W. ODLING,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 5037A.

No. 1949 A.D.—*The 26th October 1894.*—The order, dated the 4th September 1894, granting leave for one month to Mauvi Fazl-ur-Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tippera, is cancelled.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 13682, dated the 25th October 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Ghose made over charge of the Motihari Jail to Surgeon-Captain J. W. Buchanan on the forenoon of the 8th October 1894.

No. 13707, dated the 25th October 1894.—Dr. Hay Jagannadhan made over charge of the Khulna Jail to Assistant Surgeon Nidhu Lall Halder on the afternoon of the 4th October 1894.

A. D. LARMORE,  
*For Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

## CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 9168, dated 23rd October 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Ghosh. Officiating Teacher of Midwifery in the Campbell Medical School, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 9228, dated 24th October 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Binode Behari Das, of the Naugaon sub-division and dispensary, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 9230, dated 24th October 1894.—Assistant Surgeon Baroda Kanto Roy, a supernumerary at the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the sub-division and dispensary at Naugaon in the Rajshahi district, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Binode Behari Das, or until further orders.

A. CROMBIE, M.D., *Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*for Insp.-Genl. of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.*

## HIGH COURT NOTICE.

## NOTIFICATION.

THE following circular order having been framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under the power vested in it by section 15 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, is published for general information.

By order of the High Court,  
H. W. C. CARNDUFF, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, the 26th October 1894.

## CRIMINAL.

No. , dated the 1894.

After Rule 41, clause (d), Chapter I at page 31 of the General Rules and Circular Orders (Criminal), insert the following:—

(dd) [*Warrants to issue when fine is realized in the Court of Session*].—When a Court of Session realizes a fine imposed by it on an accused person, it shall prepare the usual warrant for the realization of the fine and shall forward the warrant to the Magistrate of the district concerned with an endorsement thereon to the effect that the fine has been realized.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

*Results of the final Examination of the undermentioned Survey Schools for the year  
1894, arranged in order of merit.*

### CUTTACK SURVEY SCHOOL.

#### *First Division.*

Name of candidate.	Name of candidate.
Rasik Lal Basu.	Vikari Charan Mahanti.
Lalit Kumar Ghosh.	

#### *Second Division.*

Rai Mohan Basu.	Kulmani Mahanti.
Hara Nath Ghosh.	Harendra Kumar Guha.
Gangadhar Misra.	Chakradhar Mahapatra.

#### *Third Division.*

Banchanihi Jena.	Bidvadhur Dhal.
Sarat Chandra Gosvami.	Avinas Chandra Basu.
at Mahendra Kumar Chakravarti.	

### PATNA SURVEY SCHOOL.

#### *First Division.*

Satis Chandra Basu.	Chuni Lal Banerjee.
Kali Kumar De.	Akshay Kumar Sen.
Prakas Chandra Basu.	Srepati Mukherjee.
Upendra Lal Ghosh.	Banka Bihari Ghosh.

#### *Second Division.*

Syud Taqui Hussain.	Jyotish Chandra Singh.
Upendra Nath Das.	Muhammad Gafur.
( Ram Khelawan Singh.	( Syud Ali Hussain.
( Sarada Charan Ray.	( Radha Charan Bhattacharya.
Palak Dhari Lal.	Jagneswar Chakravarti.
Basanta Kumar Banerjee.	Syud Dildar Hossain.
Rameswar Dayal.	Wali Muhammad.

#### *Third Division.*

Zamir Haidar.	Dhananjay Ray.
Atul Chandra Sarkar.	Charu Chandra Bhattacharya.
Kali Prasanna Mitra.	Chuni Lal Chakravarti.
Biraj Kisor Mukherjee.	Jagdam Sahai.
Ram Prasad Singh.	Mahadeo Pande.
Syud Hussain.	Muhammad Wali.
Dhanuk Dhari Singh.	Radhika Prasad Ghosh.
Ravazat Hussain.	Harihar Prasad.
Muhammad Yasin.	Nizam Uddin Ahmad.
	Habib Ullah.

### DACCA SURVEY SCHOOL.

#### *First Division.*

Bilas Chandra Sen.	Ananga Mohan Chaudhuri.
Kailas Chandra Chakravarti.	Madan Mohan Malakar.
Ram Dayal Das Rajak.	

#### *Second Division.*

Radha Raman Pal.	Binod Bihari Ghosh.
Binod Bihari Mukhuti.	Pyari Mohan Basu.
Charu Chandra Sen.	Mahim Chandra Das.
Umes Chandra Sarkar.	Gouri Kamal Bhattacharya.
Jnanendra Mohan Guha.	Sarat Chandra Banerjee.
Chinta Haran Banerjee.	Aduri Khan
Syama Charan Bhaumik.	Giris Chandra Bhaumik.
Umes Chandra Chatterjee.	

*Third Division.*

Rasik Chandra Bhattacharya.  
 Joges Chandra Bhaumik.  
 Nitai Charan Bhaumik.  
 Umes Chandra Das Gupta, II.  
 Jogendra Chandra Bhattacharya.  
 Mohendra Chandra Ghosh.  
 Kamakshya Kumar Gupta.  
 Kali Mohan Sarkar.  
 Sasanka Mohan Adhikari.  
 Satis Chandra Rai.  
 Rajendra Kisor Chakravarti.  
 Asvini Kumar Chakravarti.  
 Barada Kanta De.  
 Jotindra Nath Chakravarti.  
 Uday Kumar Bakshi.  
 Akshay Kumar Chakravarti.  
 Chandra Kumar Chatterjee.  
 Umes Chandra Datta.  
 Lalit Mohan Bhattacharya.  
 Basanta Kumar Dhar.  
 Amar Chandra Bhaumik.  
 Durga Mohan Rai.  
 Chinta Haran Ghosal.  
 Madhab Chandra Pal.  
 Akshay Kumar Banerjee.  
 Gopal Chandra Lodh.  
 Banes Chandra Khasnavis.  
 Kadam Ali.  
 Sristi Narayan Kundu.  
 Chinta Haran Ghosh.  
 Joges Chandra Bhattacharya.  
 Sasi Bhusan Brahma.  
 Chandra Kumar Rai.  
 Nibaran Chandra Kar.  
 Amrita Lal Sarkar.  
 Purna Chandra Mandal.  
 Hari Mohan Ghatak.  
 Durgadhan Chakravarti.  
 Kali Prasanna Chakravarti.  
 Raj Chandra Das.  
 Kamini Kumar Dhar.  
 Sarat Chandra Sarkar.  
 Lalit Mohan Chakravarti.

Prem Lal Barua.  
 Basanta Kumar Bhaumik.  
 Prasanna Kumar Pal, II.  
 Bimala Charan Ghosh.  
 Lalit Mohan Sen.  
 Sarada Prasanna Sen.  
 Sarat Chandra Bhaumik.  
 Chandra Kisor Sen.  
 Bipin Chandra Datta.  
 Akshay Kumar Sen.  
 Rames Chandra Chaudhuri.  
 Giris Chandra De, I.  
 Umes Chandra Das Gupta, I.  
 Brajendra Kumar Ghosh.  
 Anath Bandhu Sen.  
 Bhuban Mohan Basu.  
 Hara Kumar Bhattacharya.  
 Gurn Das De.  
 Bhuban Mohan Banerjee.  
 Rasik Chandra Kusari.  
 Annada Kumar Rai.  
 Basanta Kumar Mitra.  
 Abhay Charan Halder.  
 Umes Chandra Guha.  
 Giris Chandra De, II.  
 Bhuban Mohan Bhattacharya.  
 Joges Chandra Basu.  
 Sita Nath Mukherjee.  
 Kali Mohan Banerjee.  
 Kedar Nath Bhattacharya.  
 Giridhar Sen.  
 Kailas Chandra Ghosh.  
 Ram Gopal Kar.  
 Sasi Mohan Datta.  
 Sita Nath De, II.  
 Kedar Nath Mukherjee.  
 Chandra Kumar Bhattacharya.  
 Sita Nath De, I.  
 Sarat Chandra Talukdar.  
 Durga Mohan Banerjee.  
 Prasanna Kumar Pal, I.  
 Aghor Nath Rai.  
 Mani Mohan Chakravarti.

**Subordinate Educational Service.**

*The 22nd October 1894.*—Maulavi Amjad Ali, B.A., third master of the Patna Collegiate School, acted in class V from the 12th March to the 15th May 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Bhagwan Chandra Datta, promoted.

Maulavi Abdul Hai, fifth master of the Patna Collegiate School, acted in class VI from the 12th March to the 15th May 1894, both days inclusive, *vice* Babu Bihari Lal Chaube, promoted.

A. CROFT,  
*Director of Public Instruction.*

**Office Memo.**

*Rules for appearing at the F.A. and B.A. Examinations for candidates from the Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle, who are not students of any affiliated institution.*

DEPUTY INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS, Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and *bona fide* Masters of English Schools, who have served as such for the full period of two academical years, or of six months in the case of those only who were admitted to a former examination of the same class, will be admitted to the above-mentioned examinations. The applications of schoolmasters should be accompanied by a certificate of length of service from the Secretaries or Managers of the schools in which they are employed, and should reach this office not later than the 1st January. The application of a schoolmaster for permission to appear at the F.A. or B.A. Examination should be signed by him in the presence of the Secretary or a member of the Managing Committee of the school in which he is employed. The application should be forwarded to this office for countersignature, and it will be sent back to him (the candidate), who will have to send it, together with the examination fee, to the Registrar of the University direct. Schoolmasters are not required to pay any fee for

getting their application for permission to appear at either of the above-mentioned examinations countersigned by this office.

2. Candidates for the B.A. Examination who are schoolmasters must also send in the Registrar's certificates showing that they have passed the F.A. Examination.

3. Candidates should read carefully the form of the certificate which this office is required to sign, and should be careful to supply all information and documents required, including the Registrar's receipt in the case of those schoolmasters who have been admitted to a former examination of the same class, without which the Inspector must decline to sign the certificate.

4. By *bond fide* masters of schools are to be understood masters who hold regularly paid appointments in English schools.

C. A. MARTIN,

Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle.

CHINSURA, the 12th September 1894

Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle Inspector's Office Memo.  
UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

PRIVATE STUDENTS.

1. *Private students* are those who do not appear from any school, or who have been transferred from one school to another *after the 31st August* without the consent of the Inspector. The term private students includes *schoolmasters*.

2. Private students must appear at the test examination of one of the following institutions:—

Those from the	At the test examination of
1	2
Howrah district ...	Howrah Municipal School.
Hooghly „ ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Burdwan „ ...	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
Bankura „ ...	Bankura Zilla School.
Birbhum „ ...	Birbhum ditto.
Midnapore „ ...	Midnapore Collegiate School.
Rajshahi „ ...	Rajshahi ditto.
Pabna „ ...	Pabna Zilla School.
Bogra „ ...	Bogra ditto.
Rangpur „ ...	Rangpur ditto.
Dinajpur „ ...	Dinajpur ditto.
Jalpaiguri „ ...	Jalpaiguri ditto.
Darjeeling „ ...	Darjeeling High School.

The examinations will begin on the 3rd of December 1894, and each private student will pay a fee of Rs. 2 to the head of the institution at which he appears for examination. The balance after payment of expenses (stationery) will go as remuneration to the examiners.

3. Applications for permission to appear must be sent so as to reach *this office* not later than the 10th November with the following information, &c.—

*From private candidates proper.*

- (a) The name of the school in which the candidate last studied.
- (b) The transfer certificate (in original) granted to the candidate from the same;
- or (c) (In the case of the candidate who previously appeared at the Entrance examination) the Registrar's receipt (in original) for the fee paid.
- (d) Age of the candidate.

*From schoolmasters.*

- (e) A certificate from the Secretary or proprietor of the school in which the candidate is serving to the effect that he has been a *paid* teacher of the school in which he teaches and has been so ever since the 1st June 1894. In case of a schoolmaster who has served *in more than one school*, he must produce certificates from the several schools in proof of his having been a *bond fide paid* teacher all along since the 1st June 1894.

Failing to produce the above certificate or certificates a schoolmaster will be subject to the rules applicable to *bond fide* private candidates.

4. If this office is satisfied that all is in order, the Inspector will countersign and return the application, and this then will be the candidate's passport for admission to the test examination.

5. The head-master of an institution (one of those named above) should direct private students to appear before him not later than the 15th December with their applications for admission to the Entrance examinations, and in the case of those candidates who have satisfied the test he will cause them to sign their application forms in his presence and will grant the necessary certificates, and then forward the applications to this office for countersignature, after which they will be sent by the Inspector *direct* to the candidates.

6. Expedition is necessary in carrying out all these instructions, and candidates should be *most careful* to give their names and addresses written legibly and distinctly, so that no mistake may be likely to occur.

7. *Under no circumstances should the entrance fee be sent to this office.*

8. Private students will understand that the test examination of any schools other than those named above will not be accepted by this office.

DATED ON TOUR,  
The 18th August 1894.

C. A. MARTIN,  
*Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle.*

## NOTICE.

### *Entrance Examination.*

A TEST examination of private students for admission to the ensuing Entrance Examination will be held at the Office of the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on Friday, the 7th, and Saturday, the 8th, December 1894. Only candidates residing in any of the districts of the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions will be admitted to the examination.

2. Only those candidates who have not studied in any institution since the 1st September 1894, will be recognized as private students. They will be required to furnish satisfactory proof that they have not read in any school from that date. They must also produce certificates of conduct and progress in studies from the authorities of the last school where they read, or, in the case of those who have not been in any school for more than a year, from some other reliable authorities.

3. *Bond fide* teachers employed in any of the schools in the Presidency Circle may be admitted to the examination, if they can produce certificates of service and character from their employers or from the Deputy Inspector of the district concerned.

4. Each candidate should submit to this Office, not later than the 27th November 1894, his application for admission to the test examination, stating the following particulars:—

(1) Age; (2) residence; (3) father's name; (4) second language besides English; and (5) whether he appeared at any previous Entrance Examination.

5. The admission-fee for the examination is Rs. 4 for each candidate, and is to be remitted with the application within the prescribed date, after which a fine of Rs. 2 is to be imposed for each week's delay.

6. Every private candidate must be accompanied for the purpose of identification by some person known to this Office, otherwise he will not be admitted to the test examination.

7. Candidates who are sent up by this Office must appear at the Calcutta Examination Centre.

8. Those that reside at a distance from Calcutta are to present themselves at the test examination held by the head-master of the local zillah school, on condition that they appear at the centre selected by the candidates from that institution.

### *F. A. and B. A. Examinations.*

Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and *bond fide* teachers of recognized English schools, in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions, who have served as such for full two academical years, or for six months in the case of those who have been admitted to a former examination of the same class, will be admitted to the above examinations on production of certificates of character and length of service (with dates) from their employers. Their applications must reach this Office on or before the 1st December 1894.

RADHIKA PRASANNA MUKHERJI,

*Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.*

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA,  
The 3rd October 1894.

## NOTIFICATION.

"Nutan Path," by Babu Chandra Nath Basu, M.A., B.L., is substituted for the late Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar's "Bodhodaya" as the authorised text-book in Bengali for the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination of 1896 and subsequent years until further orders.

A. CROFT,  
*Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*



## Sheriff's Office, the 19th September 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the year 1894 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 5th day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day, until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

E. TRELAWNY, *Sheriff*.

শরিক আফিস, সন ১৮৯৪ সাল তারিখ ১৯শে সেপ্টেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া বাইতেছে যে হবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোর্জদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৯৪ সালের ৫ই ডিসেম্বর বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত বসবে সন ১৮৯৪ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা বাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে কোর্জদারী মিলিল করিবেক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

ই: ট্রিলনি, শরিক।

## NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 1828B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1892-93, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 1st November 1894, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,105 chests, viz.—

			Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	1,510
Ditto ditto at the Ghazepore Factory	...	...	1,595
Total	...	...	3,105

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 25th November 1893, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th November 1894 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th November 1894, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th November 1894.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale down to December next about the date specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering the date should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATE.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory ; about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory ; about chests	Total ; about chests
On or about Monday, 3rd December 1894 ...	1,510	1,595	3,105

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. Bose, *Offg. Secy.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 25th September 1894.

## No. 1991B.

Notice is hereby given that the Twelfth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1892-93, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Banksall Street, on Monday, the 3rd December 1894, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,105 chests, viz.—

			Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	1,510
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory	...	...	1,595
Total	...	...	3,105

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 25th November 1893 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th December 1894 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 8th December 1894, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 18th December 1894.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. Bose, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 30th October 1894.

The following revised notification should be substituted for the notification of the same date published at page 1021, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th September 1894.

N. K. Bose, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., CALCUTTA, the 30th October 1894.

## NOTIFICATION.

The 25th September 1894.—In supersession of the rules made under the provisions of section 75 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and published under notification of the 2nd March 1887, at page 149, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem, the following rules are notified under the said section. The fee to be charged under rule 6 has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor—

1. Baggage includes all packages imported by a passenger for his own use or that of his family, which are not part of the cargo and are not manifested.

Baggage is not exempt from duty except under the circumstances mentioned below.

2. Baggage is exempt from duty only when it consists of articles free from duty or of *bond fide* wearing apparel and other articles of personal use, the property of the person whose baggage is being passed, or of any members of his family such as are in actual use at time of importation, or have been actually in use previously. It is in the discretion of the proper officer of Customs to determine, subject to the above rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage exempt from duty, or as goods liable to duty.

3. In Calcutta baggage officers will examine on board only such free baggage, not contained in soldered or nailed-down cases, as the passenger offers for examination; all other baggage will be sent to the baggage shed at the jetties in the case of vessels lying at the jetties; at the close of the day on which the vessel arrives, baggage landed from her will be sent to the Custom House. In the case of other vessels, baggage will be sent direct to the Custom House if unexamined.

4. It is optional with the proper officer of Customs to allow the cases of persons about to proceed up-country immediately to be passed without being opened. This discretion will never be exercised except on personal application of the owner of the baggage, or his or her representative: a detailed statement of contents and value, signed by the owner, must always accompany the application.

5. The Preventive officer should report at once whenever he detains any dutiable articles in order that a peon may be deputed to convey them to the Custom House.

6. A landing fee of eight annas per package will be charged on goods sent into the Custom House.

7. Preventive officers will, as far as practicable, see baggage put over the ship's side immediately after examination.

8. Preventive officers posted to passenger vessels are directed to land, with as little delay as possible, all baggage intended for the Custom House or import shed.

9. Preventive officers are not authorised to pass passengers' baggage after it has been placed in the jetty shed.

10. Officers are authorised to pass from on board all firearms in reasonable quantities and other dutiable goods belonging to passengers from a British Indian port, upon signature of the following declaration, reporting the number and nature of the articles so passed:—

"I hereby declare that my baggage includes no firearms or other dutiable articles belonging to a passenger from a foreign port, that is, from a port other than a British Indian port."

Name.

**Address\_**

The above order does not apply to ammunition, which Preventive officers are not authorised to pass.

11. They are further authorized to pass from on board ship, reporting having done so, (1) uniform and accoutrements belonging to a public servant for his personal use, (2) arms forming part of the equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military or police uniform, &c., upon signature of the following declaration :—

"I hereby declare I am a officer serving in India."

12. Passengers' baggage need not be detained owing to arms and ammunition or other dutiable articles being found in their boxes, unless they have in any way attempted to conceal them: in such cases the articles should not be passed.

13. Shipping bills are not required for the shipment of *bond fide* passengers' baggage.

14. Preventive officers should examine baggage brought for shipment to China, the Straits, Mauritius and Ceylon, and should report for orders any case in which they have good reasons to suppose that baggage for other ports contain dutiable or contraband articles.

**15. Passengers are allowed to embark and disembark at Diamond Harbour.**

(a) It will be the duty of the Preventive officer in charge of the station to see that neither opium nor ganja is taken on board of outward-bound vessels.

(b) Passengers landing at Diamond Harbour may be allowed to take their open baggage containing free articles only. Passengers desirous of leaving inward-bound vessels with the intention of embarking on board outward-bound ones will not be permitted to take with them any other than personal baggage, which must be examined in the usual way.

(c) No nailed-down packages, arms, ammunition, spirits or dutiable articles of any kind will be allowed to be transhipped. Any articles transhipped in defiance of this order will be seized and detained.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

N. K. BOSE, *Offg. Secretary.*

## ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

It is hereby notified for general information that at the bye-election held in Ward No. I of the Jainagar Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, on the 26th September 1894, Babu Bhupendra Narain Dutta was duly re-elected a Commissioner for that ward.

BANGSI DHUR BANERJEE, *Personl. Asst., for Comr. on tour.*

COMM'R'S. OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., *Calcutta, the 23rd October 1894.*

**NOTIFICATION.**

It is hereby notified for general information that at the bye-election held in Ward No. V of the Baduria Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas, on the 26th September 1894, Babu Chandra Nath Roy, zamindar, was duly elected a Commissioner, *vice* Babu Abani Nath Roy, deceased.

II. C. WILLIAMS, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESV. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 27th October 1894.





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1894.

PART I A.

## Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the "Gazette of India."]

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Home Department, is re-published for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### EXAMINATIONS.

*The 26th October 1894.*

No. 327. --With reference to Rules 5 and 10 of the Rules published with Home Department Resolution No. 218x.—188-199, dated 5th June 1894, and to Rules 2 and 6 published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated 10th instant, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices, and in the Clerical Establishments of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal, will be held at Calcutta, in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, and at Allahabad and Lahore, at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively, in January 1895. The exact dates will be notified hereafter. The hours of examination will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. daily.

The probable number of vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices to be competed for is sixteen. Of these, eight will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of such candidates, duly qualified, appear for the examination to be held at Allahabad and Lahore. The remaining eight vacancies will be offered for competition among the candidates examined at Calcutta, and such candidates, temporarily resident, but not domiciled in any of the Provinces enumerated above, as may be permitted to present themselves for examination at Allahabad and Lahore.

The probable number of vacancies in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal is ten. These will be reserved for candidates examined at Calcutta.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs. 10) into the nearest Treasury, and forward the Treasury receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Application for permission to appear at the examination should be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the date of this Notification and the 15th December next (inclusive).

\* (1) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government Office,—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

The attention of intending candidates is called to Rule 9 of the Rules published with the Home Department Resolution of the 5th June 1894, prescribing the particulars\* and documents which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

J. P. HEWETT,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are published for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Simla, the 25th October 1894.*

No. 579.—Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I., on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Assam from Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., C.I.E., on the forenoon of the 17th instant.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 25th October 1894.*

No. 290.—The Reverend W. P. G. Field, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 21st March 1894.

*The 26th October 1894.*

No. 296.—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1173, dated the 19th July 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules under section 36(a) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act No. VI of 1886:

1. The following fees shall be payable under section 35 of the said Act, namely:

	Fees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
For inspection of the descriptive list of registers or records delivered to the Registrar-General by Commissioners appointed under Chapter V of the said Act ...	1	0	0
For each copy of an entry in any register or record described in the abovementioned descriptive lists ...	1	0	0

Provided that soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Regular forces and all seamen shall be exempted from the payment of the foregoing fees, when the same are payable to a Registrar-General or a Government servant who is not a Minister of Religion.

2. When fees payable under the foregoing rule are received by a Registrar-General or any person being a Government servant and not a Minister of Religion, having the custody of any such registers or records as aforesaid, they shall be entered in a register and otherwise treated as if they were fees realized under the rules published under the Notification No. 1173, dated 19th July 1888, above referred to. When such fees are received by any other person, they may be retained by such person.

J. P. HEWETT,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

THE following order, issued by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATION.

#### FORESTS.

*Simla, the 19th October 1894.*

No. 1048-F.—Mr. E. P. Dansey, Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Punjab in charge of the provincial Forest Circle.

DENZIL IBBETSON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Simla, the 26th October 1894.*

#### JUDICIAL.

No. 980.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act, 1893 (56 and 57 Vic., c. 62), the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to fix the 1st day of April 1895 as the date on which the said Act shall come into operation.

## ORGANIZATION.

No. 981.—In pursuance of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act, 1893 (56 and 57 Vic. c. 62), under which the military control hitherto exercised by the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay will cease, the Governor-General in Council hereby announces the changes in the administration and organization of the Army of India, which will be carried out with effect from the 1st April 1895.

2. The Bengal Army will, for purposes of administration, be organized in two portions—the Bengal Command and the Punjab Command.

3. The Army of India will consist of the following Commands:

Punjab.		Madras.
Bengal.		Bombay.

These Commands will be under Lieutenant-Generals who will be styled the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and will all be under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the control of the Government of India.

4. Each Lieutenant-General Commanding will be invested with the powers detailed in Special India Army Circular of this date, and will be assisted by the Army and Departmental Staff specified in paragraph 9. The business now transacted by the Military Departments of the Governments of Madras and Bombay will be transacted by the Military Department of the Government of India, whenever, under the regulations in Special India Army Circular of this date, it cannot be disposed of by the Lieutenant-General Commanding, or by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

## COMMANDS.

5. In accordance with these arrangements, the district commands as now sanctioned with existing staffs will be distributed as follows—

## PUNJAB COMMAND.

*Head-Quarters—\**

1st class Districts.

Lahore.

Punjab Frontier Force.

Rawal Pindi.

2nd class Districts.

Peshawar.

Sirhind.

## BENGAL COMMAND.

*Head-Quarters—\**

1st class Districts.

Meerut.

Oudh.

2nd class Districts.

Allahabad.

Assam.

Bundelkhand.

Narbudda.

Presidency.

Rohilkhand.

## MADRAS COMMAND.

*Head-Quarters Ootacamund.*

1st class Districts.

Burma,

Secunderabad.

2nd class Districts.

Bangalore.

Belgaum.

Madras.

Mandalay.

Rangoon.

Southern.

## BOMBAY COMMAND.

*Head-Quarters Poona.*

1st class Districts.

Mhow.

Poona.

Quetta.

2nd class Districts.

Aden.

Bombay.

Deesa.

Nagpur.

Sindh.

## TROOPS.

6. The composition of the several forces will be as follows:

## BRITISH TROOPS.

The regiments, batteries, battalions, and companies stationed within the Command.

## NATIVE TROOPS.

*Punjab Command.*

*Cavalry.*—15 Regiments, viz., the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Bengal Cavalry; the four Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides.

\* Will be notified hereafter.

*Artillery.*—5 Batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force.

*Infantry.*—37 Regiments (40 Battalions), viz., the 14th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, and 45th Bengal Infantry; the nine Infantry Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Guides Infantry, and the 1st, 4th, and 5th, Regiments of Gurkhas.

*Bengal Command.*

*Cavalry.*—9 Regiments, viz., the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 14th Regiments of Bengal Cavalry.

*Artillery.*—2 Bengal Mountain Batteries.

*Sappers.*—Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

*Infantry.*—22 Regiments (24 Battalions), viz., the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 39th, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Bengal Infantry, and the 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas.

*Madras Command.*

*Cavalry.*—3 Regiments.

*Sappers.*—Corps of Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

Company of Burma Sappers.

*Infantry.*—32 Regiments.

*Bombay Command.*

*Cavalry.*—7 Regiments.

*Artillery.*—2 Mountain Batteries.

*Sappers.*—Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners.

*Infantry.*—26 Regiments.

LOCAL CORPS.

7. No change is made in the position of the Hyderabad Contingent or other corps under the Government of India.

8. MILITARY (AND MARINE) DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Secretary to the Government of India.

2 Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India.

3 Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Works.

Accountant-General (*ex-officio* Deputy Secretary, Finance Branch).

Deputy Accountant-General (*ex-officio* Assistant Secretary, Finance Branch).

Assistant Accountant-General (*ex-officio* Assistant Secretary, Finance Branch).

Director-General of Ordnance.

Deputy Director-General of Ordnance.

Director-General of Military Works.

Deputy Director-General of Military Works.

Commissary-General-in-Chief.

Commissary-General for Transport.

Superintendents, Army Clothing Department.

Director of the Army Remount Department.

COMMANDS AND STAFFS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

*Personal Staff.*

Military Secretary.

Persian Interpreter.

Three Aides-de-Camp.

GENERAL AND DEPARTMENTAL STAFF AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General in India.

Deputy Adjutant-General in India.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Assistant Adjutant-General—additional (temporary).

Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Assistant Adjutant-General (or Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General) for Royal Engineers.

Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.

Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

Brigade-Major to Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

Quartermaster-General in India.

Deputy Quartermaster-General in India.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—additional (temporary).



Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.  
 Assistant Quartermaster-General (Intelligence).  
 4 Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General (Intelligence).  
 4 Staff Captains or Staff Lieutenants (Intelligence).

Director of Military Education in India.  
 Judge Advocate-General in India.  
 Assistant Judge Advocate-General.  
 Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India.  
 Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India.  
 \* Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

#### 9. COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF THE PUNJAB.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

##### *Personal Staff.*

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.  
 Aide-de-Camp.  
 Native Aide-de-Camp.

##### *Staff.*

Deputy Adjutant-General.  
 Assistant Adjutant-General.  
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.  
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.  
 Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.  
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.  
 Assistant Quartermaster-General.  
 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.  
 Deputy Judge Advocate-General.  
 Inspector of Gymnasias.†  
 Inspector of Army Signalling.†  
 Superintendent, British Army Schools.†  
 Principal Medical Officer.  
 Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.  
 Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

##### *Departmental Staff.*

Inspector-General of Ordnance.  
 Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.  
 Commissary-General.

#### COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF BENGAL.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

##### *Personal Staff.*

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.  
 Aide-de-Camp.  
 Native Aide-de-Camp.

##### *Staff.*

Deputy Adjutant-General.  
 Assistant Adjutant-General.  
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.  
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.  
 Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.  
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.  
 Assistant Quartermaster-General.  
 Deputy Judge Advocate-General.  
 Principal Medical Officer.  
 Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.  
 Inspecting Veterinary Officer (Principal Veterinary Officer in India).

##### *Departmental Staff.*

Inspector-General of Ordnance.  
 Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.  
 Commissary-General.

#### COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF MADRAS.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

##### *Personal Staff.*

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.  
 Aide-de-Camp.  
 Native Aide-de-Camp.

\* The Principal Veterinary Officer in India will also be Inspecting Veterinary Officer of the Bengal Command.

† For the Punjab and Bengal Commands.

*Staff.*

Deputy Adjutant-General.  
 Assistant Adjutant-General.  
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.  
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.  
 Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.  
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.  
 Assistant Quartermaster-General.  
 Deputy Judge Advocate-General.  
 Inspector of Gymnasias.\*  
 Inspector of Army Signalling.\*  
 Superintendent, British Army Schools.\*  
 Principal Medical Officer.  
 Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.  
 Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

*Departmental Staff.*

Inspector-General of Ordnance.  
 Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.  
 Commissary-General.

## COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF BOMBAY.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

*Personal Staff.*

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.  
 Aide-de-Camp.  
 Native Aide-de Camp.

*Staff.*

Deputy Adjutant-General.  
 Assistant Adjutant-General.  
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.  
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.  
 Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.  
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.  
 Assistant Quartermaster-General.  
 Deputy Judge Advocate-General.  
 Principal Medical Officer.  
 Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.  
 Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

*Departmental Staff.*

Inspector-General of Ordnance.  
 Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.  
 Commissary-General.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

10. The appointments to 1st class district commands of officers of the British service will be made under existing rules, these officers being appointed by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India.

11. Appointments to 1st class district commands of officers of the Indian service, to all 2nd class district commands, and appointments of Colonels on the Staff, will be made under existing rules by the Governor-General in Council on the nomination of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

12. The Adjutant-General in India and Quartermaster-General in India will be nominated by the Commander-in-Chief in India; these nominations will be forwarded, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to the Secretary of State for India for confirmation, and for the concurrence in the case of an officer of the British service, of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Officers of all four Commands will be eligible for appointment to the Staff at the Head-Quarters of the Army in India.

13. Staff appointments which are not reserved for any particular branch of the service will, as far as possible, be equally divided between the British and Indian services, and an officer serving in one Command may be appointed to the Staff in any other. All appointments that may carry the rank of substantive Colonel will be made by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and in the case of officers of the British service, with the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Other appointments to the General Staff will, as a rule, be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the nomination of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding, subject to the approval of the Government of India. Station and other minor Staff appointments will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the nomination of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding. All regimental promotions of British Officers in Native corps will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General to whose Command the corps permanently belongs.

14. First appointments of British officers to native regiments will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India. The first appointment or promotion of a Native

\* For the Madras and Bombay Commands.

commissioned officer will be made on the nomination of the Lieutenant-General, and be subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government of India, and will be published in the General Orders of the Government of India.

15. All appointments in the—

Medical Department of the Army,  
Judge Advocate-General's Department,  
Veterinary Department,  
Ordnance Department,  
Military Works Department,  
Military Accounts Department,  
Commissariat-Transport Department,  
Clothing Department,  
Remount Department,

will be made under existing rules, except where otherwise specified. Departmental promotions will be notified in the *Gazette of India* or *London Gazette* in accordance with existing practice.

16. The Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, and the Principal Medical Officers of the several Commands and districts, if of the Army Medical Staff, as well as the Principal Veterinary Officer in India and Inspecting Veterinary Officers, will be appointed as at present by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India; officers belonging to the Indian Medical Service will be appointed by the Government of India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

17. Furlough or leave, other than privilege leave, will be granted to Lieutenant-Generals, General Officers Commanding districts, Deputy Adjutants-General of Commands, and officers at the head-quarters of the Army in India by the Commander-in-Chief. In the case of Lieutenant-Generals the approval of the Government of India is necessary. Furlough or leave to other officers will be sanctioned within the regulations by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces with which the applicant is serving. The grant of furlough or leave will be notified in the General Orders of the Government of India, the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief, or in the orders of the Command, as the case may be. Departmental officers, other than officers of the Military Accounts and Army Remount Departments, will submit their applications through the local head of the Department to the Lieutenant-General, who will grant the leave with the previous concurrence of the head of the department with the Government of India. When the furlough or leave is not provided for by regulations, the application will be referred for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief or Government of India as the case requires. In urgent cases the grant may be made in anticipation of sanction. Details of procedure for the grant of furlough and leave will be found in Appendix I of the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India of this date.

PENSIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

18. Pensions and retirements of commissioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army who may retire in India, will be granted by the Government of India.

DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS NOW PERFORMED BY THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

19. Questions which have hitherto been referred by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Madras and Bombay Armies to the Military Departments of the Governments of those presidencies will, in future, be decided locally or referred, where necessary through the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the Government of India. Business relating to estates of deceased commissioned and warrant officers, hitherto transacted by the Military Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, will in future be conducted by the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

RELATIONS OF THE STAFF AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA TO LIEUTENANT-GENERALS AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

20. The Adjutant-General in India will issue to the army in India all orders of the Commander-in-Chief relating to the *personnel*, duties, training, discipline, equipment, and general efficiency of the troops. The Quartermaster-General in India will continue to issue circulars and executive orders on matters customarily dealt with in his department. All decisions and instructions of the Government of India and of the Commander-in-Chief will be communicated to Lieutenant-Generals Commanding by the chief officer of the department concerned.

21. In all departmental matters affecting a department exclusively, which may necessitate reference to the Commander-in-Chief, the head of the department concerned will submit the matter to the Commander-in-Chief personally, or by minute paper or office note, and he will communicate the instructions received to the head of the department with the Command concerned, who will, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, give effect to the same. Papers on which the Commander-in-Chief may have passed decisions will be communicated to the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, or Principal Medical Officer to be noted. All questions involving military as apart from departmental matters should be

discussed with the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, or Principal Medical Officer, as the case may be, in order that military considerations or those affecting general military policy may be fully weighed before submission to the Commander-in-Chief.

22. When the Commander-in-Chief is on tour, heads of departments will forward all papers for submission to His Excellency to the Adjutant-General, or the Quartermaster-General in India, according to the nature of the business, who will communicate the Commander-in-Chief's orders thereon to the head of the department concerned.

23. There will be a Controller of Military Accounts with each Command who will be the financial adviser of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, as well as of the Government of India in the Military Department. The Controller will not be under the orders of the Lieutenant-General as regards his departmental duties, but only in matters of Military discipline.

24. All matters of primary importance, or which affect the Army at large or more than one Command, changes in regulations, in organization, or those in which a principle is involved, will be submitted by Lieutenant-Generals to the Commander-in-Chief in India. Other matters (which will be defined in the subsidiary orders of the Commander-in-Chief) of particular application or of purely local concern, but which may require to be submitted to the Government of India, will be dealt with by Lieutenant-Generals in direct communication with the Government of India.

The procedure here indicated will be adopted in Madras and Bombay as regards original references, which do not concern individual officers, from the 1st March 1895.

25. The Deputy Adjutant-General will be the channel through which all orders of the Lieutenant-General will be issued to the forces under his command. Departmental questions affecting troops in the Command should be discussed with the Deputy Adjutant-General before submission to the Lieutenant-General Commanding. On all purely departmental matters on which local heads of departments have taken their orders direct from the Lieutenant-General, they will issue them to their departments. On questions relating to the troops and departments generally, orders will be issued through the Deputy Adjutant-General.

26. All departmental matters of purely local concern affecting the troops in the Command, that the Lieutenant-General Commanding cannot himself dispose of will, subject to the reservations in paragraph 24 above, be dealt with by the local head of the department under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, in direct communication with the head of the department with the Government of India, who will, if necessary, refer the question to the Government of India.

27. The heads of departments with the Lieutenant-General Commanding will, under regulations detailed in Special India Army Circular of this date, communicate with the heads of their departments with the Government of India, or with the Commander-in-Chief in India, as the case may require.

Officers in charge of departments of military administration with each Command, except Controllers of Military Accounts, will act in regard to their executive duties in subordination to the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

28. Subsidiary instructions relating to the changes introduced by the reorganization of the Army herein announced, are detailed in the Special India Army Circular and the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India of this date.

#### RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 985.—M. H. C. Sterndale, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve.

#### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

##### APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1001.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

Surgeon-Captain Robert Forrest Dedrickson is re-appointed Surgeon, under the provisions of clause 119, India Army Circulars of 1894.

E. H. H. COLLEN,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1894.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 4092½M.—The 22nd October 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 6, clause (c) of the Bengal Ferries Act I of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to establish a public ferry at Santipur over the Subarnarekha river in the district of Balasore.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 5140M.—The 24th October 1894.*—Whereas a notification, No. 488M., dated the 2nd February 1894, was published at page 23, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th idem, sanctioning the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, to the Wards Nos. II, III, IV, and V of the Kumarkhali Municipality, in the district of Nadia, and whereas the Municipal Commissioners did not take action under section 222 of the Act to bring the provisions of such Part into operation within the said wards of the Municipality within 15 days of the publication of the notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, it has become necessary to renew the sanction then accorded. It is therefore notified for general information that, in exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Kumarkhali Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the said Part IX of the Municipal Act, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, to the aforesaid wards of the Municipality, and the levy under section 86 (f) of fees for the cleansing of all private latrines within those wards.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 5143M.—The 24th October 1894.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Bhagalpur Municipality, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of Part IX of the said Act to Wards IV, V and VI of the said municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the municipality.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 5148M.—The 26th October 1894.*—It is hereby notified that, under section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Acts IV and VI of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Roserah Municipality, in the district of Darbhanga, of Mr. C. J. Robertson to be their Chairman.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 5169M.—The 27th October 1894.*—In exercise of the power conferred on the Local Government by section 53, clause 3 of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act II of 1891, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to confirm the following bye-laws which have been framed by the Commissioners of the Rampur Boglia Municipality under clause I of the said section:—

1. No carriage shall receive a second class or third class license unless it be in a clean and safe condition, have sufficient room to seat four persons, and have stout axles, springs and wheels and two good lamps. Carriages of the description known as *Tom-tom* or *Dog-cart* shall be registered in the third class, and shall have one light on the right side.

2. When the carriage is drawn by a single pony or a pair of ponies, each pony must be in a fit condition and at least three years old.

3. No animal shall be deemed fit for its work, unless it is so in respect of age, muscle and condition, and equal to the work of drawing the carriage.

4. Fitness of the carriages and animals referred to in the above bye-laws shall be decided by the registering officer.

5. Every place where any hackney carriage, horse or pony is kept shall be open to the inspection of the officer of the Department at any time between sunrise and sunset.

6. The owner, driver or person in charge of a public conveyance in which any person suffering from small-pox or other infectious disease has been carried, shall immediately provide for the disinfection of the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

7. No person who is suffering from small-pox or any other infectious disease shall enter a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver or person in charge of such conveyance that he is so suffering.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act relating to the public conveyance for the time being in force, no owner, driver, or person in charge of a public conveyance shall be bound to carry any person suffering as aforesaid in such conveyance unless the demand made by him for sufficient compensation for the loss and expense he must incur in disinfecting such conveyance is first of all settled.

8. Under section 54 of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act of 1891, whoever infringes any of these bye-laws shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 5181M.—The 30th October 1894.*—It is hereby notified that under section 17 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, as amended by Acts IV and VI of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Jhalda Municipality, in the district of Maubhum:—

Babu Kedar Krishna Banerjee.  
Ramtarak Ghosh.  
Kali Prasad Kundu.  
Jogendra Dutta.

Babu Bichuk Lal.  
Puran Marwari.  
Behari Lal Chowdhury.  
Kali Charan Chakravarti.

Babu Banwari Lal Hazra.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 5183M.—The 30th October 1894.*—It is hereby notified that under section 23 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1894, as amended by Acts IV and VI of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Babu Kedar Krishna Banerjee to be the Chairman of the Jhalda Municipality in the district of Maubhum.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## DECLARATION.

*No. 5145M.—The 26th October 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a public recreation ground, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land Nos. 129-4, 129-5, and 129-6, Machooa

Bazar Road, in the town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, measuring more or less 3 bighas 10 cottahs and 3 square feet, are required. The boundaries of the land are as follows :—

*Plot marked E-1 on plan.*—On the North No. 129-3, Machooa Bazar Street; on the South a new road; on the East partly a new public road and partly No. 129-3, Machooa Bazar Road; on the West Machooa Bazar Bye-Lane.

*Plot marked F.*—On the North, South, and East new public roads; on the West Machooa Bazar Bye-Lane.

*Plot marked G on plan.*—On the North, South and East new public roads, and on the West Machooa Bazar Bye-Lane.

*Plot marked H on plan.*—On the North and East new public roads; on the South Machooa Bazar Road; on the West Machooa Bazar Bye-Lane.

A plan and specification of the land to be acquired are filed in the office of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta for public inspection.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5151 Med.—The 27th October 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Monghyr District Board for a public purpose, viz., for constructing a dispensary building at Jamalpur in the village of Jamalpur, pargana Pharkia, zilla Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 bighas 15 cottahs and 11 dhooors of standard measurement, is required. The land is bounded on the East by the jote of Chandiprosad, on the South by that of Olubila Dhanook and Chandi Prosad, on the West by Jagir Berj Mohan, and on the North by the District Board road Gogri to Bhatkar.

A plan has been made of the plot in question, and it may be inspected by any one concerned at the Monghyr Collectorate Office.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5176 M.—The 30th October 1894.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Baidyabari Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a road leading from Sheoraphuli to Pearapur (khas mahal) in the village of Sheoraphuli, pargana Boroe, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, sixteen cottahs and one chi ak of standard measurement, is required. The land is bounded on the North by a part of Pearapur road, mal lands of Srimati Patitbabani Dassi, Ekadashi Jele, Adyata Das, lakhraj lands in jote of Kobul Jele and the khas mahal lands of Raghu Nath Jele; on the East by Sheoraphuli Municipal road; on the South by lakhraj lands of Sasi Bhusan Mukerjee and others and jote lakhraj of Kobul Jele, mal lands of Adyata Das, Ekadashi Jele, and Srimati Patitbabani Dassi and Khetter Das which are not to be acquired; on the West by jote of Nufar Majee.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. BOLTON,  
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*







# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1894.

## PART II.

### Advertisements.

[N. B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

### LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the shares of the debtors in the undermentioned estates paying Government revenue over Rs. 500 will be sold in the Court of the Certificate Officer of Patna on the 10th November 1894, in execution of the certificate filed for recovery of public demands under Act VII :—

Number of certificate.	Names of the debtors whose interest will be sold.	Extent of the shares to be sold.	Names of mahal and pargana.	Sader jama of the mahal.	Tauzi number.	Description of the demand.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
104 of 1894-95	Ghah Habibul Rahman alias Shah Mobark Humain.	5 dams ...	Madhopur, pargana Pillich	Rs. A. P. 987 12 3	108	Rs. A. P. 33 2 3	With costs.
178 "	Wali Ul Huq, heir of Mussamat Sharfan.	5 " ...	Gokhulpur, pargana Pillich	745 11 2	65	28 10 0	Ditto.
200 "	Mussamat Ekbalun-nissa ...	1 dam ...	Jiar, pargana Bihar ...	2,347 12 0	247	18 4 10	Ditto.
221 "	Dooli Chund and Dirgopal Lall.	2 dams ...	Nandan, pargana Telhada...	2,826 10 8	322	6 7 1	Ditto.
228 "	Syed Mohamed Yasin, Mussamat Sultan-un-nissa and Syed Shah Mohamed Sajjad.	10 " ... (share of each judgment-debtor).	Sarandi, pargana Telhada...	601 5 4	380	100 5 9	Ditto.
9 "	Lalla Pershad himself, and guardian of Narain Pershad and Shew Nandan Pershad, minors.	5 dams ...	Poona Motaliqe Lat, Poona Chariari.	641 1 1	69	51 0 2	

Bankipore, the 23rd October 1894.

(716—1)

BRIJ BANSI SAHAY, Certificate Officer.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th September 1894, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Champaran will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 29th November 1894, at Motihari for the said arrears.

The shares of Raja Deonandun of Sheohur and those of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, minor, of Tikari, under Court of Wards, have been excluded :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
315	Jogowlia, pargana Mehsi.	Rs. A. P. 3,201 1 1	Nil	67. 3p. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	Rs. A. P. 1,250 6 8	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 2,335 15 9	Arrears due on account of tauzi fraud.
400	Persownkheim, pargana Mehsi.	3,106 11 9	Nil	Whole estate, excluding the shares of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh and Raja Deonandun Singh, under Court of Wards.	Narsingh Narain Singh and others.	Excluding the revenue due from the shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	1,870 10 3	Ditto.
462	Rara Shanker, pargana Mehsi.	1,482 10 8	Nil	67. 3p. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	679 2 8	.....	698 6 9	Ditto.
613	Mehsi, pargana Mehsi	763 8 9	Nil	Whole estate except the shares of Sheohur Raja Deonandun Singh and Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, Tikari, under Court of Wards.	Mooni Ram Chowdhari and others.	Excluding the revenue of both shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	157 4 6	Ditto.

Champaran Collectorate, the 3rd September 1894.

W. D. BLYTH, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Champaran, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 29th November 1894, equivalent to 16th Aghlan 1302 Fusi, Thursday, at after 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

N.B.—The shares of Raja Deonandan Singh of Sheohur and those of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, minor, of Tikari under Court of Wards, have been excluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
315	Jogowlia, pargana Mehsi.	Rs. A. P. 3,201 1 1	Nil	67. 3p. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	Rs. A. P. 1,250 6 8	Rs. A. P. .....	Rs. A. P. 2,335 15 9	Arrears due on account of tauzi fraud.
400	Pursowni Kheim, pargana Mehsi.	3,106 11 9	Nil	Whole estate, excluding the shares of Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh and Raja Deonandan Singh, Court of Wards.	Narsingh Narain Singh and others.	Excluding the revenue due from the shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	1,870 10 3	Ditto.
462	Rara Shanker, pargana Mehsi.	1,482 10 8	Nil	67. 3p. ... ..	Raja Sheoraj Nandan Singh.	679 2 8	.....	698 6 9	Ditto.
613	Mehsi, pargana Mehsi	763 8 9	Nil	Whole estate except the shares of Sheohur Raja Deonandan Singh and Raja Gopal Saran Narain Singh, Tikari, under Court of Wards.	Mooni Ram Chowdhari and others.	Excluding the revenue of both shares under Court of Wards as per column 5.	.....	157 4 6	Ditto.

Champaran Collectorate, Motihari, the 17th October 1894.

W. D. BLYTH, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859 (read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868), that the undermentioned tenures in the directly-managed estate of pargana Chabiskud, taluk Krishna Chandra in the district of Puri, will be put up for sale at the Office of the Collector of that district on the 6th November 1894, at 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of tenure, mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole tenure.	Whether the whole tenure is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
50	Manza Jagadal, Padhani, in the directly managed estate of taluk Krishna Chandra, pargana Chabiskud.	Rs. A. P. Rent 1,117 15 6; Cesses (90) 12 9 Total 1,208 12 34	The whole	.....	Bidyadhar Saha, Bathi Palai, Bidyadhar Palai, Arat Dass, Avi Palai, Uchhab Padhan, Fagu Padhan, Uchhab Padhan, and Somnath Dass.	Rs. A. P. .....	Rent Rs. A. P. 196 7 74 Cesses 55 12 9 Total 257 4 43 for 1301 Umil.	Rs. A. P. .....

Puri, the 5th September 1894,

H. B. H. COX, Offg. Collector.

## Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated in the district of Muzaffarpur, will be put up to sale at 10 o'clock on the 1st November 1894 at the Muzaffarpur Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

## Conditions.

- 1st.—The amount of bid should not be less than the price shown against each lot. The lots will be sold to the highest bidders with or subject to an annual revenue shown against each lot.
- 2nd.—One-fourth of the amount of bid must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
- 3rd.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale:—

Name of district.	Pargana and estate.	Number of mile.	NUMBER AND AREA OF EACH PLOT.		Boundary of each sale lot.	Total area of each sale lot in local bighas.	Price of each sale lot.	Annual revenue of each sale lot.
			Number.	Area in local bighas.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Muzaffarpur.	Bela Chapra, chukla nai pargana Bisara.	3 & 4	5 6 7 8	B. K. D. 1 5 1 0 1 6 0 7 4 0 2 10	On the north and south by zamindari land in Belachhapra lakhrai, and on the east and west by land along Dalsingh sarai road in mauza Kanbaur, tauzi No. 6901.	B. K. D. 1 16 7	Rs. A. P. 163 9 3	Rs. A. P. 0 14 7
	Ditto, ditto ...	4	11 12	2 9 2 1 18 6	On the north and south by zamindari lands in Belachhapra, tauzi No. 12300, and on the west by road lands of estate 6001, and on the east by road lands in mauza Dhiran Chhapra.	4 7 8	303 4 9	2 3 0
	Dhiran, Chhapra, Chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	4	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 27	0 3 0 0 4 4 0 1 18 0 2 9 0 0 18 0 1 15 0 8 9 0 10 5 0 10 1 0 9 11 0 9 6	On the north by road land in mauza Rohoa Apo-chh, on the west by road-land in Bela Chapra, on the south by zamindari land in mauza Dhiran Chhapra, and on the east by roadland in estate No. 6394.	3 1 6	275 13 7	1 8 0
	Raghunathpur, Jagdis, Chukla nai pargana Bisarah.	4 & 5	29 40 41 42	1 11 9 1 0 10 3 16 2 3 0 6	On north and south by zamindari land of mauza Raghunathpur, on the west by roadland in estate No. 6401, and on the east by road land of Rohoa Rajaram.	0 8 7	675 14 8	3 1 3
	Rohoa Raja Ram, Chukla nai pargana Bisarah.	5 & 6	43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63	0 10 17 0 8 0 0 16 7 0 6 7 0 4 11 0 6 13 1 18 1 1 5 14 0 4 4 0 12 16 0 10 13 0 14 10 1 1 12 0 8 12 0 7 17 0 4 14 0 6 17 0 0 5 1 18 7 0 17 6 0 9 2	On the north and south by zamindari lands and mauza Rohoa Rajaram, on the west by road lands of mauza Raghunathpur, and on the east by roadland in mauza Bishunpore Pirtam alias Pahladpore, tauzi No. 10825.	13 13 5	847 4 3	4 11 8
	Munkagazi, ch. nai pargana Bisarah.	7	72 73	1 1 17 0 3 16	On the north by zamindari land in Rohoa Megh, on the south by zamindari land in mauza Munkagazi, on the west by road land in estate No. 10825, and on the east by road land in Gajsinghpore.	1 5 13	92 2 10	0 5
	Chhapra Roopnath, chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	7 & 8	80 81 82 83 84 86 87	1 4 19 1 13 17 0 3 19 0 1 16 0 7 2 1 19 2 1 12 3	On the north and south by zamindari land of mauza Chhapra Roopnath, on the west by road land in Rohoa Megh, tauzi No. 5914, and on the east by road land of mth. Rohoa Megh.	6 13 18	480 3 3	2 11 6
	Parasotimpur, chakla nai pargana Bisarah.	10	123 124	0 10 4 1 3 0	On the north and south by zamindari land of Parasotimpur, tauzi No. 6183, on the west by road land of mauza Bishunpore Jainaraga, and on the east by road lands in estates Nos. 6182 and 6184.	1 13 4	119 5 0	0 10 9
	Siho, pargana Siroa ...	12	145 146	3 12 9 4 4 13	On the north and south by zamindari lands in mauza Siho, tauzi No. 7337, on the west by road land of estate No. 7347, and on the east by road land of mauza Siho.	7 17 2	282 4 8	1 0 0
	Ditto ...	12 & 13	147 148 149 150 151 152	0 9 5 1 15 14 0 2 13 0 10 1 0 14 1	On the north and south by zamindari lands of mauza Siho, on the west by road land of mauza Siho, and on the east by road land of mauza Miraulia.	3 11 14	128 13 5	0 10 3
	Moradpur, Bangra, pargana Siroa.	23 & 24	255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262	1 4 18 1 18 2 4 0 10 3 17 4 2 8 7 2 8 6	On the north and south by zamindari land in mauza Moradpur Bangra, tauzi No. 7523, on the west by road land in mauza Babaudinpure, and on the east by land, on both sides of Dalsingh Sarai road, in the district of Darbhanga.	16 3 13	1,101 1 7	6 9 4

Muzaffarpur, the 28th September 1894.

J. H. LMA, Offg. Collector.

District Charitable Society.

Abstract of Cash Accounts of the Central Office for the month September of 1894.

Budget for 1894.	RECEIPTS.	September 1894.	From 1st January to 30th September 1894.	Budget for 1894.	PAYMENTS.	September 1894.	From 1st January to 30th September 1894.
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
14,400 0 0	Subscriptions—				District Committee, monthly grant ...	950 1 0	8,080 14 4
12,475 15 8	From Government ...	1,200 0 0	10,800 0 0	11,531 1 4	{ Native Committee, monthly grant ...	1,538 6 8	14,880 13 0
11,600 0 0	„ Calcutta Municipality ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	21,140 14 0	{ Ditto, refund of deposit... ..	207 8 0	1,508 0 0
	„ the public ...	140 0 0	10,380 15 3		{ Commissioner of Police, for casual relief and rations. ..	425 0 0	2,723 15 0
	Donations and new subscriptions ...	80 0 0	8,572 10 3	3,900 0 0	{ Ditto ditto, for establishment Booking Clerk, E. I. B., Howrah, for Railway passes. ..	75 0 0	675 0 0
	Allowances towards cost of establishment—				Pensions paid through Central Office ...	135 0 0	805 0 0
3,000 0 0	From Government ...	250 0 0	2,250 0 0	3,564 0 0	Schooling-fees, ditto ...	311 0 0	2,630 0 0
600 0 0	„ Mutiny Relief Fund ...	50 0 0	450 0 0	3,900 0 0	Alms House:— Establishment ...	39 0 0	270 0 0
000 0 0	{ Alms House proceeds ...	.....	01 5 2	11,688 0 0	Dieting ...	325 0 0	2,965 0 0
1,180 0 0	„ Bakery ...	54 5 0	803 13 6		Bakery ...	882 11 0	7,641 4 6
33,418 9 1	Interest on Invested Funds ...	.....	807 8 0		Municipal taxes ...	102 10 6	1,139 9 5
	„ on Trust Funds ...	.....	25,007 10 9	1,500 0 0	Contingencies ...	170 4 3	1,373 5 3
	Legacies (nett) ...	.....	1,240 10 9		Boots and shoes ...	.....	105 10 0
5 0 0	Miscellaneous accounts ...	0 6 8	5 0 0	794 8 0	Clothing and bedding... ..	.....	768 0 0
5,688 0 0	Mutiny Relief Fund for pensions ...	408 0 0	6,727 4 0	1,277 4 0	Municipal taxes ...	310 5 0	957 15 0
	Deposits ...	38 11 8	400 6 10		Repairs ...	3,000 0 0	10,708 10 6
	Advances ...	5 0 0	306 3 6		Lepor Asylum:— Establishment ...	.....	188 0 0
	Native Committee's Deposit ...	.....	1,308 1 1		{ Ditto, &c. (for Dec. 1893). ..	.....	674 10 0
	Refund on Special Relief Account ...	89 10 3	509 0 3	10,218 0 0	Work-ahed ...	1,768 7 6	10,250 0 0
5,080 0 0	Work-ahed casual relief ...	2 0 0	687 11 3	6,054 0 0	{ Central Office:— Re-establishment ...	554 8 0	4,087 10 8
	Sale proceeds of G. P. Notes on Invested General Fund. ..	183 0 0	2,164 12 1	440 0 0	Commission on collections. ..	12 10 0	290 8 1
	H. R. Kelly Memorial Fund ...	.....	1,727 0 6	300 0 0	Auditing fees ...	150 0 0	300 0 0
	Government grant for Alms House repairs. ..	.....	6,060 12 0	540 0 0	Rent ...	45 0 0	405 0 0
				1,080 0 0	Contingencies ...	80 10 0	1,224 0 0
				1,050 0 0	Printing and advertising ...	70 11 6	1,234 4 0
				850 0 0	{ Interest on overdraft ...	6 5 6	248 6 5
				5 0 0	{ Bank's commission ...	.....	95 12 2
				5,688 0 0	Law charges ...	.....	5 0 0
					Mutiny Relief Fund, pensions ...	408 0 0	6,727 4 0
					Deposits ...	139 4 4	097 5 4
					Advances ...	41 0 0	408 19 0
					Special Relief (on Casual Relief Orders) ..	41 8 0	471 9 0
							1,070 12 0
	Total ...	2,510 1 2	1,01,628 11 9		Total ...	11,400 12 10	57,360 8 5

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Receipts as above ...	1,01,628 11 9	Payments as above ...	87,308 8 5
Overdraft in Bank of Bengal on the 30th September 1894 Rs. 6,054-10-7 less Rs. 513-10-0, cash balance on that date ...	5,541 0 7	Overdraft in Bank of Bengal on 31st December 1893, Rs. 20,104-12-0, less Rs. 301-8-7, cash balance on that date ...	19,803 3 11
Total ...	1,07,169 12 4	Total ...	1,07,169 12 4

CALCUTTA,  
The 24th October 1894.

K. MALLIKA,  
Accountant.

PATRICK MCGUIRE,  
Secretary.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd October 1894.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government securities ...	92,05,919	0 0
Reserve Fund ...	61,00,000	0 0	Other authorized investments ...	78,05,628	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Rs. 87,66,831	4 6	Loans on Government and other authorised securities ...	75,09,467	0 11
Ditto ditto at Branches ...	94,46,748	3 6	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ...	1,09,89,282	13 2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	4,90,06,253	1 10	Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,04,20,769	4 7
Bank Post Bills, &c. ...	3,90,698	11 3	Balances with other Banks ...	3,61,865	7 10
Sundries ...	24,31,500	13 2	Bullion ...	1,069	10 4
			Dead Stock ...	12,90,258	9 1
			Stamps ...	9,842	7 8
			Sundries ...	14,49,306	6 5
				5,91,03,286	12 0
			Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,87,14,047	5 2
			Cash & Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,83,24,698	1 1
				3,70,38,745	6 8
Rupees ...	9,61,42,032	2 3	Rupees ...	9,61,42,032	2 3

BANK OF BENGOAL  
Calcutta, the 25th October 1894.

F. T. LEWIS, Chief Accont.  
Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.  
Percentage 52-3.

By order of the Directors,  
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
(718—1)

## No. 41.

**SEALED** tenders for the supply to the Madras Commissariat of country-manufactured matured rum at the stations and in the quantity noted in the memorandum at foot will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras, up to 12 noon on the 11th December 1894, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras up to 4 o'clock p.m. on the 10th December 1894. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of rum."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, but the term of contract must be as noted below, and the rate an average for the whole period. Government shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing; but, in the event of the tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government promissory notes or Bank of Bengal or Madras or Treasury receipt\* for Rs. 1,255. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

\* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

*Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.*

Station.	Estimated quantities.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
Madras Commissariat Storekeeper-General.	32,143 Imperial gallons of country manufactured and matured rum at 5° over-proof, being the equivalent of 45,000 Imperial gallons at 25° under-proof.	Delivery to commence from the date of acceptance and to be completed by 28th February 1895.

B. GOMPERTZ, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Comy.-Genl.,

*Commissariat Storekeeper-General.*

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Madras, 12th October 1894.

## No. 42.

**SEALED** tenders for the supply to the Madras Commissariat of country-manufactured cotton cloth for barrack and hospital mattresses and pillow-cases for one year, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896, at the stations and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras, up to 12 noon on the 21st November 1894, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office at Madras, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras up to 4 o'clock p.m. on the 20th November 1894. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country manufactured cotton cloth."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period. The Commissary-General shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government promissory notes or Bank of Madras or Bengal or Treasury receipt\* for an amount equal to 2 per cent. of the value at

the tendered rate of one year's supply of the quantity tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 605. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8. A sample of the cloth to be supplied can be inspected at, or had for inspection on application from, the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Madras.

Station.	ESTIMATED QUANTITIES—		
	For barrack and hospital mattresses, 59" wide, in lengths of 28½ yards each.	For barrack and hospital pillow-cases, large, 30" wide, in lengths of 31 yards each.	For hospital pillow-cases, small, 26" wide, in lengths of 29½ yards each.
1	2	3	
<i>Schedule No. 4.</i>	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
Madras Commissariat Storekeeper-General	62,500	11,200	1,100

B. GOMPERTZ, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Comy.-Genl., Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, 12th October 1894.

## Oudh Forest Department.

## BARHAMGHAT DEPOT.

## ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of *sāl* beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—

**BEAMS**—21 feet length, at Rs. 2.10 per cubic foot.

22 " " 2.12 "  
23 " " 2.14 "  
24 " " 3 "

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

**SCANTLINGS**—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2.8 per c. ft.

Under 2 and over 7 " 2.4 "  
Under 7 feet " 2 "

The above prices are for ordinary building purpose.

For *Planking Sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2.4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

*Second and Third Class Timber* will be sold at price fixed by agreement.

*Auction Sales* will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W.F. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,  
Barhamghat Division.

Barhamghat, the 1st April 1888

## Pure Sulphate of Quinine.

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT  
CINCHONA PLANTATION.

THE price of this quinine is as follows:—

1 pound tin, Rs. 16, or, post free, Rs. 16.12.

8 " " " 8, " " " 8.8.

4 " " " 4, " " " 4.8.

Analysis shows this quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

## Cinchona febrifuge.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 2, *ana*, 8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 5; per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for *Cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin, eight annas per 8 oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that the Kartik Bani Fair, which is held every year on the banks of the Daleswari river, near Munshiguri in the district of Dacca, will commence on the 20th November 1894 A. D., corresponding with 1st Ashvayan 1301 (B.S.), and continue up to 5th January 1895. Trade-men, dealers and others may buy and sell during these six weeks.

C. J. S. FAULDER, Chairman.

Dacca District Board's Office, the 17th September 1894.

## Notice.

THE Public are hereby informed that the general power-of-attorney, dated the 27th Baisak 1288 (B.S.), granted by us in favour of Babu Guno Madhab Roy, son of Haranankar Roy, deceased, of Bairampur in the district of Jessore, has been revoked from the 10th Ashar 1301 (B.S.), corresponding with the 23rd June 1894.

MANMATHA NATH MITTRA.  
NARENDRA NATH MITTRA.

(711—3)

## Partially destroyed notes.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 039181 of the four per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 500, standing in the name of Gunesham Mitter, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

GHUNESHAM MITTER, Uia, P. O. Nadia.  
(12—3)

BABU PREBENDRO CHANDRO MULICK, B.L.,  
intends to be enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court, Calcutta  
(713—4)

WANTED a qualified Sub-Overseer for the District Board of Birbhum on a monthly salary of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 45 by biennial increment of Rs. 5, and horse allowance of Rs. 15 per month. Applications, with copies of testimonials, will be received up to the 7th November 1894. The applicants should state their age.

C. G. MUSTAPHI,  
Vice-Chairman, District Board, Birbhum.  
(706—2)

## Notice.

WANTED four temporary Surveyors on a consolidated pay of Rs. 40 a month, and a temporary Overseer at Rs. 30 a month as pay and Rs. 15 as horse allowance. Applications, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the first week of November next. None need apply for Surveyors' posts who has not passed as Upper Subordinate from the Sibpur Engineering College, or passed in the first division from a survey school; and for the Overseer's post none need apply who is not qualified under rule 2(2), Part IX of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885, with sufficient experience in road and bridge works.

A. K. MUKERJEE, District Engineer,  
Dumajpur.

The 17th October 1894. (708—2)

## Wanted.

NATIVE Surveyors and Ameens on Rs. 40 and 35 respectively per mensem for 7 months for the survey of 100 lands in the Western Dums district Jalpaiguri. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 7th of November 1894.

The Native Surveyors must be qualified to survey with theodolite, plane-table and prismatic compass. They must be able to plot neatly and to calculate areas both in acres and bighas.

The Ameens will be required to survey with plane-table and prismatic compass. They must also be able to plot maps and calculate areas as above.

R. H. RENVY, Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

Deputy Commr's Office, Jalpaiguri, the 18th October 1894.

## Currency Notes.

THE following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

## Notes wholly destroyed.

Register number.	Number of note.	Value.	Name of claimant.
		Rs.	
W29 of 94-95	$\frac{X}{100}$	80417	Babu Bharosi Ram, care of Munshi M. Ho-sain, Ex-cise Sub-Inspector, Jalpaiguri.
	$\frac{100}{100}$	to 80429	
	$\frac{X}{100}$	60354	

A. H. ANTHONY, Asst. Comptroller-General, in charge Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Dept., the 24th October 1894.

## Notice.

**WANTED** for the Commissioner's Office, Rajshahi Division, six clerks, two on Rs. 20 each, two on Rs. 25 each, one on Rs. 30, and one on Rs. 40 per month, and two apprentices on Rs. 10 each as subsistence allowance.

None need apply who has not passed at least the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, and who does not write a good and fast hand.

Applications will be received by the undersigned at Darjeeling up to 25th November 1894.

HARI MOHON CHANDRA,

Personal Assistant to the Commissioner.  
Darjeeling the 22nd October 1894.

## Notice.

**APPLICATIONS** from Bihari candidates are invited for the post of Sub-inspector of Schools, Gaya, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem, and will be received up to 3rd November 1894. None need apply who has not passed the F. A. Examination.

D. J. MACPHERSON,

Chairman, District Board, Gaya.

Gaya, the 23rd October 1894.

(715—2)

## Notification.

**IT** is hereby notified that under section 46 of the Local Self-government Act III (B.C.) of 1883, the District Board of Bhagalpur have, at a Special Meeting held on the 17th October 1894, determined to levy the Road Cess in this district for the ensuing Financial year 1895-96 at the maximum rate of half anna or 6 pies in the rupee on the annual value of land.

H. F. T. MAGUIRE, Chairman.

Bhagalpur, the 2nd October 1894.

## Lost

**NOTICE** is hereby given that 20 Preference shares in the Howrah Mills Company Limited, Nos. 3873—92, standing in the name of the late G. A. Lefroy; 15 Preference shares, Nos. 3893—907, standing in the name of Fabia Tara Prosono Roy; 20 Ordinary shares, Nos. 3701—10 and 1320—12, standing in the name of J. Binning, have been lost and the transfer of the shares has been stopped and application has been made for the issue of duplicates, and failing any notice before the 30th November next, duplicate scrips will be issued.

By order of the Board,  
Per pro. Ernsthausen Limited,  
WILLIAM BLECKE, Agents.

Calcutta, 26th October 1894.

(719—2)

## Kinmond and Company, Limited.

**PROCEEDINGS** of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held at its Registered Office, No. 4, Strand Road, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September 1894, at 4-30 P.M.

## PRESENT:

Mr. J. S. Fraser in the Chair.

" Shirley Fremearno.

" P. Blaney.

Mrs. A. M. Kinmond, Executrix to the Estate of the late W. O. Kinmond.

Mr. C. T. Geddes, by his attorney Mr. C. W. Foley.

" Edward Cowie, by his proxy Mr. J. S. Fraser.

The notice convening the meeting having been read—

It was proposed by Mr. Shirley Fremearno, and seconded by Mr. P. Blaney—

"That the following resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 24th August, be and is hereby confirmed as a special resolution:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Messrs. J. S. Fraser and Edward Cowie be and they are hereby appointed the Liquidators of the Company at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each, with all the powers conferred by the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and that they be at liberty to give Mr. Bonerjee, on completion of the liquidation, such sum as they may think fit as remuneration for the services rendered by him to the Company."

Carried unanimously.

(714—1)

J. S. FRASER, Chairman.

## Estate O. F. Medham.

**HAVING** received letter of administration to the above estate, all parties having claims against this estate will send in a notice of their claims before the 20th November 1894, after which date no claims will be entertained.

TRIPURA CHURN CHATTERJEE,

(717—3)

Mangaldai, Assam

## Notification.

**IT** is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about 1st July 1894 the following articles were found under ground by Petta Sanni and Dana Ammanna while erecting a wall forming the boundary of the sites of Nittan Subbanna and Magapa Munalashani in the village of Magam, Amalapur taluk, Godavari district:—

Description.	Estimated	
	Weight.	Value, Rs. A. P.
1 Gold junka	1 tola	19 0 0
" " " " " "	" " "	7 0 0
" " " " " "	" " "	4 0 0
1 Silver ball	1 1/2 " "	0 12 0
		30 12 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of the Godavari district at Peddapur on the 8th April 1895, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

W. J. H. LEFANU, Collector.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for—	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatch, d.
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	31st Oct. ...	Per P. & O. str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto	7th Nov. ...	Ditto.
Ditto (book-post and pattern packets).	6th " ...	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion.	31st Oct. ...	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	7th Nov. ...	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	10th " ...	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.		
Australasian Colonies	3rd	Via Bombay and Tuticorin.
Straits, China and Japan	6th	Per str. Katsura.
Rangoon and Moulmein	2nd	Ditto Landoorg.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	6th	Ditto Madras.
Akyah, Kyaukpada, Sandoway and Rangoon	7th	Ditto Rangoon.
South African Ports	1st	Ditto Coorgella.
Ditto ditto	3rd	Ditto ditto from Madras.

*N.B.*—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of 1/4 anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 1/4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS, Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 30th October 1894.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta  
General Post Office on 30th  
October 1894.

Allan, T. & Co.	Lundv, E. A.
Brown, Savillo & Co.	Marchant, Mrs. A. V.
Boky, Helweg.	Michael, M. J. C.
Bugal, O.	Mitchell, W. A. & Co.
Calcutta Brewery Proprietor.	Muir & Co.
Colley, & Co.	Murray, Mrs. M. J.
Cole, H.	Nichols, Septimus.
Crooke, Henry.	Nisbitt & Co.
Devereux & Co.	Pandfield, A. D.
Dickenson, Charles & Co.	Philips, G. M.
Doyle, J. (Saddler).	Robertson, Alex.
Ghor, J.	Ries, M. C.
Gordon, Gotch.	Schoone, Henderson & Co.
Griffin, A. J.	Stevenson, Paul E.
Greener, W. W. & Co.	Tennant, D. B. & Co.
Harrison & Co. (Chemists).	Thompson, A. & Co.
Howell, & Co.	Thompson, Charles & Co.
Katz Bros.	Watling & Co.
Lyle, Mrs.	Wild & Co.
Lynton & Co.	Wileman, W.
	Wilson, A. B. (C.E.)

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ashton, Mrs. R. H.	Lackersteen, A. S.
Angel, Ada.	Lindgeon, Oscar.
Augustin, S. M.	Mackintosh, G. W.
Bary, T. & Co.	Meyer, G. E.
Bell, J.	Middleton, George.
Best, H. S.	Millard, G.
Brandenburg, Mons.	Mitchel, J.
Brian, Miss Marie.	Morley, Victor.
Brickley, W. G.	Munro, J.
Bull, Wm.	Nickell, Charles.
Clifton, Percy.	Nickels, C. G.
David, Master F.	Nicoll, J.
David, T. R.	Norton, Mrs. F. B.
DeBaux, W.	Osborne, J.
Devoy, P.	Pattman, H. A.
Dias, E. D.	Paul, M.
Donnelly, Mrs. M.	Froskowitz, F.
Driscoll, A. A.	Rahman, M. A.
Durant, Walter.	Ray, MacCarthy.
Earle, T. S.	Reding, F.
Eugene, H.	Rushon, A. J.
Fitzjones, Dr.	Sairel, J.
Ewin, Miss B.	Schroder, R. C.
Forayth, Peter	Sharp, Captain.
Fowke, R.	Skuareom, Jean.
Fry, H. W.	Small, Agnew.
Fursetzer, Olga Madame.	Smart, F. T.
George, Mr.	Smith, Miss M. G. C.
Giffard, Capt.	Standley, W.
Gordon, Robert.	Stein, H.
Gorman, J. C.	Stinco, Eugenia.
Green, Thos. H.	Taylor, G. G. B.
Grossman, Louis.	Thomson, T.
Hill, Mrs. C.	Timbers, J.
Horne, Daniel.	Townsend, Mrs.
Hunter, Miss.	Usher, T. L.
Halliday, C. E.	Westmacott, Lewis.
Johnson, Capt. T. S.	Williams, H.
Keelty, Ernest.	Wilkinson, S.
King, C. H. L.	Wilson, R. A.
Kirk, G. A.	Wood, J. M.

Registered Letters.

Arnal, Antoinette.	Marinburk, J.
Falkenflisk, S.	Mitchell, G.
Lambert, Pierri.	Pratt, W. D.
Lemarois, le Comte A.	Kicibor, Moritz.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office  
on the 29th October 1894.

Campbel, Mrs. E.	Mowhood, W. E.
Galloway, Lt.-Col. F.	Oxbrough, Rev. G. W.
Hawkins, Rev. J. W.	Prossad, Surgeon-Capt. R.
Hill, W. E.	

JOHN OWENS,  
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Nadia Rivers.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week  
ending Friday, the 17th October 1894.

Name of river.	Reach of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS.
		Ft. In.	
Nadi.	Entrance from Ganges	15 0	Lower intake to bend, 4-0.
	Thence to Nurpu	12 0	Dhupura.
	From Nurpu to Jangipur	20 0	Koikachi.
	„ Jangipur to Berhampore	20 0	Koarampore.
	„ Berhampore to Katwa	17 0	Jangipore.
Jangul.	„ Katwa to Nadia	20 0	Choopta.
	Entrance from Ganges	15 0	
	Thence to Akriganj	12 0	Akriganj.
	Akriganj to junction of the Bhayrub and Jangul	14 0	Gornipore.
	Thence to Patkabari	14 0	Lalmugore.
M.	Patkabari to Nadia	21 0	Salmugore.
	Entrance from Ganges	13 6	
	Thence to Chnypara	5 0	Jamulpore.
	From Chnypara to Shikarpur	5 6	Dewanganj.
	„ Shikarpur to Boalia	7 3	Molapora.
M.	„ Boalia to Chudanga		Katlikatta.
	„ Chudanga to Kahan- kunj and Hanskhali	20 0	Chapra.

Gauge Readings.

	Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above zero.	Height above mean sea-level.	REMARKS.
Ganges	Sahebganj	20-10-94	A.M. 6	17.75	86.75	
	Rampur Boalia	20-10-94	12	17.32	86.02	
	Entrance of Bhagirathi	20-10-94	7	25.80	69.64	
	Entrance of Bhayrub-Jangul	20-10-94	...	20.08	58.04	
	Entrance of Mahabunga	20-10-94	...	12.48	...	
Bhagirathi	Berhampore	22-10-94	6	21.34	55.08	
	Jangul	19-10-94	...	23.42	33.31	
Wathabhan- ga.	Kisumachur	20-10-94	6	25.00	20.30	
	Surupganj	20-10-94	...	21.79	32.61	

M. J. NORMAN, C.E.,

Exc. Engr., Nadia Rivers Division.

Berhampore, the 22nd October 1894.

THE following Weather Reports of the Bengal Meteorological Department, issued by orders of the Government of Bengal, can be supplied to the public at the prices annexed:

1st.—Bay of Bengal Daily Report, giving meteorological observations taken at 28 stations on or near the coast of the Bay, with a chart and summary. This is published in connection with the Bay of Bengal Storm Signal Service. The report giving 8 A.M. observations of the day is distributed by peon in Calcutta soon after 11 A.M. Price to subscribers in Calcutta Rs. 2 per monsoon.

2nd.—Bengal Daily Report, containing observations taken at 48 meteorological stations in Bengal and Assam, and transmitted to Calcutta by weather telegrams, with a brief summary of the weather in Bengal during the preceding 24 hours. The report giving the 8 A.M. observations of each day is printed in time for the evening mail, and is distributed to subscribers in Calcutta the same evening. This report for the present is only published during the south-west monsoon, i.e., from about May 15th to November 15th, or thereabouts. Price Rs. 2-8 per monsoon, including postage.

3rd.—A Weekly and Monthly Statement of Meteorological Observations taken at 49 observing stations, and of rainfall recorded at 276 subdivisional and other stations, together with summaries of the more important features of the meteorology of the past week or month of the province, and of the distribution of the rainfall and its variation from the normal. Price of the Weekly Report, including postage, Rs. 6 per annum, payable in advance and of the Monthly Summary Rs. 2 per annum payable in advance.

Subscriptions payable to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, for the Bay of Bengal Daily Report, and to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, for the other reports.

ALEX. PEDLER,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.



## The Indian Law Reports.

Published under Authority.

THE Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series—one, for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

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" the Calcutta Series. For the year ...	7 2 6	8 6 3
" each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series. For the year ...	4 4 6	4 11 3

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INDIAN LAW REPORTS,  
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- Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893.** In Urdu. 12a. (4a.)
- Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April 1891.** In Urdu. 4a. (2a.)
- Ditto.** In Nagri. 4a. (2a.)
- Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December 1892.** In Urdu. 4a. (2a.)
- Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December 1892.** In Urdu. 4a. 6p. (2a.)
- Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July 1892.** In Urdu. 1a. 9p. (1a. 6p.)
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- Ditto.** In Nagri. 1a. 6p. (1a.)
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- Ditto.** as modified up to 30th September 1893. In Urdu. 3a. (2a.)
- Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration) as modified up to 1st May 1893.** In Urdu. 6a. (2a.)
- Ditto.** In Nagri. 6a. (2a.)
- Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure), as modified up to 1st January 1892.** In Urdu. Re. 1-4. (8a.)
- Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st January 1892.** In Urdu. Re. 1-6. (8a.)
- Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893;** with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1a. 6p. (1a.)
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## PART VI.

### Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th October, 1894:

NO. 15 OF 1894.

*A Bill to amend Act V of 1861 (an Act for the Regulation of Police).*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act V of 1861 (*an Act for the Regulation of Police*); it is hereby enacted as follows:

**1.** In section 1 of the said Act the following

Addition to interpretation-clause, section 1, Act V, 1861. shall be inserted between the interpretations of the words "general police-district" and the word "property," namely:

"The words 'District Superintendent' and 'District Superintendent of Police' shall include any Assistant District Superintendent or other person having charge of the administration of the police of a district in pursuance of a general or special order of the Local Government."

**2.** In section 7 of the said Act, in lieu of the

Addition to section 7, Act V, 1861, respecting minor punishments. words beginning "or fine any police-officer" down to the end of the section, the following shall be substituted, namely:

"or may award to him any of the following punishments, namely:

- (a) fine to any amount not exceeding one month's pay;
- (b) confinement to quarters for a term not exceeding fifteen days, with or without punishment-drill, extra guard, fatigue or other duty;
- (c) deprivation of good-conduct pay;
- (d) removal from any office of distinction or special emolument."

**3.** For the second paragraph of section 8 of

Amendment of section 8, Act V 1861, respecting certificates and suspension. the said Act, beginning with the words "Such certificate shall cease to have effect" and ending with the words "officer empowered to receive the

same," the following shall be substituted namely:

"Such certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it ceases for any reason to be a police-officer, and, on his ceasing to be such an officer, shall be forthwith surrendered by him to his superior officer or some other officer empowered to receive the same.

"A police-officer shall not by reason of being suspended from office cease to be a police-officer. During the term of such suspension the powers, functions and privileges vested in him as a police-officer shall be in abeyance, but he shall continue subject to the same responsibilities, discipline and penalties, and to the same authorities, as if he had not been suspended."

Substitution of new section for section 15, Act V, 1861.

**4.** For section 15 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:

"15. It shall be lawful for the Inspector General of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government, to be notified by proclamation in the official Gazette, and in such other manner as the Local Government shall direct, to employ any police-force in excess of the ordinary fixed complement to be quartered in any part of the general police-district which shall be found to be in a disturbed or dangerous state, or in any part of the general police-district in which, from the conduct of the inhabitants or of any of them, he may deem it expedient to increase the number of police.

"The cost of such additional police-force shall be borne, as the Magistrate of the district may direct,—

- (a) by the inhabitants of, or persons having interest in land in, the local area described in the notification, or both, or
- (b) by any such inhabitants or persons, or class or classes of such inhabitants or persons, or both, as aforesaid, as in the opinion of such Magistrate have caused or contributed to the disturbance or other cause which led to the quartering of the additional police-force, and no portion of such cost shall be payable by any person or class of persons who, in the opinion of the Magistrate, have been free from blame;

and such Magistrate, after enquiry if necessary, shall apportion such cost according to his judgment of their respective means among the inhabitants and other persons who are as aforesaid liable to bear the same."

5. After section 15 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:  
Addition of new sections after section 15 of Act V, 1861.

"15A. If in any part of the general police-district as aforesaid, in which, under the provisions of the last foregoing section, an additional police-force might be quartered, death or grievous hurt or damage to property has been caused by or ensued from the misconduct of the inhabitants of, or persons having interest in land in such part, or both, and if no additional police-force has been quartered therein, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to—

- (a) make an award fixing the amount of compensation payable to the sufferers from the injury caused by or which has ensued from such misconduct;
- (b) make an order determining the persons or class or classes of persons, being inhabitants of or having interest in land in such part as aforesaid, by whom the amount so awarded shall be paid; and
- (c) make an order assessing the proportion in which the same shall be paid by each such person or class of persons according to his judgment of their respective means:

Provided that no portion of the compensation so awarded shall be payable by any person or class of persons whom the Magistrate shall, in such order, declare to be innocent of complicity with the misconduct.

"15B. An order made under section 15, clause (b), or an award or order made under section 15A shall not take effect until it has been confirmed by the Commissioner of the division or, where there is no Commissioner, by the Local Government.

Confirmation of orders and award under sections 15, clause (b), and 15A.

"15C. When an assessment made under section 15A has been confirmed under the last foregoing section, the amount assessed shall be recoverable, under the warrant of the Magistrate of the district, in the manner provided by sections 386 and 387 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the recovery of fines."

6. In section 29 of the said Act, after the words "for the period of two months" the following shall be added, namely:  
Addition to section 29, Act V, 1861, respecting overstay of leave.

"or who, being absent on leave, shall fail, without reasonable cause, to report himself for duty on the expiration of such leave."

7. To section 30 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:  
Addition to section 30, Act V, 1861.

And may also in the case of any assembly or procession which in the judgment of the Magistrate of the district would, if uncontrolled, be likely to cause a breach of the peace, issue a license for the purpose of defining the conditions on which alone the assembly or procession is to be permitted to take place and otherwise giving effect to this section."

8. To section 31 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:  
Addition to section 31, Act V, 1861.

"It shall be competent to any Magistrate or police-officer not below the rank of an Inspector to stop any procession, and call on it or any assembly which violates the conditions of a license granted under the last foregoing section to disperse."

9. For sections 37, 38, 39 and 40 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:  
Substitution of new section for sections 37, 38, 39 and 40, Act V, 1861.

"37. The provisions of sections 64 to 70, Recovery of penalties and fines imposed by Magistrates. both inclusive, of the Indian Penal Code, and of sections 386, 387 and 389 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, with respect to fines, shall apply to penalties and fines imposed under this Act on conviction before a Magistrate."

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend Act V of 1861 (*An Act for the Regulation of Police*). The Bill is partly based upon recommendations submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Committee appointed in those Provinces for the reform of the police-force. It is also designed to remedy certain defects in the Act of 1861 which have been brought to notice by judicial interpretations of that Act, and to supply provision for some contingencies which the Act does not at present meet.

2. Section 1 of the Bill is intended to remove any doubts as to the legal powers vested in an Assistant District Superintendent of Police or other person whom the Local Government may find it necessary to appoint to the charge of the police of a district.

3. By section 2 certain disciplinary punishments, recommended by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Police Committee, are added to the punishments specified in section 7 of the Act.

4. It has been held by two High Courts that at present a policeman when suspended, even temporarily, ceases to be a member of the police-force and is no longer amenable to

the provisions of Act V of 1861. Section 3 of the Bill will enact that a police-officer shall not by reason of being suspended from office cease to be a police-officer or to be subject to responsibilities and discipline as such.

5. Section 4 will allow a discretion, which has been recognized as desirable, to levy the cost of an additional police-force from those persons only whose conduct has rendered the employment of the additional force necessary. Landholders, though not in person resident in the area affected, will unless exempted also be liable to contribute. It is proposed by section 5 that in some cases, where an additional police-force is not imposed, those who would be liable for its maintenance should pay compensation to persons injured.

6. In section 6 is embodied a recommendation submitted by the Government of Bengal that a police-officer who fails to return to duty after leave should be subjected to the penal provisions of section 29 of the Police Act, which apply to an officer who withdraws from his duties without permission or without giving previous notice for the period of two months.

7. Section 32, Act V of 1861, renders liable to fine any person who violates the conditions of a license granted by the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police for the use of music or for the conduct of assemblies and processions: but the provision empowering these officers to grant the license is not distinct. Section 7 of the Bill will expressly authorize the superior police-officers, in the case of any assembly or procession which requires control, to issue a license specifying the conditions on which it may take place. Section 8 will empower any Magistrate or police-officer not below the rank of Inspector to call on any procession or assembly to disperse which violates the conditions of a license granted as above.

8. The general provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Penal Code, in respect to the levy of fines, being sufficient to meet the case of penalties and fines imposed under the Police Act on conviction before a Magistrate, are substituted by section 9 of the Bill for the sections relating to distress in the Act of 1861, which are now not wholly appropriate for the purpose in view.

*The 18th October, 1894.*

A. P. MACDONNELL.

J. M. MACPIHERSON,

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*







# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1894.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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### RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS No. 903T.—R.

*Darjeeling, the 22nd October 1894.*

#### RESOLUTION.

#### READ—

The Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1893-94.

The total receipts of the Garden, excluding the opening balance of Rs. 5,240, amounted to Rs. 43,193, against Rs. 42,144 in the previous year, and the total expenditure increased from Rs. 41,202 in 1892-93 to Rs. 43,521 during the year under report. The increased receipts were chiefly due to the unusual influx of pilgrims into Calcutta during the year, many of whom also visited the garden. The increase in expenditure was caused by larger sums being spent on repairs of roads and buildings than in the previous year. The closing balance in favour of the Garden decreased from Rs. 5,240 to Rs. 4,912.

2. The number of visitors who were admitted to the Garden on payment of entrance fees was the highest on record since its foundation, being 162,449, against 139,173 in 1892-93, thus showing an increase of 23,276 entrances. In addition, a large number of students and children were admitted free of charge.

3. Altogether 317 additions were made to the collection (including 102 mammals, 89 birds, and 126 reptiles), of which 12 were born in the Garden, 24 were captured, and the rest were obtained either by presentation, or by purchase or exchange. Among the more important acquisitions were a large consignment of valuable animals, consisting of a pair of zebras, one jaguar, a pair of chacma baboons, five crested cranes from Africa, four common rheas, one imperial eagle, one crested screamer, and some other animals, received in exchange from Mr. Carl Hagenbeck of Hamburg; a fine pair of pumas obtained from the Zoological and Acclimatization Society of Melbourne; a Mississippi alligator and a rattle-snake, also acquired by exchange, being the first of their kinds ever seen in India; a rare carnivorous animal *Cynogale bennette* from Borneo acquired by purchase; and a fine specimen of a hunting leopard from Rajputana, presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypur.

4. A series of experiments on the efficacy or otherwise of various alleged remedies for snake-bite was conducted during the year in the Joy Gobind Law Laboratory, and a report of the results was submitted to Government by the President of the Committee, Dr. D. D. Cunningham. A copy of this report has been forwarded to the Government of India for information.

Another series of experiments was undertaken in the same Laboratory at the instance of the "Hemp Drugs Commission." As the enquiry is being continued in the current year, the Committee will deal with the subject in their next report.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the liberal donation of Rs. 8,000 made by Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., for the construction of a Zoological Library and Lecture-room. This building will shortly be ready for use. The Committee observe that a hall without furniture and books will be useless for the purpose for which it has been intended, and express the hope that public-spirited and enlightened gentlemen and noblemen will come forward to provide funds for the purpose.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor tenders his thanks to the members of the Committee for their efficient management of the Garden during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary to the Committee for information, and that it be published in the Gazette.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PROCEDURE FOR THE RENEWAL OF EXPIRED LICENSES UNDER  
THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878.

POLICE.

*Dated Darjeeling, the 27th October 1894.*

RESOLUTION No. 2086J.D.

Read again—

The Circular of this Government, No. 890J., dated the 13th February 1894, to all Commissioners of Divisions, regarding the provision of facilities for the renewal of expired licenses under the Indian Arms Act.

Read also the following replies:—

Letter from the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, No. 770J., dated the 14th April 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, No. 264M., dated the 14th April 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, No. 1Jct., dated the 19th April 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No. 39J.G., dated the 21st April 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, No. 137J.G., dated the 8th May 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, No. 344J., dated the 19th June 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 359G., dated the 21st June 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, No. 337J., dated the 19th July 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, No. 1412J., dated the 28th July 1894.

UNDER rule 13 of the rules under the Arms Act, licenses to possess arms, &c., are granted by the Magistrate of the district, and under rule 19 the currency of a license may be renewed on payment of a second fee by the same authority. It was brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that inconvenience was occasioned to the public by the delay involved under this procedure for the renewal of a license, and it was accordingly suggested to the Government of India that rule 19 of the rules under the Arms Act might be modified so as to empower Subdivisional Officers as well as the authority granting the licenses to grant renewals on the prescribed fee being paid. This proposal was, however, not accepted by the Supreme Government. Commissioners of Divisions were then invited, in the circular of this Government, No. 890J., dated the 13th February 1894, to suggest any other procedure which might appear appropriate for the removal of the difficulties complained of. They were also asked their opinion as to the best existing procedure, and the average delay in having a license renewed. From the replies received it appears that there is a general consensus of opinion in favour of allowing applications for renewals to be made by post, and that the best existing procedure is that in force in the Noakhali district, where applications for renewal are either sent by post or presented personally, together with registration envelopes stamped and ready addressed. The average delay in obtaining a renewal is said to vary from two to three days in the Birbhum district, to three months in the Tippera district.

2. The existing practice in the matter of the renewal of expired licenses appears to be as follows:—Having regard to clause 9 of the conditions under which a license in Form VIII is granted, the license-holder files before the end of the year for which it is issued an application for its renewal on a piece of four-anna stamped paper. The old license is annexed to the application. This application may be made either at the head-quarters of the district, or at a subdivision. In the latter case the Subdivisional Officer transmits it to head-quarters for orders. As a rule the renewal is accorded without objection, and the new form lately prescribed by the Government of India provides for recording a memorandum of renewal on the license. The applicant is then left to call for his license himself and take it away. If he does not call before the lapse of the old license on the 31st December, he renders himself liable to the penalties for holding an unlicensed gun.

3. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the existing procedure, if intelligently and considerably worked, is not open to much objection, but as a fact there is reason to believe that there is often great delay in Magistrates' offices owing to want of method and proper supervision. Sir Charles Elliott therefore desires to prescribe general instructions for the guidance of Magistrates and police officers, which it is hoped may obviate the inconvenience now felt by the public. The following procedure is accordingly laid down in order to ensure this object:—A list of all persons holding licenses under the Arms Act within the area of the thana should be maintained at every police-station. This is prescribed under Rule 72, Chapter XVI, Volume I of the Bengal Police Code, but it is doubtful whether in all cases the rule is complied with. The Inspector-General of Police will take measures to ensure that this list is kept, and will issue orders that shall make it incumbent on every officer in charge of a police-station to report to the Magistrate of the district, on or before the 1st December, whether there is any objection to the renewal of any of the licenses within his jurisdiction. As licenses are granted for one year only, and the duration of the license expires on the 31st December, the holder of a license, if he desires to renew it, must apply before the close of the year for renewal. This application he must make on stamped paper of the value of four annas either in person or by agent or through the post, and he may make it either at the police-station or to the Subdivisional Officer in whose jurisdiction he resides, or to the District Magistrate. The permission to apply at the police-station will, it is expected, prove a boon to the public. The application must be accompanied by the current license. If the papers are received by the officer in charge of the police-station or the Subdivisional Officer, he will transmit them without delay to the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate having already received the police reports, will be in a position to decide at once upon the question of renewal, and the simple forms lately prescribed by the Government of India will in all cases of renewal enable him to give effect to the orders passed in each case without any waste of time. Within a week's time the license, with the order of renewal recorded on it, should be ready for return to the holder. In cases where enquiry is found to be necessary, some delay must be unavoidable, but such cases are the exception. The holder of the renewed license will then gain possession of it either by applying for it personally or by agent at the thana, or subdivisional or sadar office wherever the application was filed, or, if he prefers, he can attach a registered and stamped envelope bearing his own address to his application, and the renewed license will then be sent to him by post from the Magistrate's office.

4. His Honour apprehends that there is no other way of insisting upon the renewal of licenses than by the institution of prosecutions. It should, therefore, be made the duty of some clerk in the Magistrate's office to report, immediately after the 1st January of each year, what licenses have not been presented for renewal. It is desirable to prosecute for neglect to apply for a renewal, not with rigor, but firmly, in order that it may be clearly understood that the provisions of the law will be enforced.

5. In conclusion the Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of drawing the attention of District Magistrates to the necessity of numbering and marking guns for which a license is given. It is feared that this precaution, which is obviously necessary for purposes of identification, has been generally neglected in Bengal districts. His Honour will not go so far as to insist that the gun itself should be produced and identified on every occasion when the license for it is renewed, although this may be found necessary in some localities where the misuse of gun licenses is shown to exist: but it must be laid down as an invariable rule of practice that guns should always be marked and numbered before an original license is granted for their possession, and that the number should be entered on the license when it is originally granted.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions and to the Inspector-General of Police, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

*Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 4963R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Road Cess.

*Dated Calcutta, the 22nd October 1894.*

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 600L.F., dated 28th September 1894, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 30th June 1894.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the 1st quarter of the year 1894-95 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions, to the Superintending Engineers of the Northern and Western Circles, to the Inspector of Works, Eastern Circle, and to the Financial Department of this Government, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. J. JOHNSTONE,

*Secretary.*

DISTRICT

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road

RECE

DISTRICTS.	Balance in Treasury on 1st April 1894.	PROVINCIAL RATES.				Interest on arrears of road- cess.	PUBLIC WORKS.			IRRI- GATION.	MISCEL.		
		Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.		Road tolls.	Ferry tolls.	Total.		Canal tolls.	Rent of serais and staging- bungalows.	Fees, fines and for- feitures.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CESS DISTRICTS.	Darjeeling ..	15,229 0 11	1,964 4 2	34 10 6	.....	2,000 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hazaribagh ..	43,798 3 0	6,835 4 7	46 15 1	.....	5,902 3 8	13 4 7	.....	.....	.....	60 12 0	18 12 0	15 13 8
	Lohardaga ...	11,433 8 4	8,307 15 6	.....	.....	8,307 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	52 3 0	2 0 0
	Manbhum ...	18,796 7 3	1,596 2 7	247 2 5	.....	1,813 5 0	15 15 11	.....	.....	.....	548 2 3	.....	.....
	Palamau ...	33,560 7 6	2,993 9 10	4 7 3	.....	2,998 1 1	10 1 11	.....	.....	.....	70 0 0	51 3 5	75 4 7
Total ...	1,28,736 11 0	20,087 4 8	335 3 3	.....	21,022 7 11	39 6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	691 14 3	112 2 5	93 1 10
NON-CESS DISTRICTS.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	33,634 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	61	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0
	Southal Par- ganah ...	23,095 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 5 6	.....	75 8 3
	Singbhum ...	4,296 3 3	.....	31 11 0	.....	31 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2 0	1 0 0	5 6 9
	Total ...	60,967 4 11	.....	34 11 0	.....	34 11 0	.....	61	61	.....	48 7 6	1 0 0	580 15 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,89,703 15 11	.....	369 14 3	.....	21,057 2 11	39 6 5	.....	61	61	.....	740 5 9	113 2 5

EXPEN

DISTRICTS.	REFUNDS.		PROVIN- CIAL RATES.	INTEREST ON ORDI- NARY DEBT.	ADMINISTRATION.		STATION- ERY.	PUBLIC						
	Cess.	Other re- ceipts.			Establishment and contin- gencies of Committee's office.	Percentage cost of es- tablishment and contin- gencies of account and control.		Total.	Station- ery and printing.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establis- ment.	Tools and plant.	Establishment of Divi- sional Superintendent of Works.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
Cess DISTRICTS.														
Darjeeling ..	.....	.....	281 11 10	.....	198 2 8	.....	198 2 8	.....	.....	23 7 2	2,378 14 2	19 14 11	.....	.....
Hazaribagh ..	.....	.....	167 11 11	.....	195 0 5	.....	195 0 5	2 12 0	.....	328 5 11	1,805 5 4	2,035 13 10	2 12 0	.....
Lohardaga ..	.....	.....	340 0 9	.....	133 8 0	.....	133 8 0	9 2 0	.....	67 11 2	2,210 10 2	1,871 13 10	1 0 0	.....
Manbhum ..	.....	.....	337 6 9	.....	236 4 3	.....	236 4 3	123 13 3	.....	32 4 1	6,80 5 11	1,803 11 8	.....	.....
Palamuu ..	.....	.....	186 12 0	.....	56 4 0	.....	56 4 0	.....	.....	1,056 1 1	218 8 6	1,236 11 0	1 6 3	.....
Total ..	.....	.....	1,319 11 3	.....	820 3 4	.....	820 3 4	135 11 3	.....	1,498 13 5	13,493 12 1	6,968 0 3	3 2 3	.....
NON-CESS DISTRICTS.														
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,421 10 8	1,404 6 5	.....	.....
Southal Par- ganah ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 10 6	.....	300 10 6	13 0 0	.....	1,506 2 0	3,139 8 5	1,627 8 0	14 9 0	.....
Singhbhum ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 2 3	.....	158 2 3	.....	.....	462 5 0	36 8 7	699 0 0	.....	.....
Total ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	458 12 9	.....	458 12 9	13 0 0	.....	2,058 7 0	4,589 11 8	3,739 14 5	14 9 0	.....
GRAND TOTAL ..	.....	.....	1,319 11 3	.....	1,279 0 1	.....	1,279 0 1	148 11 3	.....	3,557 4 5	18,082 7 9	10,688 14 8	17 11 3	.....

FORT WILLIAM,

The 15th September 1894.



## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 27th October, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan Oct. 27, '94	0.11	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>aman</i> rice and sugarcane good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:— <div style="text-align: right;">Srs.</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: left;">Burdwan ... .. 11 to 17</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Kalna ... .. 10 to 14</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Katwa ... .. 15½</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Raniganj ... .. 15</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">} per rupee.</div> </div>
	Kalna ...	0.07	
	Katwa ...	0.72	
	Raniganj ...	1.21	
	2 Birbhum „ 27, '94	2.77	Weather—unsettled and ending in heavy rain on the 24th and 25th. Clear sky now and weather much cooler. <i>Aus</i> being reaped and a 20-anna crop reported in some parts. The recent heavy rain will have done some harm, however, both to <i>aus</i> and <i>aman</i> . Lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops in places. Cattle doing well. Supply of water ample and of fodder normal.
	Rampur Hât ...	1.90	
	3 Bankura „ 27, '94	0.13	Weather—hot and cloudy. State and prospects of crops very good. Coarse rice selling at— <div style="text-align: right;">Srs.</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: left;">Sadar ... .. 20</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Vishnupur ... .. 17½</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">} per rupee.</div> </div>
	Vishnupur ...	Nil	
	4 Midnapore „ 27, '94	0.84	Weather—feel of the cold weather. Prospects of crops very bright. Fodder and water abundant. Prices of common rice:— <div style="text-align: right;">Srs.</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: left;">Sadar ... .. 14</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Contai ... .. 16½</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Thamluk ... .. 14</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Ghatal ... .. 14</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">} per rupee.</div> </div>
	Contai ...	0.94	
	Thamluk ...	1.72	
	Ghatal ...	Nil	
	5 Hooghly „ 27, '94	0.06	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute completed. Prospects of <i>aman</i> good. Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> crops going on. Prices of common rice:— <div style="text-align: right;">Srs.</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: left;">Sadar ... .. 12</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Serampore ... .. 12 to 12½</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Jahanabad ... .. 14 to 15</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">} per rupee.</div> </div>
	Serampore ...	0.33	
	Jahanabad ...	0.27	
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 Howrah „ 27, '94	0.11	Weather—clear and cool. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good. Prices falling. Rice selling at— <div style="text-align: right;">Srs.</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: left;">Howrah ... .. 10</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Ulubaria ... .. 11 to 13½</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">} per rupee.</div> </div>
	Ulubaria ...	0.82	
	7 24-Parganas „ 27, '94	0.25	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>aman</i> good. Lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops. A few cases of cow-pox reported from Basirhat. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at— <div style="text-align: right;">Srs. c.</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: left;">Sadar ... .. 13 to 13 0</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Barnasat ... .. 10 10</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Basirhat ... .. 11 to 12 0</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Diamond Harbour ... .. 10 12</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">} per rupee.</div> </div>
	8 Nadia „ 27, '94	0.03	The weather is at last beginning to get cool. Prospects of all crops excellent. Common rice has fallen, and now sells at from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	1.75	
	Meherpur ...	1.94	
	Chuadanga ...	0.19	
	Ranaghat ...	0.08	
	9 Murshidabad „ 27, '94	1.78	Weather—seasonable. Indigo and <i>rabi</i> crops being sown. Prospects of standing crops on the whole good. Supply of fodder reported to be insufficient at Jungipur. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.
	10 Jessore „ 27, '94	0.27	Weather—hot and cloudy. Sowing of indigo and winter crops in progress. Prospect of <i>aman</i> good. Rivers falling. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:— <div style="text-align: right;">Srs. c.</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: left;">Jessore ... .. 11 to 13 0</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Jhenida ... .. 15 0</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Magura ... .. 14 8</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Narail ... .. 14 14</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Bangson ... .. 12 to 16 0</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">} per rupee.</div> </div>
	Jhenida ...	0.03	
	Magura ...	0.10	
	Narail ...	0.13	
	Bangson ...	0.24	
	11 Khulna „ 27, '94	0.19	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>aman</i> crop continue to be good. Cultivation of land for <i>rabi</i> crops going on. Common rice sells at from 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply plentiful.
	Bagerhat ...	0.42	
	Satkhira ...	1.20	



No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BENGAL—consolid.</b>			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.	12 Rajshahi Nator Naugaon	Oct. 27, '94 ... ...	2-09 2-61 2-92
	13 Dinajpur Thakurgaon	.. 27, '94 ...	3-10 5-45
	14 Jalpaiguri	.. 27, '94	5-31
	15 Darjeeling Siliguri	.. 27, '94 ...	2-22 3-31
	16 Rangpur Gaibanda Kurigram Nilphamari	.. 27, '94 ... ... ...	5-30 3-33 3-60 6-97
	17 Bogra Sherpur Naukhila	.. 27, '94 ... ...	2-05 5-40 1-54
	18 Pabna	.. 27, '94	1-70
	19 Dacca	...	...
	20 Mymensingh	.. 27, '94	3-69
	21 Faridpur Gosalundo Madaripur	.. 27, '94 ... ...	0-59 Nil Not reported.
Dacca Divn.	22 Hackergunge Pirojpur Patuakhali Bhola	.. 27, '94 ... ... ...	0-86 1-27 2-13 0-54
	23 Tippera	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	24 Noakhali	...	...
	25 Chittagong	...	...

Weather—first part of the week rainy; latter portion dry and seasonable. Condition of *aman* rice is excellent, the rain of the week having done immense good. No more rain is wanted. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* cultivation, and rain would do harm in this direction. There is no cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply ample. Price of rice varies from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Weather—mornings and evenings cool and hot during day with occasional rain. *Aman* progressing. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Common rice selling from 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

Weather—very wet and quite unseasonable for this season of the year, very cloudy still and getting cold. The rain has benefited the winter rice crop which is expected to yield a full crop, but it has thrown back to some extent the sowing of the *rabi* crops. Price of common rice varies from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease is pretty prevalent everywhere.

Weather—rainy; cold weather setting in. *In the Hills*:—*Aghani dhan*, *bara mara* and *kalai* coming to perfection. Potatoes and *phaphur* progressing favourably. *In the Terai*:—Prospects of *aghani dhan* favourable. Paddy in ear. Land being ploughed for mustard and *kalai*. Prices of coarse rice:—

				Srs.
Hills	...	...	...	9 to 10 }
Terai	...	...	...	10 to 12 }

per rupee.

Heavy rain during the week. Jute steeping continues. *Aman* rice doing well. Lands under preparation for tobacco, &c. The late rain will not be beneficial. Common rice 8 to 13 seers per rupee.

Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* favourable; an outturn of 16 annas expected. Price of common rice stationary (12 seers for the rupee). Fodder and water sufficient.

Weather—variable. Prospects of *aman* good. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee and jute at Rs. 4 to 5 a maund. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Report not received.

Weather—cloudy with occasional heavy showers. State and prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 11½ seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.

Weather—hot. Prospects of crops good. *Aman* harvest commenced in Gosalundo. Rice 11½ to 12½ seers per rupee.

Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Report not received.

Ditto.

Ditto.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
<b>BIHAR.</b>			
PATNA DIVISION.	26 Patna Oct. 27, '94	5.42	Weather—very cloudy and rainy. Prospects of rice up to now very good, but the continued rain will injure it hereafter. The present wet weather is retarding <i>rabi</i> sowings which have been already delayed. Prices continue normal. Common rice selling at—
	Barh ...	3.28	
	Bihar ...	2.94	
	Dinapur ...	3.14	
	27 Gaya „ 27, '94	2.36	Weather—rainy and unsettled. The rain has done considerable damage to the winter rice crop, and unduly retarded <i>rabi</i> sowings, which means a poor harvest in the spring. Sugarcane pressing has begun in parts. Price unaltered and about normal. Supply of fodder and water ample.
	Aurangabad ...	2.88	
	Nawada ...	2.49	
	Jahanabad ...	2.12	
	28 Shahabad „ 27, '94	3.57	Weather—rainy and cloudy. Prospect of paddy good; but if the rain continues the crop will suffer. <i>Rabi</i> sowings being retarded owing to rain.
	Buxar ...	2.70	
	Rhabua ...	0.85	
	29 Saran „ 27, '94	3.88	Weather—colder and seasonable. The rainfall has injured the paddy crop to some extent. The sowing of the <i>rabi</i> crop is being retarded. Fodder and water abundant. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	3.77	
	Gopalganj ...	2.51	
	30 Champaran „ 27, '94	3.01	Weather—cloudy. <i>Aghani</i> rice in fair condition. <i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	31 Muzaffarpur „ 27, '94	2.05	
	Hajipur ...	1.48	
	Sitamarhi ...	3.44	
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	32 Darbhanga „ 27, '94	2.62	Weather—cloudy with heavy showers on 25th. <i>Aghani</i> rice is doing well, but the rain of this week has been somewhat injurious to paddy in blossom and also to <i>rabi</i> sowings. A break in the rains is very necessary for <i>ral</i> cultivation. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices normal and stationary.
	33 Monghyr „ 27, '94	2.86	
	Begusarai ...	5.41	
	Janui ...	Not reported.	
			Weather—rainy and cloudy. The rain which has recently fallen has retarded the <i>rabi</i> sowings and has also done some injury to the paddy crop. It has also washed out the <i>wrid</i> , <i>kalai</i> and <i>kurthi</i> sown on the flooded area. Otherwise prospects good. Fodder sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	34 Bhagalpur „ 27, '94	1.34	Sky continues overcast and there has been a good deal of rain on some days. It is cooler. The rain has done some harm to <i>aghami</i> paddy and to <i>kalai</i> and <i>kurthi</i> , and has delayed sowing of some <i>rabi</i> crops. Prospects, however, continue to be good. Prices normal and practically stationary. Price of common rice 12½ to 15½ seers per rupee for old rice and 20 seers for new <i>bhadoi</i> rice. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	2.82	
	Madhipura ...	2.65	
	Supaul ...	3.10	
	35 Purnea „ 27, '94	4.20	Weather—cloudy but cool. The recent rain has probably done some damage to paddy in the ear and in the Kishanganj subdivision to potatoes, and will retard <i>rabi</i> sowings. Average price of rice 15 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	3.78	
	Araria ...	3.66	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—consolid.			
BHAGALPUR DIVY—consolid.	36 Malda Oct. 27, '94	9.42	Weather—hot and cloudy with some heavy rain. Winter paddy coming into ear and promising well. <i>Kabai</i> pulse thriving. Lands are being prepared for wheat and other winter crops. Coarse rice selling at from 12 to 18½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Chanchal ...	1.35	
	Shibganj ...	4.28	
	Gazole ...	1.91	
	37 Sonthal Parganas „ 27, '94	3.64	Weather—too wet for the time of year. Rice crop excellent; the heavy rain has done a very little harm and is delaying sowings of winter crops to some extent.
	Deoghur ...	2.30	
	Godda ...	2.89	
	Jamtara ...	4.18	
	Pakour ...	2.42	
	Rajmahal ...	2.07	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVY.	38 Cuttack „ 27, '94	0.07	Weather—warm. Harvesting of <i>beali</i> nearly over. <i>Laghu sarad</i> attaining maturity. <i>Guru sarad</i> in ear. Prospects good. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown. Condition of cattle good. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices of common rice :—
			Srs. c. Srs. c.
	Sadar ...	... 10 8 to 14 7	} per rupee.
	Jajpur ...	... 10 8 to 15 12	
	Kendrapara ...	... 12 13 to 17 1	
	Banki ...	... 14 7	
	39 Balasore „ 27, '94	0.47	Weather—seasonable. <i>Beali</i> rice is being harvested. <i>Sarad</i> rice doing well. The rain which has fallen during the week has done much good. Some cattle-disease reported from the Sadar subdivision. Prices of rice :—
			Srs.
Balasore ...	... 18	} per rupee.	
Bhadrak ...	... 18		
Dhamnagar ...	... 14		
Chandbali ...	... 16		
40 Puri „ 25, '94	4.20	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Harvesting of <i>beali</i> still continues. <i>Sarad</i> is in ear. <i>Laghu sarad</i> is ripening. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 11 to 17 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.	
Khurda ...	0.62		
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVY.	41 Hazaribagh Oct. 27, '94	5.50	Weather—unsettled. Rice and other crops continue to do well. <i>Rabi</i> sowings are being retarded by rain. Fodder-supply plentiful. Common rice selling at from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
	42 Lohardaga „ 27, '94	0.99	Weather—cloudy. Prospect of winter paddy continues good; sixteen annas outturn expected. Sowing of mustard finished. Potatoes being sown. Common rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	43 Palamau „ 25, '94	3.10	Weather—very unsettled. Heavy local storms which are most unusual at this time of year. Prospects of crops good, but cessation of the rains would be very beneficial. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown. Rice selling at 13 to 22½ seers per rupee.
44 Manbhum „ 27, '94	0.53	Weather—stormy early in the week. Now seasonable. Prospects of <i>aman</i> rice continue excellent. Price of common rice 12 to 20 seers per rupee.	
45 Singhbhum „ 27, '94	1.08	It rained day before yesterday (25th); sky still not free from clouds. Prospects of standing crops not affected by the rain; but more rain may cause harm. Cutting of paddy going on. Rice selling from 18 to 22 seers per rupee.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,  
The 30th October 1894.C. E. BUCKLAND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS										
				AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.					
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant grav. i.e. lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Hurdwan ...	29.804	29.851	-.044	SSW	73	88.7	24th Oct.	74.2	22nd Oct.	87.8	75.1
		...	Raniganj ...	29.570	29.858	-.046	SWly	91	83.2	22nd ..	68.4	27th ..	80.0	72.8
		Birbhum ...	.....											
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	29.677	29.830	-.045	Calm	08	89.1	22-24 ..	70.6	27th ..	87.0	73.3
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	29.770	29.867	-.051	S	79	91.3	23rd ..	72.2	22nd ..	89.7	79.5
		Hoochly ...	.....											
		Howrah ...	.....											
Presidency	...	24 Parganas ...	Saugor Island ...	29.885	29.834	-.034	SSW	353	88.7	25th ..	75.5	27th ..	87.1	78.4
		Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	29.892	29.869	-.034	SW	70	87.1	24, 25 ..	74.7	21, 23 ..	86.2	75.3
		Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	29.857	29.853	-.004	SWly	111	89.3	21st ..	69.7	27th ..	87.8	74.3
		Murshidabad ...	Berhampore ...	29.831	29.848	-.054	SWly	146	88.1	24th ..	69.2	27th ..	85.7	74.6
		Jessore ...	Jessore ...	29.896	29.856	-.038	SW	55	90.0	24th ..	72.4	26th ..	88.0	74.0
		Khulna ...	.....											
		Rajshahi ...	Rampur Boalia ...	29.816	29.836	-.050	SW	107	88.1	21st ..	70.1	27th ..	85.2	74.5
Rajshahi ...	...	Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	29.750	29.838	-.062	SW	86	86.6	21st ..	61.7	25, 27 ..	83.5	72.8
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	29.586	29.833	-.083	Variable	47	85.9	23, 24 ..	68.1	27th ..	80.4	71.0
		Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	22.065	-	-.097	N & SWly	140	60.6	23, 24 ..	48.2	24th ..	58.2	49.1
		...	Gnatong ...	19.247	-	-	Variable	133	48.4	24th ..	31.1	27th ..	45.9	31.1
		Kuch Bihar ...	.....											
		Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	29.750	29.828	-.085	S	69*	86.8	21st ..	67.7	25th ..	83.9	73.1
		Bogra ...	Bogra ...	29.816	29.830	-.042	Calm and SW	?	83.2	2 st ..	69.7	27th ..	86.2	72.9
Dacca ...	...	Pabna ...	Sirajganj ...	29.847	29.846	-.067	SSW	83	88.3	24, 25 ..	69.7	27th ..	85.9	73.5
		Dacca ...	Narayanganj ...	29.892	29.866	-.017	SW	116	88.6	24, 25 ..	74.2	27th ..	86.9	76.4
		Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	29.832	29.844	-.053	Variable	98	87.2	21st ..	69.1	27th ..	84.1	73.0
		Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	29.879	29.873	-.035	SW	57	88.3	24, 25 ..	71.9	27th ..	86.5	75.0
		Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	29.910	29.868	-.065	Calm	89	89.3	23 to 25 ..	73.9	22nd ..	87.4	75.3
		Tippura ...	Comilla ...	29.891	29.875	-.014	S	91	84.4	21, 24 & 25	71.8	22nd ..	86.9	74.2
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	29.886	29.876	-.012	SW	87.5	87.5	21st ..	72.8	22nd ..	85.3	74.4
Chittagong	...	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	29.871	29.906	+0.015	Variable	89.2	89.2	22nd ..	72.6	23rd ..	85.4	73.8
		South Lushaj Hills ...	.....											
		Patna ...	Bankipore ...	29.706	29.845	-.068	Variable	72	89.0	24th ..	69.2	25, 26 ..	82.0	72.0
		Gaya ...	Gaya ...	29.511	29.845	-.063	SWly	119	89.9	24th ..	70.3	25th ..	85.3	72.5
		Dehri ...	Dehri ...	29.526	29.835	-.075	SSW	122	88.3	22-24 ..	68.5	24th ..	85.4	71.1
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	29.041	29.833	-.071	Calm	73	89.0	24th ..	67.3	25th ..	83.3	71.6
		Arrah ...	Arrah ...	29.034	29.829	-.073	Variable	47	89.9	24th ..	69.0	26th ..	84.3	72.6
Patna ...	...	Saran ...	Chapra ...	29.895	29.833	-.062	SWly	150	88.8	24th ..	69.1	25, 26 ..	83.2	72.0
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	29.848	29.833	-.062	WSW	131	88.0	23, 24 ..	65.3	27th ..	82.7	69.6
		Musaffarpur ...	Musaffarpur ...	29.909	29.834	-	WNW	81	87.7	23, 24 ..	68.2	27th ..	82.8	71.8
		Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	29.700	29.818	-.081	WSW	74	87.9	24th ..	69.7	26th ..	82.7	73.3
		Monghyr ...	.....											
		Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	29.703	29.818	-.079	SW	95	89.2	22, 24 ..	69.1	27th ..	84.7	71.3
		Purnea ...	Purnea ...	29.742	29.822	-.077	WSW	106	89.2	22, 24 & 25	68.7	26th ..	85.7	73.1
Bhagalpur...	...	Malda ...	Malda ...	29.797	29.892	-.056	SW	69	89.1	24th ..	68.0	27th ..	86.2	73.1
		Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka ...	29.336	29.830	-.046	SW	72	89.1	23rd ..	65.9	27th ..	85.5	72.9
		Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29.833	29.869	-.034	Calm	90.2	90.2	25rd ..	76.3	21, 22 & 24	83.0	76.2
		False Point... ..	False Point... ..	29.900	29.863	-.024	SWly	204	88.5	23, 27 ..	74.0	24th ..	87.4	76.6
		Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29.856	29.850	-.035	SW	85	88.9	27th ..	72.8	28nd ..	87.3	74.5
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29.896	29.851	-	Calm	253	87.7	23, 27 ..	70.1	23, 24 ..	86.3	77.3
		Gopalpur ...	Gopalpur ...	29.901	29.806	-	NWly	237	88.2	23nd ..	73.1	24th ..	86.8	75.5
Orissa ...	...	Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	27.861	29.837	-.071	SWly	182	84.2	22-24 ..	65.3	27th ..	81.0	67.4
		Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	27.753	29.841	-.043	SW	150	89.0	21, 22 & 24	62.4	27th ..	80.3	67.4
		Palaman ...	Daltonganj ...											
		Manbhum ...	.....											
		Ningbhum ...	Chaibasa ...	29.134	29.848	-.054	SW	37	90.4	21, 22 ..	73.2	27th ..	88.0	73.8
		Sibsagar ...	Sibsagar ...	29.830	29.863	-.068	SW	83.3	83.3	23nd ..	68.9	23rd ..	76.4	70.0
		Goalpara ...	Dhubri ...	29.786	29.837	-.087	SW	97	83.1	21, 24 & 25	70.1	25, 27 ..	83.4	73.7
Chota Nagpur	...	Coochbehar ...	Silchar ...	29.828	29.896	-.012	Calm		90.0	21st ..	70.3	24th ..	80.3	72.4

the week ending Saturday, the 27th of October 1894.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud am at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week observing -tion.	OF WEEK.			RAINFALL.		Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1894.		DISTRICT.	
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean distr.	Normal mean.	Variation.		
+1.4	78.5	81	3.0	0.11	0.53	0.76	1.50	0.90	3.45	3.06	-0.21	1.37	-0.37	Burdwan.	
+0.5	77.0	88	3.0	1.21	2.08	0.43	2.67	0.34	4.63	3.31	+1.65	3.07	+1.95	Birbhum.	
														Bankura.	
+0.6	77.6	86	4.6	0.13	0.18	0.77	1.00	0.73	4.14	3.41	+0.73	0.76	+1.29	Midnapore.	
+1.6	79.1	83	3.0	0.75	0.97	1.38	2.00	0.95	5.53	5.03	+0.52	1.71	2.04	Hooghly.	
					0.14	0.79	0.31	0.89	3.38	4.02	-0.04	0.41	1.33	Howrah.	
					0.18	0.65	0.00	0.82	4.07	3.01	+0.46	1.43	1.11	24 Parganas.	
+2.7	81.6	86	7.9	1.64	0.73	1.26	1.53	1.21	4.80	4.90	-0.10	1.56	1.87	Calcutta.	
+1.8	79.5	85	3.7	0.25	0.25	1.15	1.00	1.04	5.84	4.04	+1.80	1.73	1.34	Nadia.	
+1.6	80.0	80	5.0	0.02	0.60	0.80	1.20	1.04	5.84	4.04	+1.80	1.73	1.34	Murshidabad.	
+0.6	77.7	86	5.4	1.78	2.00	0.29	1.83	0.54	5.53	4.04	+1.47	3.27	1.16	Jessore.	
+0.8	80.1	87	3.7	0.27	0.18	0.99	0.50	1.05	2.17	3.97	-1.80	0.46	1.50	Khulna.	
					0.61	1.10	1.35	1.12	3.71	4.47	-0.76	0.75	1.72	Bajshahid.	
+1.4	78.9	86	5.4	1.06	2.70	0.55	3.09	0.76	4.97	3.69	+1.38	3.45	1.00	Dinajpur.	
-0.3	70.1	89	4.3	2.86	3.35	0.34	3.80	0.38	7.54	3.14	+4.10	3.74	0.78	Jalpaiguri.	
-1.0	74.5	91	8.4	6.84	5.31	1.57	4.00	0.80		5.20		5.33	2.32	Darjeeling.	
+0.3	52.8	86	8.0	2.22		0.60		0.81		5.05			1.28		
-	33.8	85	6.4	4.28										Kuch Bihar.	
					4.91	1.57	4.25	0.80	13.44	6.06	+7.38	6.21	2.39	Bangpur.	
+0.2	76.9	88	5.4	5.39	5.36	0.63	4.50	0.61	8.00	4.72	+3.28	5.46	1.46	Bogra.	
+1.2	78.1	88	5.1	2.25	2.08	0.45	4.00	0.50	5.54	4.34	+1.20	3.06	1.40	Pabna.	
+1.8	77.3	83	6.7	1.97	1.84	0.80	2.00	1.18	4.12	4.49	-0.37	2.17	1.70	Dacca.	
+1.6	70.8	88	0.0	1.54	1.21	0.80	1.75	1.13	3.38	4.23	-0.84	1.56	1.45	Mymensingh.	
-0.1	70.7	91	5.4	3.69		1.10		1.10		5.32			1.80	Faridpur.	
+2.0	70.5	87	4.4	0.50	1.48	0.67	1.33	1.07	4.73	4.23	+0.50	2.03	1.42	Hackerkunga.	
+2.0	80.6	85	4.7	1.29	1.54	1.23	2.00	1.19	5.46	5.30	+0.16	1.70	1.61	Tippera.	
+1.4	78.5	93	4.3	3.27		0.87		0.97		4.97			1.44	Nonkhali.	
+1.4	70.4	91	2.9	1.81		0.90		1.08		6.18			2.10	Chittagong.	
+1.2	76.0	91	0.7	5.22		1.79		1.45		6.38				South Lushai Hills.	
					5.36	1.22	3.00	1.50	8.53	6.61	+1.92	6.04	1.71	Patna.	
-1.1	75.9	87	5.7	5.42	3.40	0.73	2.25	0.59	9.29	3.13	+0.16	3.78	0.98	Gaya.	
+0.7	75.8	84	5.7	2.36	2.08	0.41	1.25	0.40	7.34	2.72	+4.62	3.74	0.57	Shahabad.	
+0.3	76.6	84	5.4	3.11						3.13	+5.31	3.04	0.86		
-0.4	75.7	88	0.0	2.08	2.71	0.62	2.60	0.50	8.44					Saran.	
+0.8	73.5	96	4.6	3.37			2.00	0.31	6.86	4.12	+2.74	4.38	0.60	Champaran.	
-0.3	75.4	90	6.9	3.88	3.02	0.47	2.00	0.11		3.26		2.94	0.10	Muzaffarpur	
-0.6	74.2	91	5.4	3.01	2.49	0.06	2.00	0.31		3.16			0.61	Darbhanga.	
-	75.0	91	5.4	2.05	3.08	0.45	2.35	0.25	6.23	2.79	+3.74	3.74	0.05	Monghyr.	
-0.3	75.8	89	0.6	2.32	3.15	0.40	2.35	0.55	5.29	2.86	+2.44	3.61	0.83	Bhagalpur.	
					2.35	0.60					+2.72	2.13	0.47	Purnea.	
+0.1	77.9	85	4.4	1.34	2.31	0.47	2.00	0.41	5.88	3.16	+5.28	4.33	0.93	Maula.	
+1.9	76.4	90	7.3	4.20	3.93	0.60	2.67	0.43	8.50	3.22	+5.06	5.83	0.74	Sonthal Parken s.	
+0.9	76.7	90	4.0	0.42	5.33	0.42	3.00	0.30	9.26	3.29	+2.90	3.47	1.00		
+1.5	77.1	83	4.3	3.04	2.95	0.64	3.00	0.62	1.40				2.35	Cuttack.	
+1.5	80.7	77	2.1	0.10		1.87		1.40		5.07					
+2.5	81.4	81	5.9	0.09						4.79			1.32	Balasore.	
+2.0	79.9	90	1.7	0.49		0.93		1.12		6.83			2.84	Puri.	
-	81.3	85	5.9	4.40		2.09									
-	78.9	88	2.1	1.61						2.67			0.53	Hazaribagh.	
+0.9	71.1	86	6.7	4.07		0.50		0.50		2.52	3.01	2.10	0.73	Lohardaga.	
-1.2	71.6	84	5.0	0.99		1.97	0.58	3.00	0.83	5.53			0.49	Palamau.	
					2.60	0.35	2.00	0.55	4.81	2.46	2.35	3.14	0.92	Manbhum.	
					1.34	0.71	2.00	0.63	4.29	3.26	+1.04	1.45	0.92	Singhbhum.	
+2.6	77.4	83	0.0	1.08	1.08	0.80	2.00	1.05	3.92	2.58	+1.34	1.08	0.92	Sibsagar.	
-1.7	73.1	95	8.6	3.07										Goalpara.	
-0.4	74.7	93	8.0	4.36										Ochhar.	
-2.9	73.8	94	9.6	12.13											

the week to less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater.









**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-  
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATUR-  
DAY, THE 27TH OF OCTOBER 1894.**

DURING the previous week a diffused but rather large cyclonic storm had formed in the south of the Bay, which had advanced slowly in a west-north westerly direction, and on the 20th, or the last day of that week, was lying off the Coromandel coast with a centre probably in about the latitude of Madras. The diffused storm continued its advance, and the centre passed inland a little to the north of Madras, and probably between that station and Nellore, in the early morning of the 21st, or the first day of the week under review. The disturbance was of feeble strength near its centre, but at considerable distances from it, it was accompanied by very strong winds, specially to the north of the centre, and at such stations as Cocanada, Masulipatam, and even in Ceylon at Galle, very strong winds, and at certain times a severe gale of wind, were reported. Decidedly heavy rain was also brought up to the Madras coast during the approach and passage of the depression over the land. The diffused storm apparently either broke up on striking the coast, or it may perhaps have passed across the peninsula in a feeble form, and have afterwards developed into a storm which advanced up the Bombay coast, and filled up in Guzerat on the 27th. At all events, in so far as the weather in the Bay of Bengal is concerned, on the 22nd it had practically ceased to exist. It had, however, brought up with it a moderately heavy wave of monsoon winds, and when the depression had passed away this wave began to spread northwards along the west coast of the Bay. On the 22nd moderate general rain was received in Orissa. On the 23rd, south-westerly or more or less monsoon winds set in over Bengal, and winds became moderate in force at the head of the Bay. Pressure also began to fall on the 23rd. The fall of pressure continued on the 24th, and the fairly steady south-westerly wind current affected practically the whole province, while rainfall, which had been more or less local up to this date, except in Assam and Orissa, began to increase in amount, and became more general, and in Bihar in particular on the 24th the falls were heavy. On the 25th, a rapid fall of pressure took place over the northern half of the province, the fall equalling 0.07" over parts of Bihar, and a very distinct barometric depression had formed over this area, the defect ranging up to 0.14" at Bhagalpur, round which as a centre there was a distinct, though rather irregular, cyclonic circulation of winds. With the formation of the depression very heavy general rain fell over the whole of the northern half of the province, and lighter and also rather general rain over the south half. On the 26th pressure had fallen rather rapidly at the extreme northern, eastern, and southern stations, and pressure had become in defect by amounts ranging up to 0.234" at Sibsagar, 0.212" at Jalpaiguri, and 0.207" at Darjeeling. A strong westerly element in the wind, and direction, however, began to set in over the greater part of the province on this day, and hence, though the depression in the north of the province was still very prominent, it became more diffused, and the cyclonic circulation of winds in connection with it disappeared. Fairly general rain had again fallen in connection with the depression, moderate amounts were only heavy at the eastern stations on the 26th. On the 27th, a rapid increase of pressure occurred, the increase ranging from 0.17" at Silchar to 0.04" in South Bengal. Hence the barometric depression was rapidly filling up at all stations, and was still in defect and winds had become westerly at the great majority of stations, and in some cases north-westerly and northerly. Hence weather was becoming much more settled, and on the 27th only a few unimportant showers were reported over the province.

*Pressure.*—Owing apparently to the effects of the storm in the Bay, and the subsequent advance of monsoon winds over Bengal, and to the development of another depression in the north of the province, the mean pressure has been very considerably below the normal, and the defects have usually ranged from about 0.04" at the southern stations up to about 0.08" at the extreme north of the province. In Assam the defect averaged 0.064".

*Temperature* has been decidedly high almost throughout the week, and the general excess has averaged 1.1°. The largest excess has been recorded in Orissa, where it has equalled 2°.

In Assam, on the other hand, temperature has been in defect and the average defect has equalled 1.7°.

*Rainfall* has been unusually heavy and frequent during the week. The falls in North Bengal and Bihar have averaged no less than between three and four inches, and Chota Nagpur and East Bengal have received about 6 and a-half inches. The smallest falls have been received in South-West Bengal at Orissa, but even these districts have received falls which have averaged about an inch. In all cases, except in Orissa and South-West Bengal, the falls have been largely above the normal. The number of rainy days has also been exceptionally large, and in all divisions they have largely exceeded the normal.

Comparing the actual with the normal fall for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following:—South-West Bengal 105 per cent., North Bengal 64 per cent., East Bengal 225 per cent., Bihar 583 per cent., Orissa 75 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 486 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 353 per cent. of the normal.

In Assam during the week Silchar has received 12.12 inches of rain, Dhubri 4.35 inches, and Sibsagar 3.67 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 27th of October 1894:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1894.		
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.	
South-west Bengal ...	91.3	68.4	87.2	74.6	80.9	+1.3	0.91	0.87	+0.04	1.38	0.98	+0.40	4.40	4.11	1.63	1.46	
North Bengal ...	89.2	67.7	81.2	72.8	78.5	+0.6	3.73	0.58	+3.14	3.73	0.61	+3.12	7.88	4.25	4.24	1.29	
East Bengal ...	89.3	69.1	86.1	74.6	80.4	+1.4	2.36	1.05	+1.31	2.23	1.13	+1.10	5.30	5.15	2.70	1.62	
Bihar ...	89.9	65.3	84.2	72.0	78.1	+0.3	3.03	0.53	+2.51	2.33	0.44	+1.89	7.41	3.20	3.71	0.76	
Orissa ...	90.2	72.8	87.4	76.0	81.7	+2.1	1.16	1.54	-0.38	2.30	1.35	+0.95	5.26	5.65	1.90	2.00	
Chota Nagpur ...	90.4	62.4	83.1	69.2	76.2	+0.9	2.48	0.51	+1.97	2.71	0.64	+2.07	6.50	2.81	2.89	0.68	
Assam ...	90.0	68.0	80.3	71.7	76.0	-1.7											

\* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,  
The 30th October 1894.

A. PEDLER,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESULTS OF the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 21st to 27th October 1894.

MONTH.	Date.	Barometrical at 10 A.M. Reduced to Sea Level.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.				
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October	21st	29.910	82.1	89.0	13.8	75.2	85.6	75.5	.749	70.6	61	...
"	22nd	29.6	81.1	89.0	13.8	75.2	84.6	79.5	.941	77.1	79	...
"	23rd	29.29	81.1	89.0	15.2	74.8	86.6	81.0	.985	78.8	78	0.03
"	24th	29.11	80.0	90.0	14.2	75.8	85.6	79.5	.926	76.9	76	...
"	25th	28.63	81.1	85.9	10.6	75.3	83.1	79.5	.960	78.9	85	0.20
"	26th	28.43	80.4	87.0	11.7	75.3	82.1	77.0	.861	74.7	79	0.05
"	27th	28.83	80.4	87.0	12.2	74.8	84.1	75.5	.768	71.3	65	0.02

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	29.905
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	81.7
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	15.2
The maximum temperature	...	...	90.0
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	75
The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th October 1894	...	...	0.30
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.			

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,  
The 29th October 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
21st to 27th October 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	21st	144.8	10.1	29.904	80.7	86.6	12.0	74.6	77.1	0.885	75.5	85	S by E, SW and calm.	41	Nil	Chiefly clear, $\Delta$ .
"	22nd	145.2	8.6	29.903	80.5	86.8	11.8	75.0	77.3	0.891	75.8	86	SW by W, SW and calm.	60	Not measured.	Chiefly clear, $\Delta$ , d.
"	23rd	147.9	9.7	29.868	80.9	87.0	12.1	74.9	77.6	0.905	76.2	86	SW and WSW ...	86		Chiefly clear, $\Delta$ .
"	24th	145.8	8.6	29.853	80.4	87.1	10.9	76.2	77.7	0.913	76.5	88	WSW and SSW...	91	0.08	Partially cloudy, $\Delta$ , o, g, p.
"	25th	138.6	0.9	29.812	80.2	84.6	9.3	75.3	77.1	0.890	75.7	87	S and WSW ...	178	0.1	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
"	26th	141.5	5.8	29.774	80.3	84.7	8.7	76.0	77.1	0.890	75.7	86	WSW and WNW	50	0.06	Chiefly cloudy, d.
"	27th	138.6	9.3	29.834	79.3	85.2	10.0	75.2	75.7	0.758	70.9	76	Variable and calm.	35	Nil	Chiefly $\Delta$ .

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	...	29
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	0
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	...	79.9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	80.3

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	79.8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	12.5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	87.1
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	18
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	...	85

The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	73
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	0.25

The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th October 1894	...	...	...	...	1.65
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	45.39
The total fall from 1st January to 27th October 1894	...	...	...	...	64.45
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the ... of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shelter open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers;  $\Delta$ , dew.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;

Calcutta, the 29th October 1894.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 27th October 1894,  
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 27TH OCTOBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 28TH OCTOBER 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	464	45,327	638	662	55,175	614
Jute	291	96,450	1,655	849	1,50,550	2,604
Firewood	74	56,350	829	128	61,000	912
Other articles	746	1,78,213	2,698	931	1,73,025	2,647
Total	1,576	3,76,340	5,770	2,080	4,39,750	6,777

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of  
August 1894, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1894.		1893.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	788	.....	1,230	10	788	1,240	.....	452
Manufactured— Sisal and yarn, European	136	.....	123	.....	136	123	13	.....
Do., Indian	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Drugs, European	180	.....	211	.....	183	211	.....	28
Do., Indian	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Non-ferrous— Chemicals— Other than Opium	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dyes and— Cutch	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Turner.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Grain and p. Rice in	2	94	1	.....	96	1	95	.....
Do., not in	38	26	107	.....	64	118	.....	54
Grain and	250	13	1,281	7	200	1,238	.....	960
Others	156	20	178	15	182	193	.....	11
Hides and skins— Hides of cattle— Raw	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Jute— Raw	.....	21	3	63	21	56	.....	35
Gunny bays and clo.	.....	5,092	.....	3,082	5,092	3,082	1,410	.....
Leather, manufactured	62	5	14	2	67	16	51	.....
Liquors— Wines	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Metals— Brass, unwrought	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Brass, wrought	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Iron	15	8	7	.....	23	7	16	.....
Others	41	2	61	9	43	70	.....	27
Oils— Kerosine	1	8	39	9	9	48	.....	39
Castor	103	.....	187	.....	193	187	6	.....
Cocunut	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1
Others	13	22	26	.....	35	20	9	.....
Oilseeds— Linseed	190	4	243	.....	194	243	.....	49
Beans and mustard	.....	8	.....	67	8	67	.....	59
Til or gingelly	132	48	230	14	180	253	.....	73
Others	.....	380	.....	.....	380	.....	380	.....
Opium	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Paper and pasteboard	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Provisions— Ghee	4	.....	7	.....	4	7	.....	3
Dried fruits and nuts	6	.....	10	.....	6	10	.....	4
Others	.....	212	.....	.....	212	.....	212	.....
Salt	.....	54	76	83	109	159	.....	56
Sulph. tre. &c.	.....	2	373	5	567	384	178	.....
Salt-petre	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spices— Bedal-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillies	22	117	.....	303	139	303	.....	164
Others	12	70	20	3	91	32	59	.....
Stones and limo	4	8	.....	10	12	16	.....	4
Sugar— Refined or crystallized, including sugar- candy.	8	23	11	27	31	38	.....	7
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	73	.....	16	218	600	232	377	.....
Timber	45	.....	1	.....	47	1	46	.....
Tobacco— Unmanufactured	125	.....	77	121	183	198	.....	15
Manufactured— Cigars	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
All other articles of merchandise	914	303	588	207	1,217	845	372	.....
Total	4,116	7,170	5,147	4,916	11,266	10,067	1,199	2,061

CALCUTTA, the 25th October 1894.

J. SHAW,  
for Examiner of Accounts.

*Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of August 1894, as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

STAPLES.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,476	25,579	2,677	15,738	27,855	18,405	9,450	
Cotton, raw	1	58	9	35	59	44	15	
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	397		574	1	397	575		178
Ditto, Indian	239	155	67	200	304	2-7	127	
Piece-goods, European	3,359	2	1,638	113	2,261	1,751	510	
Ditto, Indian	17		1	2	17	8	14	
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	10	1	1		11	1	10	
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark								
Others	14	6	11	6	20	17	3	
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo			8			8		
Myristolams								
Cutch	50		28		50	28	24	
Turmeric	20	183	16	58	202	74	128	
Aniline dyes								
Others	10	4			14		14	
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	53	3	33	3	56	30	20	
Rice in the husk	991	868	1,010	2,120	1,849	3,186		1,337
Rice not in the husk	2,008	1,847	0,228	2,409	3,855	4,725		4,570
Jawar and bajra								
Gram and pulse	1,640	1,382	940	852	2,911	1,792	1,119	
Others	4	13	3	18	17	21		4
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw	9	589	8	850	598	858		260
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns		3			3		3	
Jute—								
Raw	10	66,878	143	58,000	66,488	58,203	8,285	82
Gunnybags and cloth	190	162	255	2,217	342	2,472		
Lac—								
Stick	2	17	2		19	2		
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	8		1		8	1		
Liquors—								
Beer	32		42		32	42		10
Spirits			4			4		4
Wines	51		53	1	51	53		2
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought							11	
Brass, do.	28		17		28		3	
Copper, wrought	7		4		7			7
Brass, do.	224	78	233	76	3-2			1
Iron	1,018	11	721	3-9	1,020			24
Others	68	12	35	09	80			
Oils—								
Kerosine	5,353	19	6,833	6	5,872	14	13	967
Castor	19	7	14		2-6	98		
Cocconut	100		98		1-00	6-01		65
Others	476	10	510	41	4-			
Oilseeds—								
Linseed		485	14	767		785		380
Rape and mustard	297	853	222	0-0	0	1,218	444	63
Til or jinja	10	470		3-3		2		3
Poppy			2					
Earth-nuts...						41		41
Castor				41	47	6	41	
Others	37	10	3	3	1	2		1
Opium	1		2		530	36	544	
Paper and pasteboard	403	118	36					
Provisions—								
Ghee	73	1	47		74	51	23	
Dried fruits and nuts	15			0	15		15	
Others	758	236	465		804	835	159	
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof.								
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof								
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.								
Other sorts	13				13		13	
Salt	4,394	91	396	41	5,075	4,237	838	
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre			1			1		1
Other saline substances								
Silk, raw—								
Foreign			1		10	1	18	
Indian								

STAPLES.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
<b>Silk piece-goods—</b>								
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Spices—</b>								
Betel-nuts .....	860	49	80	390	840	416	423	.....
Pepper .....	61	.....	37	.....	61	37	24	.....
Ginger .....	.....	89	.....	79	89	79	.....	20
Chillies .....	160	117	200	33	267	233	35	.....
Cardamoms .....	.....	37	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....
Others .....	102	44	64	18	146	102	46	.....
Stone and lime .....	221	187	348	271	348	619	.....	271
<b>Sugar—</b>								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	314	33	313	106	337	310	27	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	526	429	427	184	1,417	611	806	.....
<b>Tea—</b>								
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian .....	30	7,235	15	5,180	7,265	5,194	2,071	.....
<b>Timber</b> .....	210	132	239	113	342	352	.....	10
<b>Tobacco—</b>								
Unmanufactured .....	170	2,375	58	2,751	2,545	2,309	236	.....
Manufactured—								
ars .....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
for some .....	3	60	1	24	21	25	4	.....
w .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
unmanufactured—								
s-goods, European .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do, Indian .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
articles of merchandise .....	2,378	1,620	2,476	4,472	3,463	10,517	.....	3,584
<b>Total</b> .....	20,303	1,12,128	24,413	96,474	1,42,430	1,33,287	22,108	16,769

J. SHAW,

for Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, the 25th October 1894.

## urn of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate *of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1894 on 1,663·90 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Rs. P.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
Total traffic for the week	270,527	Rs. 15,788 P. 189 0	Mds. 8. 31,11,509 0	Rs. 8,09,200 4 0	Rs. 15,323 12 0	Rs. 9,98,704 0 0	75,441	112,519	187,9
Or per mile of railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	4,206,478	141,68,041 13	.....	401 9 5	9 3 4	600 3 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for 16 weeks	4,546,005	44,63,221 13	24,10,13,632 0	384,67,660 1 0	32,44,843 1 0	1,28,80,444 10 0	1,730,022	1,060,302	2,791,1
			4,41,25,161 0	91,36,760 5 0	2,00,166 13 0	1,58,79,148 15 0	1,808,108	1,778,889	2,979,4
<b>COMPARISON.</b>									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	263,576	8,86,789 1 7	.....	5,43,373 12 0	15,769 5 3	4,45,938 2 10	76,712	98,727	175,
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	178 0 9	.....	337 5 7	9 12 8	235 3 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year	4,628,442	48,07,373 6 6	3,85,400 10	83,23,658 1 2	3,44,789 15 0	1,34,70,821 7 2	1,227,727	1,870,964	2,898,

\* The increase is partly due to running of ordinary special and troop extra trains, and partly to return of pilgrims.

† Deducted No. of passengers 1,074 and Rs. 2,784

‡ Ditto Mds. 34,225 and

§ Ditto

12,319 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st September 1894.

## TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1894, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
traffic for the week ...	17,834	Rs. A. P. 4,477 12 0	Mds. S. 11,246 0	Rs. A. P. 875 6 0	Rs. A. P. 10 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4,800 2 0	1,085	79	1,164
per mile of railway ...	.....	201 6 10	.....	18 12 0	0 7 3	218 10 1	.....	.....	.....
for previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	*278,104	*85,829 8 0	†1,10,478 20	†4,553 7 0	‡ 142 0 0	70,624 15 0	10,027	1,116	17,846
Total for 16 weeks ...	295,938	70,347 4 0	1,27,724 20	5,925 13 0	182 0 9	75,423 1 0	17,692	1,195	20,067
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week of previous year ...	19,373	4,730 13 1	5,037 10	302 1 0	11 11 0	4,894 9 1	901	45	946
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	212 5 10	.....	9 1 5	0 8 5	231 15 8	.....	.....	.....
total for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year ...	279,020	67,526 6 8	1,46,287 20	4,711 8 0	268 2 7	72,508 1 3	14,230	1,100	15,716

\* Deducted No. of passengers 674 and Rs. 283 }  
 † Ditto Mds. 7 and added " 37 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st September 1894.  
 ‡ Ditto " 10 }

## DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th October 1894, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
total traffic for the week ...	17,270	Rs. A. P. 18,033 5 0	Mds. S. 56,092 30	Rs. A. P. 9,452 11 0	Rs. A. P. 61 0 0	Rs. A. P. 25,546 0 0	6,195	3,306	9,501
per mile of railway ...	.....	99 5 4	.....	58 9 1	0 6 0	158 4 5	.....	.....	.....
for previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	*271,983	*2,04,329 1 0	†8,32,185 10	†1,25,063 8 0	‡203 0 0	3,20,320 3 0	82,421	47,404	129,825
Total for 16 weeks ...	289,253	2,20,361 6 0	8,88,278 0	1,34,220 13 0	964 0 0	3,55,646 3 0	88,616	50,511	139,127
COMPARISON.									
total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,221	15,217 11 9	35,970 20	9,921 12 0	51 14 6	25,191 0 3	6,661	3,039	9,700
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	94 4 7	.....	61 7 7	0 5 1	156 1 3	.....	.....	.....
total for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year ...	334,835	2,32,740 10 7	10,47,273 0	1,25,322 7 0	663 9 9	3,60,690 11 4	103,733	45,693	149,426

\* Added number of passengers 637 and Rs. 913 }  
 † Ditto maunds 18,563 and " 361 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st September 1894.  
 ‡ Ditto " 1 }

## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th October 1894, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	166,010	Rs. A. P. 83,030 0 0	Mds. S. 2,75,870 0	Rs. A. P. 2,22,130 0 0	Rs. A. P. 18,180 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,23,930 0 0	28,300	41,264	69,564
Or per mile of railway ...	204	103 0 0	1,200 0	273 0 0	*2 0 0	*378 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	2,618,921	11,80,763 0 0	1,33,52,877 0	27,14,201 0 0	2,29,041 0 0	41,31,055 0 0	441,927	523,874	965,401
Total for 16 weeks ...	2,784,931	12,64,373 0 0	1,43,28,747 0	29,36,421 0 0	2,57,191 0 0	44,57,985 0 0	469,827	565,139	1,034,966
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	172,352	80,511 6 11	9,08,361 0	2,12,780 1 0	17,130 8 3	3,10,402 0 3	33,637	43,196	71,833
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	223	104 0 0	1,237 0	273 0 0	*2 0 0	*379 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,702,371	11,71,340 13 6	1,35,30,793 0	26,68,780 12 9	2,70,304 4 8	41,16,480 14 11	455,343	531,909	987,242

\* Excluding steamer earnings.  
 † Audited up to 25th August 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th October 1894, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,140	8,864 0 0	55,900 0	4,700 0 0	433 0 0	13,990 0 0	4,017	2,071	6
Or per mile of railway ...	225	71 0 0	447 0	38 0 0	3 0 0	112 0 0	.....	.....	....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	402,541	1,44,800 0 0	4,42,901 0	59,066 0 0	3,327 0 0	2,29,703 0 0	53,947	23,022	27
Total for 16 weeks ...	430,681	1,53,660 0 0	4,98,191 0	63,766 0 0	3,717 0 0	2,43,693 0 0	57,964	25,700	33
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	30,785	11,095 14 4	53,173 0	4,180 11 0	359 3 0	15,635 18 4	4,017	1,655	8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	246	89 0 0	423 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	493,373	1,50,425 13 8	5,58,967 0	77,058 15 3	2,532 13 0	2,40,017 8 11	59,759	23,060	31

\* Audited up to week ending 25th August 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th October 1894, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,560	6,020 0 0	44,800 0	3,000 0 0	120 0 0	9,740 0 0	3,306	1,309	1
Or per mile of railway ...	193	70 0 0	521 0	42 0 0	1 0 0	113 0 0	.....	.....	..
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	253,450	93,889 0 0	4,21,902 0	20,337 0 0	2,324 0 0	1,25,520 0 0	36,513	12,931	4
Total for 16 weeks ...	269,010	99,909 0 0	4,66,792 0	22,337 0 0	2,414 0 0	1,33,290 0 0	38,908	14,140	5
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	14,496	5,573 0 0	40,067 0	4,418 0 0	127 0 0	10,118 0 0	1,305	3,303	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	168	63 0 0	476 0	51 0 0	2 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	277,678	92,085 0 0	4,79,549 0	31,598 0 0	2,707 0 0	1,31,340 0 0	36,753	20,061	5

\* Audited up to 25th August 1894.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

		Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 20th October 1894	...	14,719 0 0
Corresponding period of 1893	...	14,572 0 0
Increase	...	147 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 20th October 1894	...	288 9 9
Corresponding period of 1893	...	285 11 7
Increase	...	2 14 2
Receipts from 1st July to 20th October 1894	...	1,80,313 0 0
Corresponding period of 1893	...	1,87,461 0 0
Increase	...	2,322 0 0





APPENDIX TO

# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1894.

## NOTICES TO MARINERS.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 200.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WIDE BAY BAR.

*Alterations in direction of North Channel.*

THE Port-Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 15 of 1894) that the square beacons on Hook Point, which led through the North Channel, must now be kept open to the northward twice their own width.

B. P. OREAGH, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd October 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 193.

[Second Publication.]

#### CAUTION.

*Intended publication of a Weekly Summary of Notices to Mariners, by the Board of Trade.*

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 375 of 1894), issued by the Board of Trade, is republished for general information:—

A Weekly Summary of Notices to Mariners, containing all the Notices received at the Board of Trade subsequently to the date of publication of the latest Monthly Summary respecting any alterations in Lights, Buoys or Beacons, any newly discovered danger, or any alterations in or additions to the Admiralty charts, will be published by the Board of Trade, on or about the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th, of each month.

A Monthly Summary containing all the Notices received at the Board of Trade during the preceding eight months is also published on the first of each month.

Copies of these Summaries are supplied at all the Mercantile Marine Offices in the United Kingdom to Masters of "Foreign-going ships," and at all the Custom Houses, to Masters of "Home Trade" and Coasting Vessels, free of charge.

Copies of the Monthly Summary are also sent to the Government Shipping Offices at each Colonial and Indian Port, and to the British Consulate at each Foreign Port, for the inspection of Mariners who may not be in possession of the latest Summary.

In addition to the above, all the "Notices to Mariners," immediately they are published, are posted at all the Mercantile Marine Offices and Custom Houses in the United Kingdom for the inspection of Mariners and others interested.

If the information contained in these Notices is not made use of by Masters, Owners and Agents of ships, the responsibility rests with the parties who neglect to make use of the information gratuitously offered and abundantly circulated.

H. B. HOOPER, *Comdr., R.I.M.,*  
*Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.*

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, the 16th October 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,  
*Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 194.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA SEA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

(1) *Flashing light on Guimaras island.*

THE British Admiralty has given Notice (No. 505 of 1894) that on 1st October 1894 a light will be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on the south-west extreme of Guimaras island, southern approach to Ilo Ilo:—

Guimaras light is a *group flashing* light, elevated 111 feet above the sea, showing *three white flashes* in quick succession, followed by a *red flash* every fifteen seconds, between the bearings S. 9° W. through south, east, and north and N. 26° W., visible in clear weather from a distance of 16 miles.

The apparatus is catadioptric of the fourth order.

The light-house, 58 feet high, is of iron, cylindrical in shape and painted white and grey.

Approximate position on Admiralty Chart, No. 2578, lat. 10° 28' 20" N., long. 122° 28' W.

(2) *Cabezas shoal off the south point of Luzon.*

Also, that a rocky shoal upon which a least depth of 6 feet was found, lies off the south extreme of Luzon, one-third of a mile N. 20° W. from Kalantes bank. The shoal is circular in shape, and about one-third of a mile in diameter.

Approximate position on Admiralty Chart No. 2577, lat. 12° 30' 45" N., long. 124° 8' 50" E.

(Variation 1° Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 20th October 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 195.

[Second Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND—HAURAKI GULF.

*Beacon on reef in approach to Mahurangi harbour.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 507 of 1894) that a beacon has been placed on the reef off the mouth of Puhoi river, approach to Mahurangi harbour.

This beacon (named Brazier beacon) consists of an iron perch 12 feet high, surmounted by a black cage, and stands on the eastern part of the reef, with the south extreme of Horora island bearing N. 28° E., distant  $1\frac{1}{6}$  miles.

Approximate position: lat. 36° 32' 25" S., long. 174° 44' 55" E.

(Variation 14° Easterly in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 20th October 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 196.

[Second Publication.]

KOREA, WEST COAST—YELLOW SEA.

*Wreck in the approach to Seoul.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 510 of 1894) that information has been received from Commander F. R. Pelly, H. M. S. *Porpoise*, dated 5th August 1894, that the wreck of the steamship *Kowshing* lies in the approach to Seoul, in a position dangerous to navigation.

The wreck shows two masts 30 feet above high water and lies with the following bearings:—South-east extreme of Shopaiul island, N. 71° E., and the western extreme of the same island North.

Approximate position: lat. 37° 0' 45" N., long. 125° 58' 45" E.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 20th October 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 197.

[Second Publication on.]

CHINA SEA—FORMOSA—PESCADORES ISLANDS.

*Lights at South Cape (Nan sha) and Fisher island (Litsitah) temporarily discontinued.*

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 170, dated 10th September 1894, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 511 of 1894) regarding the discontinuance of lights at South Cape and Fisher island:—

- (1) The light on South Cape (Nan sha), Formosa island, has been temporarily discontinued.

Apparate position: lat. 21° 55' 0" N., long. 120° 50' 40" E.

2. The light on Litsitah point, the south-west extreme of Fisher island, Pescadores, has been temporarily discontinued.

Apparate position: lat. 23° 32' 50" N., long. 119° 28' 5" E.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

CALCUTTA, 30th October 1894.

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 198.

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—BORNEO, SOUTH AND EAST COAST.

*Relating the buoys at the entrance to Barito river and strait of Laoet.*

The following Notice to Mariners, issued by the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in Netherlands-India, No. 24, dated Batavia, the 17th September 1894, is republished for general information.

Notice is hereby given that—

1. White buoy at the entrance to Barito river will be painted black.
2. Small conical black buoy will be moored in the fairway between Soewangi and Tampakan island (Strait of Laoet) in 18 feet at low water spring tides on the following bearings:—

N. Extreme of Soewangi island	...	...	South.
S. extreme of Boeroeng island	...	...	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

This notice affects the charts—

No. 1. Java Zee en aangr. vaarwaters, blad II	...	...	1894.
No. 2. Ingang van de Barito rivier	...	...	1892.
No. 3. Straat Mangkasar, blad II	...	...	1883.
No. 4. Zuidoostkust Borneo	...	...	1894.
No. 5. Borneo Zuidoostkust. Straat Laoet	...	...	1893.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

CALCUTTA, 30th October 1894.

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 199.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

*A two-masted vessel placed as the Spit light-vessel—Rangoon river.*

In continuation of Notice to Mariners No. 192, dated the 16th instant, issued by this office, a further telegraphic communication has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, stating that a two-masted vessel will be placed temporarily as the Spit light-vessel.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,  
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

CALCUTTA, the 22nd October 1894.

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 189.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—SIMONOSEKI STRAIT.

*Shoals found near Kanabuse.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 493 of 1894) that one Japanese chart recently received the undermentioned shoals are shown and have been inserted in the Admiralty charts:—

1. A shoal of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms lies 3 cables W. by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. (S.  $70^{\circ}$  W. from Kanabuse beacon, or approximately in lat.  $33^{\circ} 58' 20''$  N., long.  $130^{\circ} 12' 20''$  E.
2. A shoal of 4 fathoms, rock, lies 4 cables S.W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. (S.  $62^{\circ}$  W.) from Kanabuse beacon, or approximately in lat.  $33^{\circ} 58' 15''$  N., long.  $130^{\circ} 51' 15''$  E.

(Variation,  $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Westely in 1894.)

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

Acting Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 15th October 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 190.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—PORT JACKSON.

*Amended sounding in East channel.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 501 of 1894) that attention is drawn to the fact, that on certain Admiralty charts of Port Jackson, a sounding of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms is shown in the position,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cables S.  $88^{\circ}$  W. from the Obelisk on Green point East channel.

The sounding in the above position should read  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, and not  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, as charted.

Approximate position, lat.  $33^{\circ} 50' 35''$  S., long.  $151^{\circ} 16' 30''$  E.Variation  $9^{\circ}$  Easterly in 1894.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

CALCUTTA, the 15th October 1894.

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 191.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

*Balasore Anchoring buoy relaid.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 87, dated 5th May last issued by this office, the Port Officer, Chandbally, has given further notice, that the Balasore Anchoring buoy has been relaid in 22 feet reduced; Chandipore flagstaff bearing N.  $50^{\circ}$  W. magnetic.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 15th October 1894.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 192.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

*Rangoon river—Removal of the Elephant Spit Light Vessel.*

THE Port Officer, Rangoon, has given notice that the Spit Light Vessel below Elephant Point in the Rangoon river will be removed on the 25th October 1894.

H. B. HOOPER, Comdr., R.I.M.,

Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, the 16th October 1894.





